

Alfred Edmund Galloway, 1874, 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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SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

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Review of the Week.

THANKS have been the business of the week—thanksgiving on Sunday in the Church for the peace; thanks to her Majesty in both Houses of Parliament for communicating the treaty of peace and the papers accompanying it; thanks in both Houses of Parliament to the British army, the navy, the marines, and the militia, for earning the peace; thanks to General WILLIAMS, with a baronetcy and a pension, for having been so gallantly victimised at Kars; thanks even, *e converso*, to SMITH O'BRIEN, FROST, and other "political offenders," whose respectable class of offence enables her Majesty to adorn the victory by the grace of an amnesty, without any undue interference in the conduct of the ordinary prisoners; thanks to the Opposition for having arranged itself to be so completely smashed; and thanks to her Majesty's people for looking on and acquiescing in everything that is vouchsafed to it from head-quarters. Thanks, too—we were almost forgetting this—to Lord LUCAN, for having so completely crushed Colonel TULLOCH as we crush a snake on our hearth.

The debates on the Address to the QUEEN consisted entirely of matter so stale, that in the House of Lords the grand Opposition speech was that of Lord MALMESBURY, which he intended to deliver last week upon Kars. Lord DERBY in the House of Lords, and members of his party in the House of Commons, set themselves to find fault with details of the treaty,—such as the omission of any stipulation on behalf of Circassia, the want of some guarantee that the hattee-schereef will be carried out in Turkey, the doubt whether the neutralization of the Black Sea will not operate injuriously to the interests of this country. For, as Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said, it is not the interest of any commercial country to have the free range of the seas circumscribed. Lord ABERDEEN discovered with characteristic impartiality the danger that Russia might be exposed to attack from Turkey without defence from other Powers. So completely, however, was the Opposition crest-fallen, that no amendment could be found in the House of Commons except a purely critical correction which Mr. ROBERT PHILLIMORE desired, as a doctor learned in the civil law, to record a slight objection to the Executive for having surrendered the rights of seizing

an enemy's goods in neutral ships without consulting Parliament. As if to make this fallen state the more positive, Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON proposed an amendment—to strike out the words "joy and" before "satisfaction," as he considered the peace dishonourable; so that he could not consent to express more than "satisfaction" with it. That the lead of the Opposition should be left to Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, that it should sink to this little quibbling, and that the amendment should only be proposed to be withdrawn on the second night of the debate, prove how entirely the revived strength of the party was imaginary. The country must even do without "the Country party."

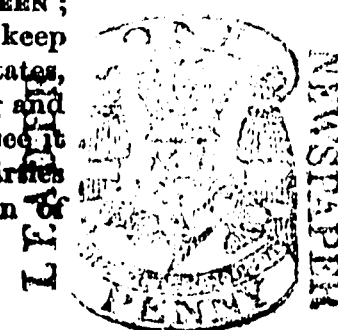
Yet there was stuff in the debates. Lord CLARENDON was taken to task by Mr. LAYARD and other members, for having consented, even in a modified form, to the remonstrances with Belgium on the subject of the press. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES showed that Belgium had already taken special precautions to keep a control over the discussion of French affairs in the press. Mr. GLADSTONE explained these precautionary measures with great minuteness, and there was evidently a feeling in the House of Commons, not limited to the Radical Members, that in subscribing to Count WALESWSKI's menacing complaint against Belgium, Lord CLARENDON had joined in an outrage upon a friendly power, and had in some degree surrendered an outpost of constitutional liberty. Much also was said upon the subject of Italy, but we learn nothing from this debate.

We turn for information to the reports of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, which have, however, while we write, only reached us in a very imperfect form. So far the intelligence is quite satisfactory. While Naples is niggling at small promises of clemency to political prisoners—promises intended only to shuffle out of any demands upon her—Austria is strengthening her position in Parma, and is manifesting, both by act and speech, that she does not intend to yield in the slightest degree. We therefore entirely disbelieve the statement which was made that Austria is prepared to co-operate with the Western Powers in improving the condition of Italy. She may be preparing to get up some appearance of co-operation in order to entangle the friends of Italy in false alliances, and perhaps to justify any Conservative statesmen who may affect to unite with Count CAVOUR in compromising a

cause that they pretend to serve—for that is what we are threatened with. There is a serious chance that the cause of Italy will be compromised, not in the sense of yielding half and obtaining half, but in the sense of forfeiting all. In the mean while, however, Count CAVOUR has stated to the Chamber of Deputies at Turin the course which he has taken in Paris; he has said something, which is not yet very intelligibly reported, as to the support which he receives from the Western Powers; he has announced that it is the intention of his Government to persevere in the course of policy which they have marked out with reference to Rome; and, confirming what we have said above, he has avowed that the relations of Piedmont with Austria are not improved.

Another gallant nation has shown that its independence is not to be invaded with impunity. In the Belgian Chambers, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has been questioned on the subject of Count WALESWSKI's speech. No notification of that speech, he said, had yet been made to the Belgian Government. When it should be made, the Government would maintain the rights of Belgium as an independent nation. "No power," added the Minister, "has ever demanded a modification of the law of the press in Belgium, and the country will never submit to such a pretension—never!" We rejoice to hear it. While we can confirm the statement that the press of Belgium is regulated by laws passed independently and spontaneously by the national legislature, we declare our firm conviction that the time has come when upon peoples like the Belgians will have to depend the support of constitutional freedom in Europe. For already it has, we fear, suffered a serious inroad through the yielding of a British Cabinet, which very imperfectly represents the opinions of constitutional freedom in this country, and has a still more imperfect relation with the great body of the people.

We see how imperfect that relation is, first in the excessively guarded and equivocal position of Ministers towards Italy, where prudence would permit so decided a course of co-operation; we see it in the willingness to let France threaten Belgium, whose elected sovereign is the uncle of our QUEEN; we see it in the readiness on our side to keep open a paltry quarrel with the United States, which any really business man of high feeling and sound sense could close in an hour; and we see it painfully in the avowed incapacity of all parties in Parliament to guess at the true direction



public opinion among the people at the present moment.

For all of which, thanks in Church and Parliament!

Unhappy Turkey has already given her enemies the occasion of crying that the *hattee-shereef* is vain; for the followers of *Muroran* have been fown in Nablous and other places to rise up against the Christians who have "desecrated the Khoran." Fanatic agitators have kept pilgrims away from Mecca, declaring worship useless while Islam is under a curse; and the accidental killing of a Mussulman at Nablous by an Englishman who was defending his own life, created a serious disturbance in that place. There are those who expect that Turkey shall immediately carry out the *hattee-shereef* as completely and with as much order as if it were a bill passed by our House of Commons. If we are not mistaken, acts of our Parliament have given rise to riots in different parts of the country; we can remember to have heard of revolts in Wales and Manchester, and even in London; yet the progress of England was not hopeless, even in the Lord GEORGE GORDON era. There is bigotry in Syria, even as there is in Exeter Hall, and less fear of the policeman than there is in that respectable meeting-house.

The domestic affairs that have engaged Parliament have been not important, but they have not been wholly uninteresting. The LORD CHANCELLOR is proceeding with a bill to amend the jurisdiction and mode of maintaining the county courts, taking half of the expenses upon the state by paying the judges' salaries, and providing for the building. Mr. ROBERT PHILLIMORE has been unsuccessful in endeavouring to obtain a new adjustment of the tithe commutation—a subject whose interest is very limited and almost an anachronism. Mr. DILLWYN has failed to carry his bill for punishing wife-beaters by flogging them, some members entertaining grave doubts whether that mode of punishment will be effectual, while others manfully resist the encroachment on the privilege of an Englishman.

Before proceeding to the financial statement on the 19th, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER has done his best to prepare the ground. On the one hand, he has issued reduced military and naval estimates; on the other, he has asked the City for a loan of 5,000,000*l.*; measures which, especially together, imply a prompt and decided diminution of taxation.

Ministers have been entertained by the LORD MAYOR at the Mansion House, and complimentary speeches have passed. We did not discover in these speeches anything so pointed or so instructive as we have heard under the same roof from the American Minister, or from the members of the Law Amendment Society; but perhaps we may anticipate one result. Men seldom dine with a man whom they intend to kill; and we presume that after the banquet, Ministers will scarcely proceed with the bill which is to abolish the present municipality and to establish a small borough town council in its place.

No dissatisfaction on general grounds can make us blind to a good act, in whatever quarter it may be done. Lord WODEHOUSE has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Russia, and the choice is excellent. He is still a young man, he is familiar with public business, he has really studied the political questions of the day, and is a statesman in the true sense of the word. If he has not been spoiled by office, he will fairly represent England before our restored ally, and will intelligently watch English interests among old enemies and new friends.

Cheltenham has had the opportunity of electing a member, or rather, we should say, that those persons resident at Cheltenham who enjoy the limited privilege of the electoral franchise have chosen their representative. There were two candidates, Mr. FREDERICK BAKER, son of the

late member, and Mr. HALLEWELL: the votes were divided into 845 and 665, but of course the reader perceives at once which man was elected. Whom could Cheltenham elect to represent it but a BERKELEY?

Colonel TULLOCH has succumbed under a labour which would have tried the strongest lawyer at the bar—the holding of his ground day after day against men with the malignant arrogance of Lord LUCAN, and the cool but resolute animosity of Sir RICHARD AINSY. Colonel TULLOCH, who has been doing a public duty against these odds, falls ill at his post, the inquiry is suspended for a week, and for the moment the Horse Guards triumph.

POLITICAL AMNESTY BY THE QUEEN.—We have reason to believe (says the *Morning Post*) that the Queen, being desirous of marking the return of peace by an act of grace and clemency, has given orders that a full and free pardon shall be granted to all the persons now under sentence for political offences. By this act of generosity, Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates, together with Frost, and those who were sentenced with him, will be allowed to return free to the United Kingdom. The only exceptions will be two or three persons who broke their parole in escaping from Australia.

DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE TO THE MINISTERS.—The Egyptian hall, Mansion-house, was on Wednesday the scene of a banquet given by the Lord and Lady Mayoress to the members of the Government. Count Persigny returned thanks for the toast of "The Emperor of the French;" Sir Charles Wood and General Fox for "The Navy and Army;" Lord Palmerston for "Her Majesty's Ministers;" M. Musurus for "The Ambassadors;" Lord Campbell for "The Judges;" the Lord Chancellor for "The House of Lords;" and Sir George Grey for "The House of Commons." Lord Clarendon, in acknowledging the toast of his own health, paid a compliment to Russia for her brilliant defence of Sebastopol, and read the subjoined extract from a letter he had that day received from General Williams:—"I have already told your Lordship of General Mouravieff's kindness towards myself and my party; but his humanity and benevolent treatment of the poor famished garrison of Kars will gain for him the respect of the civilized world, and must tend to lessen, if not eradicate, the animosity which for more than a century has existed between Russia and Turkey, especially on the part of the latter. I shall therefore quit General Mouravieff with great regret."

ACCIDENTS.—Three men, engaged in repairing the roof of a butcher's shop in Clement's Inn-passage, were descending by the ladder, when it broke. Two of them fell to the ground, and were seriously injured; the third was caught in the thigh by the butcher's hooks, and was extricated with difficulty. All three were conveyed to the hospital, where they lie in a precarious state.—A shocking catastrophe has occurred at one of the corrugated iron sheds at Woolwich Arsenal, where the fireworks for the 29th are being manufactured. In drilling a hole in a rocket-case, for the purpose of adjusting the fuse, the metal became overheated, some of the powder ignited, the rocket burst, and twelve men and boys were seriously injured, three of them to so great an extent that their lives are despaired of.—A heavy north-east gale on Tuesday night caused the bursting of the lock-gates of the Limehouse entrance of the South-West India Dock, or City Canal. About half-past nine, the tide in the river was nearly at its lowest ebb, the entrance-lock as far as the inner gate was almost dry, and on the other side of the gate in the dock there was a depth of water of some twenty feet. Suddenly, the whole neighbourhood was aroused by a crash, which was soon found to have been caused by the bursting of the lock-gates. These, though probably weighing twenty tons, were smashed outwards, and swept in fragments into the river, the waters of the canal bursting down into the lock with overwhelming fury. In the torrent were swept away craft of almost every description. Some were sunk, and their wrecks carried into the Thames, while others were thrown over each other in confusion. The rush of water continued for about ten minutes. In all, between seventy or eighty merchant ships were lying at the various jetties at each side of the canal. These, as the torrent swept along, were carried away from their moorings, and several of them sustained considerable damage through coming in collision with each other.

THE PARLIAMENTARY AGENT.—He was a clever fellow who invented the calling of the "Parliamentary Agent," though perhaps the inventor himself never foresaw how many occupations it was destined to include. There is no necessity for being brought up to anything in particular in order to shine in this line. You may have run the gauntlet through every ordeal, and have issued from all, more or less scathed; it is of no consequence; you are in want of an ostensible position; parliamentary agency opens its arms to your embrace.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, May 5th.

THE *impassioned* excitement by the anticipated debate on the Treaty of Peace attracted an unusually large gathering of peers to the House of Lords; and the galleries were crowded by a brilliant assemblage of titled ladies. "The space in front of the throne," says the *Times*, "was filled with the sons of peers and others having the right of admission to that part of the House. The standing-room at the bar was also fully occupied, while the gallery appropriated to the accommodation of strangers was crowded—perhaps inconveniently so—by those who had been fortunate enough to procure orders. A more impressive scene than that which the House presented when the Earl of Ellesmere rose to move the Address to her Majesty has seldom been witnessed."

INDIA.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE intimated that, shortly after the Whitsuntide holidays, he would move for returns of the salaries and pensions paid to the covenanted and uncovenanted servants of the East India Company, as well as to the military officers employed in the Indian service; and at the same time would call the attention of the House to the recommendation of the Madras Torture Commissioners, that a greater number of European functionaries should be employed in the civil service, with a view to the suppression of torture, and would submit whether an efficient European civil agency be compatible with the present lavish remuneration of the civil services of India, considering the deficient and falling condition of the revenues of that country, and the proved poverty of the people.

DISMEMBERMENT OF THE MILITIA.

In reply to a question from the Earl of CLANCARTY, Lord PANMURE stated that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to commence the dismemberment of the Militia with as little delay as possible, and to disband the force so gradually that no great body of labourers would be thrown upon the country at one time.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The Earl of ELLESMERE rose to move an Address of Congratulation to the Crown on the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace with Russia. The terms of that Treaty he held to be satisfactory; the original objects of the war had been gained; and he therefore trusted that there would be no serious opposition to the motion. It was to be hoped that Russia would now enter on a new career. When the name of Count Orloff was first mentioned as about to take part in the negotiations for peace, he believed that those best acquainted with men and things at St. Petersburg drew a favourable augury of the result. It was in itself a favourable intimation of the character and intentions of the Czar, who, he hoped, might live to repair by the arts of peace the ravages of war in his vast dominions. He hailed the prospect that Russia, under his able and strong hand, might yet present a spectacle which Europe could look on without jealousy and alarm, but with sympathy and satisfaction. He was well aware that Russia might make herself more formidable by developing her internal resources, but it was impossible for nations to act on the principle that such development was to be regarded as an object of jealousy. He would maintain the opinion, which was proved in the recent struggle, that a single line of railway would have been more serviceable to Russia, as a means of defence, than the vast accumulation of cannon and military stores. But if they were to look with jealousy on other countries developing their resources, the world, with all its imperfections, would be even less fit for us to live in than it is. The time had been when the nations of Europe, and he could not exclude England from the catalogue, acted on the other view of the case, that the wealth of one nation is the poverty of another—a doctrine as detestable as it is unsound. (*Cheers.*) Of all the subjects of alarm, he thought this country had least reason to be jealous of Russia on the score of India; and yet he had heard it stated that that was the foundation and real origin of the warlike spirit of this country against Russia. On that subject it was less necessary for him to speak, as it had been ably referred to elsewhere. India might have had her own dangers; but it was our business to rear up our Clives, our Hastings, our Wellesleys, our Napiers, and our Ellenboroughs, to meet those dangers in the council or in the field; and, to his apprehension, Russia could not be considered one of those dangers. Having eulogized the services of the army and navy, exalted the genius and devotion of Lord Raglan, Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Boxer, General Williams, and his English companions at Kars, and Messrs. Butler, Nasmyth, and Thomson, and pronounced a panegyric on the noble self-sacrifices of Miss Nightingale, Lord Ellesmere concluded by moving—

"That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, to return to her Majesty the sincere acknowledgments and thanks of this House for the important communication which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to make to this House of the general Treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of March. . . . To assure her Majesty that, while we should have deemed it our duty cheerfully to afford her Majesty the fullest support if it

had unfortunately been found necessary to continue the war, we have learned with joy and satisfaction that her Majesty has been enabled to re-establish peace on conditions so honourable to her Majesty's Crown, and which so fully accomplish the great objects for which the war was undertaken. To express to her Majesty the great satisfaction which we feel that, while those alliances which have so materially contributed to the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war have been equally effective in the consolidation of peace, Powers which had not taken an active part in the war have combined with the belligerents to give by their sanction and accession additional firmness to the arrangements by which the repose of Europe is in future to be protected from disturbance. To state to her Majesty that we rejoice that, notwithstanding the great exertions which the late war rendered necessary, the resources of the empire have remained unimpaired. To express a hope that the peace which has now been concluded may, under the favour of Divine Providence, long continue to shed its blessings over Europe, and that harmony among Governments and friendly intercourse among nations may steadily promote the progress of civilization, and secure the welfare and happiness of mankind."

Lord GLENELG seconded the motion, contending that the war had resulted in curbing the power of Russia in the Black Sea and in the Baltic, and thus securing the independence of the Ottoman Empire and of Sweden.

The Earl of MALMESBURY thought the terms of the Address exaggerated, and he could not concur with them. The expressions "joy and satisfaction" were not warranted. The objects of the war had never been very clearly defined; but, as far as he understood them, he denied that they had been fully accomplished, and he should therefore advise an amendment, congratulating her Majesty that the Government had been enabled to establish a peace "the conditions of which appeared to her Majesty's Government adequately to effect the great objects of the war." The fall of Kars had seriously affected the conditions of peace. Sebastopol had been restored to the Russians; there was no definition of what is to be considered a naval arsenal; the northern forts remain; Kertch and Eupatoria are to be given up, though strengthened by works erected by us; the forts on the Circassian coast are also to be left in the hands of Russia; the Circassians have been abandoned, notwithstanding their services to the Allies; sufficient measures were not taken at the proper time for the security of Asia Minor; and General Williams was neglected at Kars. Into this last question, Lord Malmesbury entered at some length, and severely reprehended the conduct of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. However, if it were the wish of the House, he would not oppose the Address, but merely content himself with recording his opinion.

The Earl of CLARENDON thanked Lords Ellesmere and Glenelg for the praise they had bestowed upon him; but that praise was equally due to his colleague, for though, as Lord Malmesbury had remarked, the name of Lord Cowley did not often appear in the protocols, it was simply because he (Lord Clarendon) was the first plenipotentiary. Lord Cowley had rendered him much assistance by his knowledge and experience. Lord Malmesbury was mistaken in supposing that the fall of Kars had had an effect on the negotiations. It was unjust, moreover, to Lord Stratford to suppose that, because he did not write, he did nothing else; and it should be remembered that procrastination is the rule in transacting business in Turkey, and that, during the period alluded to, Lord Stratford had several other questions in hand, all of great importance. To have recalled Lord Stratford would not have saved Kars, while it would have been highly inconvenient, as depriving us of the services of a most experienced man. But the Government had signified its disapproval of the ambassador's conduct, had insisted that General Williams's demands should be complied with, and had obtained that compliance. As to sending a portion of the Crimean army to Kars, it was the opinion of the French Government and of all the generals, English and French, that that step would be highly imprudent; and therefore it was not taken. In answer to Lord Malmesbury's objections, Lord Clarendon explained that, Russia being still entitled to retain a limited number of ships in the Black Sea, it was necessary that Nicholasief should be kept as the place for building them; but an engagement had been made that no more should be constructed than were allowed. The rectification of the frontier from that first proposed had secured a better boundary; and the freedom of the navigation of the Danube had been guaranteed, and would be regulated first by a commission, and afterwards in the same manner as that of the Rhine. As we had obtained no military successes on the Circassian coast, we could not impose any terms on Russia with regard to that country; and it would have been difficult to discover what to impose. Those districts must either have been restored to Turkey or declared independent. The people would never have submitted again to Turkey, and to declare them independent would have been a mere mockery. The feeling of the population and of all the chiefs was with the Russians. Among them must be included Schamyl and the Circassians; for the only period during which he had made no military movement against Russia had been the last two years of the war. He did not think they had any great claim to the consideration of England.

The Earl of DERRY conceived that the terms of the Treaty are not commensurate with the sacrifices that have been made; and he hoped they would turn out better than the peace of Amiens. He blamed the Government for the fall of Kars, and was dissatisfied with the new line of frontier, which he believed to have been modified in consequence of that event. "When there is the neutralization of the Black Sea. We are told that it is to be completely neutralized—that it is to be open to the commerce of all nations, and that no military arsenals of any shape are to be upon its coast. But what is to become of the two important forts of Ismail and Kilia-nova? Are they to be razed? I should be glad to know whether they are to be razed or not. Is there any understanding on the subject?" (The Earl of CLARENDON was understood to reply in the negative.) Then they are not to be razed?—(The Earl of CLARENDON: "They have been restored.")—They form part of the Turkish territory, but they cannot be occupied by Turkish troops. These fortresses will be garrisoned by Moldavians, and, so far as Turkey goes, I don't think there will be any security." There was nothing in the Treaty to secure the real neutralization of the Black Sea. The forts on the coast of Circassia might be restored, and the best barrier against Russia, the independence of the Circassian tribes, had been sacrificed. He condemned severely that part of the Treaty which changed the maritime law of the country without any reference to the Legislature. That part of the Treaty was—to use the mildest expression—a surrender of our maritime supremacy.

Earl GRANVILLE defended the Treaty of Peace; and Lord COWLEY explained (in answer to some criticism by Lord ABERDEEN) that any aggression from either Russia or Turkey in the Black Sea would give the other Powers a right to interfere.—Earl GREY considered the Treaty a great step in the advance of humanity and civilization, especially in the change it effected in our maritime law; and Lord CAMPBELL said the change in that law had been effected quite in accordance with the constitution.—The amendment was then negatived, and the Address agreed to without a division.

The House then adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. EVELYN DENISON moved, and Mr. HENRY HERBERT seconded, an Address similar to that which had been proposed in the Lords.

Lord JOHN MANNERS said he would not oppose the reception of the Address, but would state one or two objections which he felt towards the Treaty. He admitted that the present security of Turkey was fully attained by its provisions; but her future security he feared was not provided for. The handing up of the Circassians to the Russians (whose authority over them had never been recognized by Europe) was a proceeding devoid of justice and honour; and the only security sought after for the Turkish Asiatic provinces was "the poor and pitiful attempt" of Lord Clarendon to prevent the re-erection of the Russian forts on the Black Sea, the result being that the Russians are at liberty to rebuild those forts whenever they please. The Trans-Caucasian tribes had therefore been handed over without pity or remonstrance to their implacable foes, though at the Vienna Conference it was one of our objects to secure their independence. His suspicion was that this abandonment of a gallant and friendly people was "compensation" to Russia for the relinquishment of Kars. As regards Lord Clarendon's refusal to pledge himself to reactionary and restrictive measures against the press, he thought his manner of doing so was calculated to give countenance and encouragement to such measures.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES accused Lord John Manners of exaggeration in characterizing the Treaty of Peace as dishonourable and degrading; but he joined with him in denouncing the manner in which the free Belgian press had been spoken of in the Conferences, as he thought it amounted to a menace.—Mr. LAYARD was satisfied, upon the whole, with the Treaty of Peace; it exceeded in value what he expected, and, considering the policy on which the war had been commenced by Lord Aberdeen (a policy which he believed might have been greatly improved, but which it was now too late to alter), he did not think it could be denied that the main objects had been accomplished. However, he agreed with Lord John Manners in condemning the abandonment of the Circassians. With regard to the provisions for the neutralization of the Black Sea, he thought there were a thousand ways by which Russia might evade them. She might have an unlimited number of gunboats in the Sea of Azof, and say they were there for the protection of trade. They need not be armed; that might be done in the shortest possible space of time. Their vessels of war might also easily be passed off as merchant vessels. With regard to Circassia, he thought a great omission had been made. Was the blockade of the Circassian coast, which had long existed, to be continued? The right of Russia in Circassia had never been acknowledged by the other European nations; but the Treaty appeared, tacitly at least, to give some colour to such right. Were our ships and our consuls to be excluded from Sebastopol and Nicholasief? The reforms granted by the Porte to the Christians were, on the whole, very satisfactory; and he highly approved of the independence granted to Servia. Mr. Layard concluded

by denouncing the present condition of Italy, in which country there is less liberty than there is in Turkey; and by complimenting Lord Clarendon on the able manner in which he has conducted the negotiations.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his satisfaction with the Treaty, except in some few particulars. He regretted that the engagement respecting Nicholasief did not appear in the Treaty, but only in the protocols, in the shape of an answer of Count Orloff. The right conceded to Russia to re-erect the Circassian forts might perhaps be the means of confirming her power in the Black Sea. His lordship then referred to the condition of the European nationalities, observing:—"I cannot but think, while we are ready to admit that the Emperor of France, within his own dominions, may regulate the press as he pleases, and put any restrictions on it he may think advisable, without any interference on our part, he should respect similar rights in Belgium—(cheers)—and not call upon the English Minister to join him in interfering with such an authority in another country. Other grave questions were discussed in the Conference of April 8th.—Greece, for instance, which, unfortunately, is in a very melancholy state; but yet, I believe, if examined, it would be found, in spite of many disorders and outrages, and of licence on the part of the Government, to have exhibited some proofs of freedom which may lead us to hope better things. (Hear, hear.) But another subject is still more melancholy, and that is, the state of Italy. I ventured to call attention to this subject at the end of last session, and, since that time, I have received protests and complaints that I should have spoken against the Italian governments. I have since made inquiry in greater detail, and all the details which I have discovered confirm my impression. I find that the arbitrary government of the Legations is such as hardly can be believed. (Hear, hear.) To men like the Italians, quick in idea, sensitive in feeling, endowed with imagination, and at the same time aspiring to live under a good government—to such men such tyranny must be intolerable. (Cheers.) How is this state of things maintained? By foreign intervention. We all know that since 1815 foreign intervention rests upon this, viz.—the momentary overthrow of authority, the want of order, the open supremacy of a mob or of some anarchical party, who may be put down by foreign help till authority has been restored, when the intervention should be withdrawn. (Hear, hear.) That is the principle of foreign intervention since 1815, and one instance of it is exhibited in our interference in Portugal, when authority was restored, and our interference ended in a few months. But the intervention at Rome has lasted for seven years. The time has come when we may ask, 'What do you mean? Do you mean perpetual occupation? If not, when do you mean to withdraw? If it is to be perpetual, then that is an addition of territory to these States, and it is an overthrow of the balance of Europe.' (Cheers.) The question as to the time of withdrawal might be answered, but, if answered, it must be answered with a great sacrifice of that priestly power which has been the source of great abuses in government; and, if answered as I believe it ought to be, it must be answered by a sacrifice of the Protectorate of Austria over Italy. I am favourable to Austrian dominion when that dominion is legitimate. I consider her position in the centre of Europe eminently useful to Europe, and that her influence is often used to withstand Powers more ambitious than herself; but she has no claim to a protectorate in Italy beyond certain bounds laid down for her in the Treaty. I trust that the words used by Lord Clarendon at the Conference, and which, I am assured by one who was there, were, in fact, stronger than we have them in the protocol, will not be allowed to fall to the ground."

Lord CLAUD HAMILTON expressed his dissatisfaction at the abandonment of the Circassians—an assertion which was denied by Sir CHARLES WOOD, who observed that the Circassians are only left in the same position in which they were found at the commencement of the war. Had Russia been required not to reconstruct the forts on the Black Sea, Turkey must have been called upon to demolish Varna.

On the motion of Mr. LINDSAY, the debate was adjourned.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS.

Previously to the debate, several questions were asked of different members of the Government. The most important were the subjoined:—

In answer to Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that there had been some disturbances in Demerara, stirred up by a fanatic anti-Catholic, named Orr, but that the riots had been put down. The thanks of the Government were due to a French and a Dutch vessel of war, which rendered valuable assistance.

Replying to Captain SCOBELL, Sir CHARLES WOOD stated that two or three ships had been ordered to the Black Sea to bring troops from the Crimea, but that it was not intended generally to employ ships of war on that service.—Captain SCOBELL then asked the Under-Secretary for War whether the soldiers who, without blame on their part, lost their kits at the time of landing in the Crimea, or at any subsequent period, have been, or would be, allowed compensation for the same?—Mr. FREDERICK PREL said that, where there was no blame, the soldiers would either receive others, or money in compensation.

Sir GEORGE OSWALD said, in answer to Mr. MOWBRAY, that there were several schemes in the last report of the Charity Commissioners, with respect to Sherburn Hospital. He hoped shortly to introduce a bill into the House.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Sir EDWARD BUTLER, mentioned that no reply had yet been received from the United States as to the offer made by the English Government to refer the questions connected with Central American affairs to arbitration. The honourable member having asked his opinion as to the propriety of entering upon the discussion of these questions in the present state of the correspondence, his (Lord Palmerston's) conviction was that the better course would be to abstain in the mean time from such discussion. Sir EDWARD BUTLER thereupon postponed the motion of which he had given notice till after the approaching recess.

Replying to a question by Mr. WISE, Lord PALMERSTON stated that, although an offer had been made for a further revision of the tariff with respect to the exportation of grain and pulse from Turkey, it was not thought desirable to proceed with it while prices were artificially raised by temporary circumstances. The hon. gentleman was too well informed to require him to say what those circumstances were. As to the Danubian Provinces, they regulated their own customs duties. There was no other duty upon exports from these provinces except three per cent. The nine per cent. duty did not apply to them. Mr. ROBERTSON asked, in consequence of reports which were abroad, whether the Turkish Government had made any offer to do away with the internal duties on goods. Lord PALMERSTON said he was not aware of any offer except the one to which he had referred.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On the order for going into committee upon the FIRE INSURANCE BILL, a short discussion arose, which ended in the commitment of the bill *pro forma* only.

The DIVERSITY MARRIAGES BILL passed through committee.

The remaining orders and business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at two o'clock.

Tuesday, May 6th.

COUNTY COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the County Courts Act Amendment Bill. The measure remedies the defects in the present act, pointed out in the report of the Commissioners. It is proposed to pay the salaries of the County Court Judges, and provide buildings out of the Consolidated Fund; by this plan only half the amount now raised in fees (£278,000L.) will in future be levied in that manner. The salaries of the Judges are to be fixed at 1200L. per annum, the Lord Chancellor considering that amount sufficient; but those now receiving 1500L. are to have that amount secured to them; actions may be, as now, brought in the County Courts without limitation of the amounts sued for, but defendants are to have the power of stopping the action and removing it to a superior court; if a party does not there recover 20L. damages, he is not to be allowed costs. The Lord Chancellor proposed that the House should go into committee on the bill after the holidays.

After a brief discussion, in which the law Lords took part, the bill was read a second time.

CHANCERY REFORM ACTS.

Lord ST. LEONARD made an explanatory statement with respect to these acts, the object of which was to abolish the Masters in Chancery. The late Lord Truro had obtained the credit of those bills; but they had been drawn up by himself, and passed during the administration of Lord Derby.

The House then adjourned.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY resumed the debate by expressing his entire satisfaction with the terms of the peace, by which more was attained than he had expected at the commencement of the war. Lord Palmerston had greatly distinguished himself in his conduct of hostilities. Mr. BOWEN PHILLIMORE, who had given notice of an amendment expressing the regret of the House that the law with respect to neutrals should have been altered without the previous sanction of Parliament, dilated on the impropriety of the sacrifice which had been made. The people had been kept in ignorance of this important change, and the House had had no opportunity of enlightening them. Mr. BENTINCK expressed similar opinions. The Marquis of GRANBY spoke in favour of the Treaty which had been just concluded, and was followed on the same side by Mr. SIMON HENBERT, who thought we should not have been justified in continuing this war merely for the sake of gaining greater successes. Since the fall of Sebastopol, moreover, further military triumphs were improbable. The only exception he made to his satisfaction with the peace negotiations was with regard to the discussion in the protocols of the domestic affairs of nations not represented at the Congress. This he considered inexpedient and unjust.

Mr. DAVENPORT, alluding to the subject last touched on by Mr. Herbert, made some singular observations on the tyranny of the Roman Catholic priests on the Continent, and asked: How do you propose to remedy this state of things? Are the protocols to be pieces of waste

paper, and are we still to do nothing? I say the remedy is to be found in your retracing your steps. I have always opposed—not reform—but reform in the mouths of Whigs and Radicals, because they never meant reform which went back to first principles; they merely sought the destruction of everything which had been before, and the construction of new and unheard-of things. These things I oppose. For reform which went back to first principles I have ever contended; and that, I believe, has been utterly inexplicable to most people who cannot understand what I am at. (A laugh.) I will give an example of what I mean. Make the whole Church go back to first principles, and put down priesthood under the civil law. (Hear, and a laugh.) The special command to the Romans was, "Obey the powers that be." I do not know when the priesthood first began to usurp the right of the laity by electing deacons, but I know that from that moment to this the cause of nearly every religious persecution, every religious war, lies at the door of the clergy. (Question!) I do not confine that remark to any one class or country; but I say that, wherever I see that class, I see the sprouting out of the same thing. (Laughter.) The soil of Italy is luxuriant, and there it appears in great profusion. In Scotland, there it is. Some three hundred years ago, that soil was very prolific, and it bore very good fruit. (Laughter.) I confess that, barring climate and other circumstances, which qualify the matter in some degree, I do not see any vast difference in what is called the synodical movement. I see the laity everywhere treated as ecclesiastical nonentities. It is a fundamental principle of Italian law that no ecclesiastic shall be tried by the civil power. This is the secret of all your troubles in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) I have confined myself to this question, which is a thing of the future; the Treaty belongs to the past, and I never hunt a dead hare. I look to the future, which is practical, and I hope the Government will not think their work is done because the peace is published and laid upon the table. I am glad that the noble lord at the head of the Government has no grouse-shooting or deer-stalking to attend to—(a laugh)—and I hope that he will assist the Powers with which this country is united in putting down the ecclesiastical power throughout Europe. (Loud laughter.) You may rely upon it, it has been the secret of all the corruptions in Christendom, from its earliest hours to the present day. Christendom has been completely upside down. The laity has been under the clergy, instead of the clergy being under the laity. (A laugh.) The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Bowyer) never heard that before. I recommend him to study the matter, and he will find this throughout the canon law, and I have the authorities here if he wants them. (Laughter.) He will not deny that it is a principle of their law, as of the Koran, to persecute every one who differs from them. You cannot take that away from them; it is a point of conscience, and you cannot take away a point of conscience; but I ask you to take away their power of using it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BOWYER replied to the observations of Mr. Drummond, and expressed surprise at his criticisms on priests, as, according to report, he is himself a priest; and something more, in his own communion. The observations on the state of Italy made by Lord John Russell and Mr. Layard were calculated to encourage the agitators of the revolutionary party. In attempting to improve Turkey, this country was merely galvanizing a corpse; but we had punished "the great enemy of the Church of Rome, the Emperor of Russia—him who was the persecutor of the Roman Catholic Church. We had done our task—we had performed our duty as instruments in the hands of Divine Providence."

Mr. CARDWELL, in answer to Mr. Phillimore's objections to the alterations in the maritime laws, contended that the concession was made, not to Russia, nor to France, but to the universal interests of humanity, and to a feeling of justice towards neutrals. And, even allowing that a sacrifice had been made on our part, the stipulation with respect to privateering was ample compensation. Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD complained that liberty has been left to Russia to possess an unlimited number of transports and gunboats, which might carry a large force from the Sea of Azov, or even from Sebastopol, to Constantinople. Mr. MINER GIBSON feared the stipulation for the abolition of privateering would not be adopted by the United States unless the principle were carried further, and robbery of merchant-vessels by ships of war on the high seas were done away with. The immunities lately granted by the Sultan to the Christians had no doubt been extorted from him; and what guarantees had we that these concessions would not be broken as those of 1839 had been? The policy of binding this country to guarantee the independence and integrity of Turkey might be disputed; it would very possibly lead to our driving the Christian population to Russia for protection. He was also opposed on principle to the suggestions which had been made at the Conference, as to interfering to secure the liberties of the Italians and Greeks. Forwading the cause of liberty in our own country would do more for the same cause abroad than any amount of intervention. Mr. WATKINS observed that there were points connected with the Treaty and the protocols—such as Circassia, and the press of Belgium and Italy—which could not be disposed of by an incidental discussion, and he reserved the right of debating them hereafter.

Mr. GLADSTONE regarded the peace as honourable and satisfactory, and reminded Mr. Gibson that we are not bound, as he supposed, to maintain the internal institutions of Turkey, but merely to protect her from foreign aggression. The war had been a moral demonstration against Russia, teaching her that her aggressions would be resisted by the most powerful nations of Europe. The neutralization of the Black Sea he thought not free from pitfalls; and he should have been glad if the Danubian Principalities had been brought to a greater state of freedom, and had received a more substantive and independent existence. The new maritime regulations were of the utmost importance. As respected the proposal to submit international differences hereafter to arbitration, he confessed he looked upon that as a very great triumph indeed. (Cheers.) It was the first time that the assembled representatives of the principal nations of Europe had given sympathetic utterance to sentiments of that kind, which placed at least a qualified brand of disapproval on the resort to war, which asserted, at least in a qualified form, the supremacy of reason, justice, humanity, and religion, and which did this, not in the shape of a mere abstraction, but laid it down as a duty (not to be departed from, unless on the highest considerations of state policy), that, before the hand is laid upon the sword, means for establishing peace shall be resorted to. (Cheers.) Yet he must utter one caution. It appeared to him that a danger might arise from a system of arbitration. It was a danger easily avoidable, and therefore he wished to refer to it now. It was quite evident that if, by establishing a system of arbitration, instead of a resort to arms in the first instance, they gave an encouragement to tramping up untenable claims and bad cases, as matters of diplomatic contention among nations, they might end by making more quarrels than they averted. He held that no country ought to resort to arbitration till it had reduced its own claim to the minimum, and fit to be supported by arbitration; and then arbitration would become a powerful engine on behalf of humanity. The subject of Count Walewski's suggestions with respect to curbing the freedom of the Belgian press, imperatively called for attention in England, "the great fortress of human freedom," more especially as the Belgian laws with respect to the press, in connexion with foreign governments, offer peculiar facilities for the prosecution of offenders—greater, even, than are offered by England.

Mr. HADFIELD moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord PALMERSTON, not being aware of the motion for adjournment, was about to address the House; but, upon being informed of it, he expressed a hope that Mr. Hadfield would withdraw his motion. Mr. HADFIELD again rose, and having withdrawn his motion, moved the amendment of which he had given notice, namely, to insert the following between the third and fourth paragraphs of the motion:—"To express our hope that her Majesty will avail herself of the friendly sentiments now happily existing between her Majesty and the other high contracting Powers to negotiate in favour of commerce, not only to advance the common interests of all, but likewise to make the peace permanent."

Lord PALMERSTON observed that it was satisfactory to the Government, that however various the opinions which had been expressed by different members of the House as to the different subjects under discussion, nobody had felt such a strong objection to the Address as to place it in the form of an amendment on which he was desirous to take the sense of the House. For himself, he was surprised that Lord John Manners should have admitted that the Treaty had accomplished the objects of the war in regard to European Turkey, and yet should have characterized certain proceedings of the Government as base and dishonourable. If this were so, he ought to have called for the opinion of the House upon an amended Address. The noble lord had asserted that considerable danger would result from the Russians being allowed to rebuild certain forts on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and from the independence of Circassia not being stipulated for. Why, then, did he not move that the war ought to have been continued till those objects had been accomplished? But the noble lord knew too well the feeling of the House and of the country to stake his reputation on such a proposition. The House would no doubt declare by a large majority that the terms of Peace are satisfactory, and the nation has already satisfied itself that the objects of the war have been accomplished. As regards Nicholas, it was quite impossible that we could require its destruction; such a demand would have been treated with scorn by any Power that had the least respect for itself. "The country would not have been satisfied at such a course; and it must be perfectly plain that, if Nicholas were destroyed, it would be possible for Russia to establish another Nicholas just as available for her purposes." The assurance given with regard to Nicholas ought to be satisfactory to the House and the country, if we are to place any faith in treaties. (Hear, hear.) But some hon. gentlemen are not quite satisfied that the engagements of Russia that no naval arsenal shall be kept up in the Black Sea do not extend to her fortifications in the Black Sea. Now, these gentlemen must forget that a large portion of that coast belongs to Turkey as well as to Russia; and we should have been acting an unfriendly part towards Turkey if

we had insisted that the strong fortresses of Varna, Trebizond, Batoum, and Sinope, which she holds on the coast of the Black Sea, and which are essential for the protection of her own interests, and which she ought to be able to fortify, should be dismantled. Then we are told that there are great omissions in the Treaty with regard to the people on the eastern coast of the Black Sea; and it is said that we have led the brave Circassians into doing things which have committed them with their Government, and have then handed them over to Russia. Now, what was our position in that country? Why, we never had possession of the Circassian territories, nor have we ever depended upon the Circassians as to what they should do in the war. The Russians themselves blew up the forts on the Black Sea. Circassia never formed part of the operations of the war. But it is said we entered into a communication with the Circassians. Now, undoubtedly, a person was sent to enter into communication with Schamyl, to learn what his intentions were, to discover whether a European force could be landed upon his coast, and to learn whether he desired a supply of arms; but that communication never reached him, and, consequently, nothing was done which could in any degree give Schamyl any claim upon us. In point of fact, as stated by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the people of this country are utterly mistaken as to the place of Schamyl's residence. The general opinion is, that he resides on the shores of the Black Sea; but his abode is on the shores of the Caspian, and, consequently, he is separated from the Black Sea by the wide northern slope of the Caucasus. We could therefore have no intercourse with his army. To have required Russia to cede Georgia and Imeritia, and return into the north of the Caucasus, and cede the territory which Schamyl governed, was to demand that which was sure to meet with a direct refusal, and to obtain which it could hardly be supposed either this country or Europe would have thought it wise to continue the war. (*Hear, hear.*) No doubt if the war had been continued through another campaign, if the Russian army had been driven from the Crimea, whilst an army had been sent by us into Georgia, and if fortune had favoured the arms of the Allies, we might have been placed in a position to demand of Russia terms and conditions with regard to those territories. (*Hear, hear.*) Nothing, however, short of the greatest pressure, of serious reverses to Russia, and of occupation, would have induced Russia to consent to the permanent cession of so large a portion of her southern territories. But the value of the forts upon the eastern shore of the Black Sea has been much exaggerated. As regards the doubts which had been expressed whether the Sultan would fairly carry out the concessions he has made to his Christian subjects, it should be recollected that the firman is a written instrument, that it is referred to in the Treaty, and that if it be revoked, the Allied Powers, parties to the Treaty, will have a right to remonstrate. Besides the protection secured to Turkey by the terms of peace, the north of Europe has been shielded by the stipulations regarding the Aland Isles. With respect to the reference at the Conferences to the condition of Italy and Greece, it was impossible, considering the present state of those countries, to avoid discussing their position and prospects; and no exception could justly be taken to what had been said about the Belgian press, when it was recollected that that press incites to assassination and other odious crimes. No attempt, however, would be made to interfere with the legitimate liberty of the Belgian press; of that the House might rest assured. "Looking, then, to the east and the west," concluded the Premier, "to the north and the south, from the centre of Europe to the extreme confines of Asia, I see nothing but hope in every direction. (*Cheers.*) I trust the nations of Europe will now turn their attention to the cultivation of the arts of peace, and that those jealousies that formerly divided nations one from another will cease. (*Hear.*) I trust the time is far distant when it will be the lot of any Minister of England to call upon this noble nation for means to carry on a war. But if that time should again come, I am convinced that the same warlike, manly spirit which was brought out by the late crisis, will be still found living in the breasts of Englishmen. Still, I trust that the youngest man now seated in this House will never see a necessity on the part of the servants of the Crown to call upon the people of this country to support their Sovereign in the prosecution of another war." (His Lordship's speech occupied two hours and twenty minutes.)

An amendment which had been proposed by Lord CLAUD HAMILTON, softening the expression of satisfaction at the terms of peace, was then withdrawn, and the Address was agreed to.

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

Wednesday, May 7th.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. EVELYN DENISON brought up the report on the PEACE ADDRESS, which was agreed to; and it was resolved that it should be presented to the Queen by the whole House, on a day to be appointed by her Majesty.

TITLE COMMUTATION RENT-CHARGE BILL.

Mr. ROBERT PHILLIMORE moved the second reading of this bill. The exemption from assessment of stock-in-trade had thrown peculiar burdens on the parochial

clergy—burdens which are eating up the profits of small livings. The object of the bill was to provide that the assessment, now made on the full value of the rent-charge (which often largely exceeds the net revenue of the clergyman, who cannot obtain reduction without a costly and troublesome appeal), should be made, in respect to that, as well as other assessable property, on the net annual value, by allowing certain deductions from the amount of the commuted rent-charge, in order to adjust the balance. The bill also proposed to give power to the justices at quarter-sessions to decide upon any questions relative to the sufficiency of the assessment. The motion was seconded by Lord A. HARVEY. Mr. BOUVERIE said he would not oppose the second reading, though, while admitting the existence of a real grievance, he differed as to the mode in which the remedy should be provided. Sir JOHN PAXINGTON supported the bill. Mr. HENLEY did not think the bill provided an adequate remedy. Sir WILLIAM HEATCOTE admired the principle of the bill, but disapproved of the details. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER took a similar view. Mr. GLADSTONE suggested that the measure should be submitted to a Select Committee; and, after some further discussion, this was done, the bill having previously been read a second time.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BILL.

The second reading of this bill was moved by Mr. DILLWYN. The design of the measure was to shorten the term of imprisonment of men convicted of ill-using women, and to subject them to flogging. Sir GEORGE GREY opposed the bill, not because he had any tender feeling for the ruffians who beat their wives, but because he doubted the efficacy of flogging, and because he thought it would not be right to give to a magistrate the power of ordering an adult to be subjected to corporal punishment. He believed, moreover, that the last law had acted beneficially. The bill was likewise opposed by Mr. PACE, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BARROW, Captain SCOBELL, Mr. MUNTZ, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOLE, and Mr. STUART WORTLEY; and was supported by Mr. WHITBREAD, Mr. BENTINCK, and Lord ROBERT CECIL.

The second reading was negatived by 135 to 97, and the bill was lost.

Thursday, May 8th.

ANSWERS TO THE ADDRESSES.

The HOUSE OF LORDS met at two o'clock for the purpose of presenting the Address agreed upon on Monday. The LORD CHANCELLOR and the peers in attendance (who were not numerous) immediately repaired to the Palace, and had an audience of her Majesty. On their return, the royal answer to the Address was read by the LORD CHANCELLOR. It was of the usual formal character. The HOUSE OF COMMONS, headed by the SPEAKER, also attended on her Majesty to present the Address from their body, the answer to which was read on their return.

SENDING TROOPS TO CANADA.

On the Lords resuming, the Earl of ELGIN withdrew the motion on this subject, of which he had given notice for that night, as he thought it possible it might lead to a debate which would just now be inconvenient. He, therefore, postponed it till some early night after the Whitsuntide recess.

BARONETCY FOR GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Earl GRANVILLE announced that the Queen has been pleased to confer on General Williams a baronetcy, with the style and title of Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars. (This announcement elicited loud cheers.) A message from the Queen was presented by the LORD CHANCELLOR, recommending the House to concur with her Majesty in making provision for securing to the new baronet a pension of 1000*l.* a year for life. The following day was appointed for taking the message into consideration. A similar message was submitted to the House of Commons by Lord PALMERSTON, and the same determination was come to.

THE MURDER OF MISS HINDS.

Lord LYNDEHURST presented a petition from Thomas Dunne, convicted of the murder of Miss Hinds, complaining that the Attorney-General for Ireland had refused his fiat for a new trial, and alleging that the sentence is illegal, a juror having been changed without notice being given of the right to challenge him. Lord CAMPBELL, Lord BROUGHAM, the LORD CHANCELLOR, and Lord ST. LEONARDS, declared that the objection had no validity.

The LORD CHANCELLOR (on account of opposition in the City) reluctantly withdrew his motion for the second reading of the MERCANTILE LAW AMENDMENT BILL, and moved that it be recommitted.

THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lord PANMURE moved the thanks of the House to the Army, Navy, and Marines, engaged in the operations of the late war, and to the embodied Militia. He eulogized the services of these bodies at great length, and in the course of his speech mentioned, from official returns, that the final and total loss of the English army, from every cause, killed in action, and deaths from wounds and disease, amounted to 270 officers and 22,467 men. The Militia had given to the regular army 38,000 men. The Earl of DERBY

seconded the motion. The House was also addressed by the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the Earl of CARDIGAN (who said that the prestige of the English army had suffered by the death of Lord Raglan, and that the manner in which the command had been changed since did not lessen the satisfaction with which he regarded the conclusion of peace), Earl GRANVILLE, and Earl GREY, the last of whom condemned an allusion Lord PANMURE had made to a "false economy" in military matters. He denied that the economy exercised in past years was false; indeed, he believed it had essentially contributed to the success of the war, for, had a heavy pressure been constantly maintained during forty years on the resources of the nation, the people would not have been able so suddenly to call into existence the force they had by land and sea sent forth. Russia had acted on the principle of always keeping up a vast military force; yet she had found she could not compete with a nation which adopted the contrary policy. The motion was then agreed to *nem. con.*

Lord PANMURE afterwards explained that, in disbanding the Militia, the Government intended to add a quartermaster to the permanent Staff, in order to relieve the adjutants of the duty of attending to the stores; also, to give three months' pay to the subaltern officers, and a year's pay to the surgeons and assistant-surgeons. The men would receive the balance of the 1*l.* due for the present year.

PENSION TO LORD DALHOUSIE.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE asked whether the Government had sanctioned the grant of a pension of 5000*l.* a year to Lord Dalhousie charged on the revenues of India. He also moved for the correspondence on the subject. From the discussion that followed, in which Earl GRANVILLE, the Earl of ALBEMARLE, the Earl of HARROWBY, and Lord PANMURE took part, it appeared that the subject had not come under the consideration of the Board of Control, and that no correspondence relative to it existed. The motion was then withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

THE THANKS OF THE COMMONS.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the vote of thanks to the Army, Navy, Marines, and Militia was moved by Lord PALMERSTON (who mentioned incidentally that the loss to the enemy must have amounted in the aggregate to at least 500,000 men) and seconded by Mr. DISRAELI. After some remarks by Mr. STAFFORD (who more especially eulogized the services of the Navy), the vote was agreed to *nem. con.*

The House then went into committee on the REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND) BILL; but was soon after counted out at twenty minutes to eight o'clock.

THE CRIMEAN BOARD.

SIR RICHARD AIREY'S CASE.

THE Board having again assembled on Monday, Mr. Crookshank asked some questions of Mr. Filder with respect to his (Mr. Crookshank's) arrest by order of Lord Lucan. Mr. Filder stated that he submitted to Lord Raglan a demand on the part of Mr. Crookshank for inquiry and reparation, but without any result. To a second application, Lord Raglan replied that it would not be expedient to cause such an inquiry to be made. His Lordship, however, never expressed any dissatisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Crookshank. That gentleman made repeated representations to him (Mr. Filder) as to the manner and language of Lord Lucan; but nothing could be done.

Lord Lucan expressed his entire ignorance of the communications which had passed between Mr. Crookshank and Mr. Filder on the one hand, and Mr. Filder and Lord Raglan on the other. He (Lord Lucan) had no verbal communication with Lord Raglan on the subject, but he received a letter from the Adjutant-General, dated the 11th of October, returning him the papers relating to Mr. Crookshank's arrest, with Lord Raglan's observations on the case in the margin, and directing that he should be released from arrest.

The Judge-Advocate inquired if Lord Lucan had the papers with him?—Lord Lucan said he had not, for the reason that the Adjutant-General, in his letter enclosing the papers, had requested that they might be returned to Lord Raglan, which was done.

Colonel Tulloch (who was labouring under severe indisposition) then explained, with reference to a statement of Colonel Wetherall on the preceding Friday, that he had not "erased" any part of that officer's evidence before the Commission, but that he had run his pen through a memorandum made by the Colonel on the rough draught of his evidence. The memorandum had reference to the non-issue of blankets; and he (Colonel Tulloch) struck it out because he thought it was not pertinent to the subject-matter of the examination. He afterwards sent the draught, with the memorandum so struck out with his pen, to Colonel Gordon, as the head of the department to which Colonel Wetherall belonged, in order that he might submit it to Colonel Wetherall with that amendment. Colonel Gordon's own evidence was incorporated with that of Colonel Wetherall; and the former officer altered his evidence as he thought proper, but did not send the depositions, as was expected, to Colonel Wetherall.

Subsequently to this statement, Sir Richard Airey asked Colonel Tulloch why he had altered the evidence

of Colonel Wetherall. Colonel Tulloch replied that he could not admit that he had "altered" Colonel Wetherall's evidence; but, if he had done so, the reason was that the number of watch-coats stated in the evidence to have been issued was wholly at variance with the number given in the return from the Quartermaster-General's Department.

Colonel Wetherall, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, was then examined by the Board, and entered into various details to show that the Quartermaster-General's department had imposed no restrictions on the issue of blankets, great-coats, paillases, &c.; that the only period when the men suffered from want of blankets was in the early part of November, 1854; that the first arrival of rugs was not until the 21st of November; that there was no necessity to give a third blanket after the 3th of January, 1855, because a ship then arrived with buffalo robes and sheepskin coats; and that the men were unable to carry up to the front a large part of the supplies which had been ordered them.—Colonel Tulloch admitted that there had been a confusion of terms, by using the word "issued" for "apportioned" in connexion with the Quartermaster-General's department.

The Board adjourned for a short interval, and on its return found that Colonel Tulloch had been obliged to retire on account of illness.

Mr. Filder was recalled, and gave some particulars to show the extreme difficulty he experienced in procuring scaffolds and timber for the construction of storehouses and magazines at Balaklava.—Colonel Mackenzie then gave evidence with respect to the issue of supplies from the Quartermaster-General's department, with which he was connected. No requisition that was made to him remained unanswered; and Sir Richard Airey frequently visited Balaklava, in all states of the weather, and sometimes after dark. He could not agree with the account given before the Sebastopol Committee by Mr. Macdonald, of the ragged and filthy condition of the sick and wounded when they arrived at Constantinople from the Crimea.

Sir Richard Airey said he was sorry to state that the account given by Mr. Macdonald was at one period pretty accurate, the clothes of the troops being in many instances entirely worn out, and the clothing of the army in general exceedingly deficient. There were no means whatever of procuring a fresh supply of clothing without sending home for it.

The Board then adjourned.

Some discussion took place on the reassembling of the Board on Tuesday, as to whether the proceedings could go on in the absence of Colonel Tulloch, who was so seriously ill that Dr. Balfour read a certificate signed by Sir James Clark and Dr. Martin, stating that he could not possibly appear. He was labouring, it was said, under great bodily and mental exhaustion. The Judge-Advocate remarked that it was the opinion of the Board that the line of examination pursued on the previous day had involved a degree of personality against Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch, "as if the object were to throw discredit on the character of the Crimean Commissioners, and on the good faith with which they conducted the inquiry." Sir Richard Airey denied that he had any such intention, but said that he could not avoid alluding to the alterations which had been made in portion of the evidence taken in the Crimea. After some conversation, it was agreed to waive that part of the question, and to proceed with the examination of those witnesses who could speak to the character of the Quartermaster-General's department. These witnesses were Major Keane, of the engineers; Admiral Dundas (the late Commander-in-Chief in the Black Sea); Mr. Boyd, chief store-keeper in the commissariat department at Balaklava; Captain Milne, of the Admiralty; Colonel Chapman, of the Royal Engineers; and Colonel Mackenzie, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General. They stated that many of the difficulties arose from the want of transport; that the navy did the utmost they could to mitigate the sufferings of the soldiers; that there was great difficulty in getting the stores up from the harbour, where they often lay in the snow and mud, exposed to the depredations of Greek and Maltese robbers; that there were plenty of boots and shoes in store, but that merely a few were issued, because only ten pairs out of every eighty would fit; that it would have been injudicious for the master of a transport to sell or dispose of any portion of his spare set of sails; that it would have been difficult to put up canvas shelter on the plateau; and that the men were not provided with a second blanket till the 10th of January; in consequence of which they suffered much from cold. Having heard these statements, the Board adjourned till Thursday, when the proceedings were further adjourned till next Wednesday, in order to give Sir John McNeill an opportunity of appearing in place of Colonel Tulloch, whose state of health is such that his medical attendants say he must not return to business for two or three months.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ACADEMY OF ARTS.

THE eightieth annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts, was celebrated last Saturday by the

usual dinner. The Exhibition was thrown open at two o'clock, when the guests began to drop in, and to examine the pictures at their leisure. Dinner was served in the East room at six o'clock. The chair was occupied by the President of the institution, Sir Charles Eastlake; and the company, which amounted to about two hundred, comprised some of the most distinguished members of the diplomatic, literary, and artistic worlds. A very fine effect was produced by the sudden lighting of the jets of a hundred gas-burners at the signal for the Queen's health. After the drinking of this toast, as well as the health of Prince Albert and the royal family, the toast of "the Army and Navy" was acknowledged by Lord Hardinge and Sir Edmund Lyons. The former briefly alluded to the recent review of the English army in the Crimea by General Liders. "I am not acquainted," he observed, "with the details of the event, as far as they relate to the French forces, and therefore do not presume to pay a compliment to our gallant allies; but, speaking of our own troops, I can assure this assembly that they are in the highest state of discipline ever known in a British army serving abroad. (Hear, hear.) I mention this not to renew recollections of the unhappy position of affairs at one period of the late war, but simply as a tribute of justice to that brave army, which, as your President truly observed, has established claims to the gratitude of the country for its unsurpassed fortitude and valour. (Hear, hear.) On the occasion to which I have referred, our army in the Crimea mustered about 40,000 infantry and artillery, with 186 pieces of cannon—all in the most admirable order and equipment."

The Prussian Ambassador returned thanks for the toast of "The Foreign Ministers." In proposing "The Guests," Sir Charles Eastlake observed:—"A French writer has lately expressed the opinion that high manifestations of the fine arts are the great means of popularising good taste. He extols the recent efforts of England in adopting every means of improving the taste of her producers by affording instruction in design, and by the public exhibition of the best works of art—for example, at Sydenham and elsewhere." The Lord Chancellor, in acknowledging this toast, remarked:—"The time has been when, to the disparagement of British art, these walls were covered almost exclusively with portraits and works designed merely to gratify the vanity of individuals. That such an imputation finds no justification now, I appeal with confidence to the interesting display by which we are surrounded; and I greatly doubt whether in any other capital of modern Europe a single year could produce its equal." His Lordship concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the Royal Academy"—a toast which was responded to by Sir Charles Eastlake, who made some remarks on professional and amateur art-criticism:—"The office of the professed critic is, almost necessarily, to detect imperfections; the enlightened amateur, on the other hand, recognizes the principle, founded on a long observation of masterworks, that a few qualities, or even one quality carried to a high degree of perfection, though involving comparative defects in other particulars, stamps the work of art with character and value, and seldom fails to command approbation. (Hear, hear.) That this is the case with the great masters will be seen on a moment's reflection. Among the great masters, each is admired for certain special qualities, while the fact that he is deficient in other respects does not interfere with the general estimation in which he is held. (Hear, hear.) Such a train of thought may arise in the minds of those who will hereafter have opportunities of contemplating the works of Turner, now, it is understood, to become the property of the nation. (Hear, hear.) None will venture to assert that those works are faultless; and yet the objects which that great painter had in view are accomplished in such perfection that the mind is engrossed with them, and defects, if seen, are disregarded." Sir Charles proposed the health of her Majesty's Ministers, coupling with it the expression of a hope that we should shortly see a new National Gallery in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis.

Lord Palmerston, in returning thanks, said:—"With regard to the topic to which you have just alluded—namely, the prospect of our seeing in the neighbourhood of this City a building rising up better fitted than any now existing for the display of the works of genius and of art—I can only say that it shall not be owing to any indisposition on our part to advance the great objects which you have indicated, if results adequate to the aspirations you have expressed be not ultimately attained."

The toast of "The City of London" was acknowledged by the Lord Mayor; and that of "The Society of Antiquaries" by its President, Earl Stanhope. He called attention to the fact that the Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851, in their recently published report, "recommend, as the first step for establishing the proposed portrait-gallery, that an exhibition of national portraits should be held, to which pictures from all parts of the kingdom might in the first instance be contributed as loans. I cannot but anticipate from such a commencement a favourable progress in the scheme which I had the honour to suggest." He then proposed, amidst mingled cheers and laughter, that every member of the Royal Academy should be required to contribute his own likeness.

The toast of "The Interests of Literature" was acknowledged by the Dean of St. Paul's, in the absence of Mr. Dickens, who had been present at the earlier part of the evening, but had withdrawn. The last toast was that of "The Governors of the British Institution;" after which, the guests departed.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.

Great interest was excited on Tuesday at the Bow-street police-office by the investigation of a charge brought by a young lady, Miss Clementine Archer, against Matthew Taylor, a policeman of the D division (No. 57). The young lady's story was this:—On the morning of the proclamation of peace, she accompanied some friends to Charing-cross, to witness the ceremony. They were standing near Farrance's, the pastry-cook's, when, in consequence of the crowd, she became separated from her friends. Seeing them at a distance, she endeavoured to rejoin them, but was seized round the waist by a policeman, who forced her back. She asked to be allowed to go to the two ladies from whom she had been parted, but he said she should not, no one being allowed to pass there. He continued to hold her tightly by the shoulders, when she jerked herself partly round. On this, the man drew his staff, and struck Miss Archer a blow on the shoulder. A gentleman who was passing exclaimed, "Shame, shame! what are you holding her for? Release her immediately! You shall hear more of this." The constable then threw the young lady away from him with such violence that she would have fallen if the same gentleman had not caught her. It was afterwards found by Miss Archer's lady friends that she had received a severe bruise, extending from the shoulder to the bosom, which were quite black.

It then became necessary to identify the offender. Accompanied by a friend (Mr. Henry Mayhew) Miss Archer went to Scotland-yard, but was unable to discover, among the men there drawn up, the constable who had assaulted her. At St. George's station she was equally unsuccessful. She then went to Marylebone station. A number of men were drawn in a line or circle, and she walked round the room, looking at each; but still she did not see the offending constable. The inspector asked her to walk round again. She turned to do so, fixed upon D 57 as the man, and, being overcome and frightened, shrieked, and became for a time insensible. The man thus identified was very tall and powerful, and of an appearance distinct from that of the others. Miss Archer had previously described the man who assaulted her as having straight hair, &c.; and the inspector considered that the constable Taylor answered her description. On the charge being entered on the sheet, Taylor said, "I deny using my staff."

In cross-examination, Mr. Mayhew said that there had been a conversation between the Marylebone inspector and himself as to Miss Archer having passed D 57 on first walking round the circle; but this was not within the young lady's hearing. Miss Archer admitted that she had mentioned 194 as the number of the policeman she had seen on that day, but she denied having said that that was the man who had assaulted her. It further appeared that she made a mistake at first as to the locality of the outrage, having stated it to be in Warwick-street. Though she had resided in the vicinity of London many years, she did not know Cockspur-street very well; but she had since been to the spot, and discovered her mistake. Several witnesses, including members of the police and others, testified in favour of the accused, and to the effect that no such assault took place; and the constable was therefore discharged. One of the inspectors, when before the magistrate, remarked that Taylor was "a firm and determined man"—by which he said he only meant that he would do his duty.

BURGLARY.

The particulars of a singular burglary at the house of Mrs. Humphreys, an old lady at Stamford-hill, have been elicited in the examination at Worship-street of Henry Horwood, a house-decorator, Edward Towers, an unemployed groom, and a woman named Mary Ann Perkins, charged with the offence. A third man is implicated in the robbery, but was too ill to be brought up. As long ago as the 3rd of February, an attack on the premises was designed, but for the time frustrated. A forged letter, purporting to come from the wife of Mrs. Humphreys' solicitor, was sent to the lady. It contained a statement that Mr. Rush, the solicitor, was dangerously ill, and that Mrs. Rush wanted to see Mrs. Humphreys immediately on important business. A message to the same effect had been previously sent, and, on receiving the letter, Mrs. Humphreys went, leaving the house merely in charge of a young servant-girl; but, on reaching Mr. Rush's residence, she found that the letter was fabricated. In the meanwhile, it was intended to attack the house; but the girl had got her father to stay with her, and so the attempt was not made. On the night of the 24th of April, a noise was heard in the house, and, about six o'clock, the girl went down stairs, and entered one of the parlours. Two men rushed at

her, struck her on the face, rendering her for a time insensible, then carried her down to the kitchen, bound her hands and feet, and ransacked the house. After they had gone, the girl unbound herself, went up to her mistress (who is about eighty years of age), and discovered her nearly dead. She was tied round her wrists with a rope, which was then drawn over the clothes and fastened to her ankles, so as completely to double her up; and, in addition, pillows were placed over her head and mouth. In consequence, she is now very ill. The woman and the third man appear to have been concerned in the previous design on the house. The accused were remanded for a week.

CELEBRATING THE PEACE.—A man named John Mould, has been examined at Bow-street, on the double charge of creating a disturbance in the streets while drunk, and of setting fire to one of the cells in the police-station. He had been seen late on the previous night in Brydges-street, shouting and gesticulating, and accompanied by a host of disreputable characters. He was also violently striking a piece of tin with a stick. A policeman came up and tried to quiet him, but, not being able to succeed, he took him to the station-house. He had not been confined there long, when one of gaolers perceived smoke issuing from his cell, and, on going in, saw that the prisoner had kindled a fire on the floor by means of wood cut from the seat, which he had lighted by a fusee. He was busily engaged cutting more wood to keep up the fire. It is probable that, had it not been for the discovery of the gaoler, the whole station would have been burnt. On being interrogated, the man replied that it was very cold, and that he had therefore lit a fire to warm himself. The gaoler put out the fire, and took away the knife with which the prisoner had cut the wood. Before the magistrate, the man stated that he had been celebrating the peace with some friends, and had got very drunk and excited, and scarcely knew what he was doing. The magistrate said he would overlook the first offence, but he must pay for the damage he had done, or be imprisoned for eight days. As he was not able to pay the required sum, he was sent to gaol.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named George Foster has been examined at the Southwark police-office on a charge of stealing a pair of gold spectacles from a woman. The latter was standing before a shop in the New Kent-road, when she suddenly felt some one strike her on the left shoulder, exclaiming at the same time, "Halloa, how are you?" She turned round, and saw the prisoner, who snatched off her spectacles, and ran away. The woman raised an alarm and pursued the thief, who was stopped after a hard run by a gentleman, and given into custody. The spectacles, however, were not found on him, and it is supposed that during the pursuit he must have passed them to an accomplice. Mr. Combe committed him for six months with hard labour to the House of Correction.

"TAKE CARE OF YOUR POCKETS!"—Mary Parker, a well-dressed young woman, was charged at Southwark with picking the pocket of a lady who had been riding in one of the Wellington omnibuses. After leaving the vehicle the robbery was discovered, and the prisoner was pursued and given into custody, denying her guilt, and crying to be allowed to go. The conductor of the omnibus stated that, from information he received when the prisoner got inside, he called to the passengers to take care of their pockets. The woman, after consulting with her solicitor, pleaded guilty, stating that it was her first offence. She was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

AN OLD ENGLISH SPORT.—Five men were charged at Marlborough-street with aiding and abetting a cock-fight, at a house in Rathbone-place. An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals having received information of what was to take place, obtained a ticket headed "Old English Sports," and saw the birds fight with spurs till one was killed. The men pleaded ignorance of the law; and the magistrate, who confessed that, till within that hour, he himself did not know the provisions of the Act 12 and 18 Vict. cap. 92, sec. 3, fined the most active of the prisoners 10s., required sureties of the others, and gave the whole a lecture on the barbarity of the "old English sport."

A YOUNG LADY THIEF.—A genteel-looking girl, about eleven years old, named Charlotte Mursack, has been charged at the Lambeth police-court, with robbing a child of fivepence. She is likewise suspected of having robbed several other children. About a week ago, a policeman in Lambeth saw her steal the sum of fivepence in copper from a child who was passing by, and he therefore took her into custody, upon which the girl dexterously slipped the money into the basket which the other child was carrying. When she was apprehended, Miss Mursack did not deny what she had done, but said that she and her brothers were employed in the streets, to get what money they could, by their father and mother, whom she nevertheless stated to be persons living in a respectable sphere of life. On her way to the station-house, she was pointed out by several people as "the little girl who robbed the children." At her examination before the magistrate, her father, a gentlemanly-looking man, came forward and denied that he had ever encouraged or sanctioned any of his children in such a course of life as that

which his daughter had been following. The only way in which he could at all account for her dishonest acts was that she had recently had a violent attack of illness which had apparently affected her reason, for since then her general manner and behaviour had been very strange. The girl's whole deportment, however, both when in custody and in court, were greatly at variance with this statement. She was remanded for a few days; and, as it appeared from inquiries made by a police-constable that her parents were really people living above the common station of life, her father was permitted to take her home with him, after promising to produce her on a future day.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SOLICITOR.—Thomas Francis Richards, solicitor, of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, has been tried at the Middlesex Sessions on a charge of embezzling the sum of 26l. 15s. 6d., the property of James Fluker, an attorney of Symond's Inn. Before setting up as a solicitor on his own account, Richards had been an articled clerk to Mr. Fluker, the Chancery matters in whose office he conducted. One of these cases was the winding-up of the Oundle Brewery Company, in so far as the interest of a Mr. Bearschall, a shareholder, was concerned. Mr. Bearschall was a client of Mr. Nicholson, a solicitor at Warrington, whose London agent was Mr. Fluker. In August, 1854, Mr. Bearschall sent to Mr. Nicholson notes to the amount of 300l., to meet certain demands on him in connexion with the winding-up. These notes were transmitted to the London agent, Mr. Fluker, and by him paid in to his bankers. Mr. Fluker shortly afterwards left town for Scotland, placing in the hands of one of his clerks a cheque, which was crossed and signed, but not filled up, and which he intended for the payment of the call for 300l. It was not, however, till the 24th of last March, that he was informed that Richards had made a deduction of 26l. 15s. 6d. on the 300l., in the shape (as alleged) of interest due by the Brewery Company to Mr. Bearschall. Richards had said nothing about this to Mr. Fluker on that gentleman's return from Scotland in September, 1854. Mr. Bearschall had a cross claim on the Brewery to that amount, and Richards was aware of the fact; but it would seem that he appropriated the money to himself, having deducted it from the 300l. This was corroborated by some false entries made by the accused in the office-books. The defence was, that Richards had paid into Mr. Fluker's hands the sum alleged to be embezzled, there being an entry in his (Richards's) diary to that effect; and that Mr. Fluker was animated by a malevolent spirit against his former clerk, and had been known to threaten that he would crush him, on account of Richards, when in business for himself, having brought some successful actions against Mr. Fluker, and obtained heavy damages from him. It was contended that Richards would not have been so insane as to do this, had he been so much in Mr. Fluker's power. To show that the prosecutor had an ill-will against him, it was mentioned that, without requiring any explanation of the matter, he went with a constable, and gave the prisoner into custody at his own office, at an hour in the afternoon when he hoped that the magistrate would have left the police-court, so that Richards might be kept in a cell all night. Several witnesses gave Richards a good character; but he was found guilty, though the jury recommended him to mercy on account of his previous respectability. Sentence was deferred till next session.

OUTRAGES ON WIVES.—William Catharn, a working man, has been committed to prison for six months, with hard labour, for an aggravated assault on his wife while he was intoxicated. He was in the habit of ill-using her, even when sober, "which," said the wife, "is very rare," and her body was bruised all over.—Dennis Cavanagh, an iron bolt-plater residing at Limehouse, is under remand at the Thames office, charged with cutting and wounding his wife, who now lies in the hospital in a very dangerous condition.—Another case of ill-using a wife has come before the magistrates, but presents no distinctive features.

GEORGE COLVILLE COLVILLE, who has been frequently before the public, in the first instance as a claimant to the title and property of Lord Colville in the Scotch Peerage, and subsequently in connexion with railway and other speculations, was brought up at Lambeth on a warrant, charging him with deserting his wife and four children, and leaving them to the ratepayers of Camberwell. The facts having been proved, he was committed to the House of Correction for twenty-one days.

POISONED WINE.—A stone bottle containing sherry wine was lately sent to a Mr. Bell, a farmer, at Grindale. A peculiar smell in the wine excited suspicion; and injunctions were given not to drink any of the liquor. One of the servants, however, swallowed some, and was taken ill, though not seriously. The wine was then analyzed, and found to contain a large amount of prussic acid. The poison had mainly fallen to the bottom, and thus the life of the servant was saved. No clue has been obtained to the guilty party.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—Henry Simpson, a convict who, together with Henry Mitchell (since retaken), escaped some few weeks ago from the Pentonville Model Prison, has been apprehended.

COMMITAL FOR CHILD MURDER.—A woman named

Eliza Davis, aged twenty-seven, has just been committed to the Hereford county prison for trial at the next Assizes, on the charge of wilfully murdering her child, aged four months, by throwing it into a well at the village of Kingsland, in that county.

AMERICA.

Politics in the United States are at present at a low ebb. Nothing of interest to the European public has transpired in the Senate or the House of Representatives, and party struggles seem to be in abeyance. Mr. Buchanan has been enthusiastically received at Philadelphia, where he was welcomed by the firing of a salute. Mr. Dallas has written from England to decline offering himself for the Presidency now that Pennsylvania has so unanimously declared itself in favour of Mr. Buchanan. A letter from Mr. Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Oregon, attributes the recent insurrections of the Indians to the cruelty and bad faith of the whites, which "would disgrace the most barbarous nations of the earth." From Havannah we learn that the man who attempted to take the life of the Archbishop of Cuba is to be garrotted. The cause of the attempt is said to have arisen out of the denunciations of the Archbishop, from the pulpit, of certain Spanish hidalgos, who were living in open concubinage with their own slaves.

The most important intelligence is that which has been received from Costa Rica, where Walker's forces seem to be under an evil star. Colonel Schlessinger, at the head of four hundred troops, has been defeated near San Jose by five hundred Costa Ricans, under General Mora. Twenty Americans were taken prisoners and shot, and the Costa Rican army was about to enter Nicaragua. Great cruelties, it is said, have been inflicted by the conquerors on their prisoners. Schlessinger has been tried by court-martial on charges of treason and cowardice. Another battle is reported to have taken place at Arcopaca, between a small force of Walker's and two hundred Costa Ricans, in which the latter are said to have been defeated, with a loss of thirty killed. It is also reported that Walker had a force of seven hundred men marching to meet the Costa Ricans.

Communications are resumed between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The capitulation of Puebla has restored confidence, and Comonfort is very popular. "During the siege of Puebla," says a letter from Mexico, "the Conservatives of Mexico attempted to get up a revolution, as a diversion in favour of the insurgents. The plot was betrayed to the Governor of the district, Señor Baz, who, acting with marked promptitude and energy, arrested the ringleaders one hour before the anticipated outbreak. Several priests were prominent among the conspirators. The clergy, it would seem, were the fomentors of the disturbances at Puebla and elsewhere. They have supplied the money and stirred up the *leperos* to rebellion. Comonfort, however, has issued two decrees, which will punish this disaffected body by touching their pockets. These decrees place the ecclesiastical property of Puebla under Government control, and its revenue will be appropriated to the reimbursement of the Republic for the expense of the campaign." The seizure was effected by armed men, in spite of a notice by the Bishop of Puebla, excommunicating all who should assist in carrying out the design of the Government.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, ordering the reduction of 52,000 men in the effective strength of the army.

The King of Wurtemberg arrived last Saturday night in Paris. He travels under the name of Baron de Teck, but is accompanied by a numerous suite, consisting of the principal officers of his household. It is said that politics have nothing to do with his visit, and that he merely comes to congratulate the Emperor on the birth of his son. He is brother-in-law of Prince Jerome, and consequently uncle of Prince Napoleon and of the Princess Mathilde. The *incognito* will be retained to the last, and consequently there will be no receptions or diplomatic visits.

The fusion between the two branches of the Bourbon family is reported to be all over, at least for the present. The chiefs cannot agree upon the colour of the national flag; the Orleanists contending for the tricolor, and the other branch sticking for the white banner. And on this rock they have split.

M. de Bourqueney, the French diplomatic agent at Vienna, is to have the rank of Ambassador. M. Hubner, the Austrian minister at Paris, will be similarly advanced.

A letter has been addressed to the Préfet of Police by the Minister of the Interior, in obedience to an order of the Emperor. It is there said that, since the powerful impulse given to national industry by the Emperor, there has arisen a class of men who mingle in affairs and undertakings for which concessions are necessary, and vaunt their great influence in high places, their secret intelligence, their power of raising difficulties or causing them to disappear. Of these pretended personal influences, it is said, a complete trade is made. The Emperor desires the public to understand that in matters which

concern the nation, personal influence is proscribed, and he desires the police will use all diligence to bring under the operation of the penal code persons offending as described.

Mr. Victor Montpargo, an Eastern traveller, whose writings for the last sixteen years have materially contributed to the knowledge of Turkish affairs which Europe now possesses, died last Saturday. He was one of the *Redoute* of the *Presse*. *Paris Correspondent of the Daily News*.

The evacuation of the Dapchian Principality has already begun, but it is believed that the whole army of occupation will not have returned before the beginning of October.

"Some time ago," says the *Times* Vienna Correspondent, "the Consistories of the Lutheran and Calvinist confessions requested the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs to inform them whether the arrangements recently made by the Bishops for the internment of the non-Catholic subjects of his Majesty were approved by Government, and information has now been given me that an 'unsatisfactory answer' was a day or two since received by the disaffected applicants."

The Austrian Government, it is said, has now abandoned the intention of sending troops to the western frontier of Parma.

A letter from Milan says that orders have been given for forming camps of instruction next month in the Lombard-Veneto provinces, but adds that the fact in itself has no importance, as it is the custom every year to have such camps in one part or another of the country.

The King of Prussia has sent to the Emperor of the French the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle.

The King, in his speech delivered on the closing of the Chambers, thus alluded to the reduction of the army to its usual state:—"A further portion of the thirty millions raised to meet the extraordinary requirements of the army has been spent this year for the purpose for which it was raised. When you next meet, the necessary accounts of the expenditure will be laid before you, and at the same time, your consent will be asked for the definitive application of the balance that may remain available after the army has been restored to the peace footing."

Stolman thanks Vines for the conclusion of peace wars on Sunday offered up in all the Prussian churches.

The Russian Empress of Russia is at present too unwell to undertake the projected journey to Germany. General Soukhosnet has been appointed Minister of War. The appointment of Prince Gortschakoff as Minister for Foreign Affairs is officially published.

A reduction of the fleet has been made. Three divisions will be stationed in the Baltic. One will still remain the denomination of "the Black Sea fleet."

The resignation of Count Neesselrode has been officially published. "In connexion with this retirement," says the *Times* Berlin Correspondent, "it is said that he had not the necessary courage to protest energetically against the policy of the late Emperor, which brought about the war. Solicitude about his own high position at the close of his long official life had led the Chancellor to show too much compliance with the ideas of his Imperial master. To this error he subsequently added a further fault, viz., that he forgot how little becoming it is even for the most meritorious servant when once in the service of the successor to affect to maintain the consistency of the predecessor, and that he had been unwilling, even as late as January 16, to make the concessions essential to the peace, which the state of Russia imperatively called for. On this occasion, the Emperor is reported to have said that several of his father's servants had over-lived their time, and did not sufficiently comprehend the requirements of the present day. This remark of the Emperor is now talked of as having led to the retirement of the three high officers of state, Neesselrode, Gortschakoff, and Tchernitscheff. The Governor of the St. Petersburg educational district, Puschkin, has been dismissed from his office."

It has been officially proclaimed that the coronation of the Emperor will take place at Moscow next August.

The desire of the Emperor Alexander to encourage the arts of peace is evinced by a circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the marshals of the various governments and provincial colleges of nobility, reminding them that, inasmuch as "the thorough development of the empire's productive energies, and the wise direction of its manufacturing activity, can alone secure the internal prosperity of Russia, and consolidate its material independence, they must always consider it as one of their most important duties to discover new branches of useful activity, adapted to local means, and requirements. The virtues of obedience, on the part of 'peasants' to their 'hereditary masters,' is then insisted on, as well as a proper subjection on the part of all to the authority of Government, and the nobles are called on to make provision for the disbanded soldiers. The Russians have commenced the evacuation of the fortresses of Rani and Jambal."

The Emperor has issued a decree ordering all to return to their homes, and to be prepared to defend them.

ties connected with the military hospital of Simpheropol, on account of neglect of their duty. They will be brought to a court-martial.

ITALY.

Count Cavour, on his return to Turin, was cordially embraced by the King, who hung round his neck with his own hands the collar of the Order of the Annunziata, the highest decoration in the gift of the monarch. He was also most warmly received and complimented by the Chamber of Deputies. An address has been presented to him, signed by almost all the Neapolitan and Sicilian emigrants resident in Turin and Genoa, thanking him for his exertions on their behalf at the Conference.

The official journal at Turin publishes an ordinance charging Count Cavour with the *ad interim* management of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Count Cavour has laid before the Chamber very important documents on the affairs of Italy. Questions have been put to the Government on the subject.

The deputies, both of the right and left, tendered their support to the Government, if circumstances should require it. The Chamber then adopted the order of the day, approving of the conduct of Count Cavour.

The Duchess Regent has left Parma, and the exercise of civil authority has been placed in the hands of the military Austrian Commandant. The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states that the differences which existed between Naples and the Western Powers are approaching an arrangement. An amnesty of an extended scale will, it is expected, be shortly published.

A public functionary at Parma (according to the *Universale* of Milan) has been threatened with death in the public streets by two well-dressed, but unknown, individuals, who took to flight on hearing the approach of three passers-by. This was about five o'clock in the afternoon.

The number of Austrian troops in Parma, says the *Paris Correspondent of the Morning Post*, "is gradually augmenting, although the official journal states the contrary. They arrive in the duchy a few at a time. A certain Francheschi, Austrian Commissary, and one Rossi, an artist, and a great favourite of the Grand Duchess, direct the affairs of Parma. Political prisoners are sent not only to Mantua but to Sicily."

The permanence of the Anglo-Italian Contingent at Malta (according to the *Genoa Correspondent of the Independent*) keeps the Neapolitan Government in a state of great perturbation. "It is proposed to send a reinforcement of troops to Sicily to secure that island against a *coup de main*."

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 29th ult. contains the subjoined significant paragraph:—"In consequence of what some foreign journals have recently published on the affairs of Spain, it appears that a high personage has had a conference with the Queen, and that her Majesty declared that she would sooner lose her crown, and the hope of seeing her daughter reign, than suffer any foreign nation to intervene in our affairs."

Numerous arrests have taken place at Barcelona, in consequence of the investigation commenced at Valencia against the leaders of the last revolt.

TURKEY.

The concessions granted by the Sultan to his Christian subjects are beginning to have their effect on the fanatical Mahometans of Arabia. An insurrection has broken out at Mecca. The *Scheriff*, who had been dismissed from his post, refused to give it up, alleging the infidelity of the Sultan as his excuse. He is supported in his resistance by 50,000 armed Arabs, who, it is said, refuse entrance into the city to the pilgrims, under pretence that the Ottoman Empire is defiled. The *Journal de Constantinople* speaks of the disturbances at Nablous, but announces that the most energetic measures have been adopted against all perturbators. The Circassian deportation, which has arrived at Constantinople, is composed of two hundred persons.

The Porte is sending troops to Syria. The members of the Circassian deportation have paid visits to the Ottoman functionaries. The troubles in Magnesia still continue. The Governor of Smyrna has set out in order to repress them.

In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, on Friday week, M. Orts, a member of the Left, gave notice that, in consequence of the late publication of certain important documents in foreign journals, he intended to address interpellations to the Government, and particularly to the head of the department of Foreign Affairs. Had the ministry any objection to fix an early day? M. Dedecker, Minister of the Interior, in the absence of Count Villain, Minister of Foreign Affairs, absent on account of the death of his father, replied that the Government could not have any objection. "We are informed," says the *Daily News*, "that the question of M. Orts bears upon the state of the foreign relations of Belgium, and will raise a direct issue upon Count Villain's speech. It is not unlikely that the Belgian Government will have been officially given, of the expected arrival of an American squadron in the Elbe, Copenhagen being mentioned as the ultimate destination. This important event is supposed to be connected with the expiration of the treaty with Denmark relative to the Sound Dues."

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE LATE ASSAULT AT THE CANTERBURY CAVALRY BARRACKS.—Some further steps have been taken in this matter. The young man Stear having addressed a letter to Lord Hardinge, detailing the particulars of the treatment he was subjected to, his Lordship has transmitted the communication to the commandant at Canterbury, for the purpose of having the allegations investigated. The inquiry is now going on.

THE FORTHCOMING REVIEW AT WINDSOR.—According to present arrangement, the grand review of Crimean and other troops, fixed for Thursday, the 29th instant, will take place on the cavalry exercising ground in Windsor Great Park, between the Long Walk and the continuation of Sheet-street, Windsor, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the presence of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the royal family, the Corps Diplomatique, and her Majesty's Ministers. The Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, and a large number of general and staff-officers will also be present.

RIOT AT WOOLWICH.—A desperate affray occurred late on Saturday evening with the military of Woolwich, in which a portion of all the corps in the garrison were engaged, and which is said to have resulted in the death of one of the militia, and serious injuries to two privates of the marines. The affray commenced in one of the most degraded parts of the town, and required the assistance of pickets to the strength of four hundred men to quell the outbreak.

CRUELTY TO THE SICK IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.—The Court-martial which commenced sitting on board the Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Friday, May 2, to try Mr. Francis Bowen Pritchard, surgeon of her Majesty's steam-sloop Rattler, on allegations of cruelty to the sick during a period of four years, terminated its sittings on Thursday. The charges were preferred by the ship's company of the Rattler. The court acquitted Mr. Pritchard of some of the charges, and found him guilty of others. He was sentenced to be placed at the bottom of the list of surgeons in the Royal Navy, and to forfeit all claims to increased rates of pay or half-pay to which he would otherwise have been entitled for the period of his services on board the Rattler, from the 10th day of September, 1851, to the 8th of May, 1856. Several of the persons alleged to have been ill-used are now dead.

MUTINY IN THE BRITISH GERMAN LEGION AT PLYMOUTH.—An *epicure* has broken out in the 3rd Jäger Regiment, two companies of which are stationed in the Plymouth Citadel. Dissatisfaction with their colonel had existed for some days past, and on Thursday evening the men exhibited so strong a spirit of insubordination, that it was deemed necessary to send for strong detachments of artillery, marines, &c. Major-General Eden (with his staff) was promptly on the spot, and measures were instantly taken to repress the outbreak; but, all communication with the garrison being suspended, nothing definite is at present known as to the results.

MURDER BY A SOLDIER.—Sergeant Owen Guinea, of the 68th Light Infantry, stationed at Fermoy Barracks, was shot dead on Tuesday by Private Charles McCready, of the same corps. The act was committed in revenge, McCready having felt exasperated at some slight punishment to which he had been subjected. The culprit, who expressed no sorrow for the crime, has been handed over to the civil power.

OBITUARY.

M. ADOLPHE ADAM.—This popular musical composer died at Paris on Saturday night last of congestion of the brain. The death was very sudden, as he had been at the Opera on the same evening. "Few musicians," says a contemporary, "have evinced such an extraordinary facility as M. Adam, who would often be engaged on two or three operas and a ballet simultaneously. This facility was his bane. Besides supplying every theatre in Paris with incessant contributions, M. Adam wrote several masses and other sacred compositions. Added to all this, he was successively musical feuilletoniste for the *Constitutionnel* and the *Assemblée Nationale*, as well as being a constant contributor to other papers. In 1847, M. Adam joined to his other avocations that of Director of the Théâtre Lyrique, where he lost a large part of his fortune. He was, moreover, Professor of Composition at the Conservatoire, and member of the Institute. He was an amiable as well as a clever man, and a large circle of friends will regret his loss." He was buried on Monday in the Montmartre Cemetery. Auber and Halevy were among the pall-bearers. On the same evening, the Lyric theatres were closed, with the exception of the Opera, where the *Coraire* was performed for the benefit of the widow.

SIR WILLIAM HAMMOND.—This eminent philosopher (writer) died on the morning of last Tuesday, from (it is believed) congestion of the brain. For years he had suffered from an attack of paralysis, which affected the whole of his right side, from the eye to the foot.

He was a Professor of the University of Edinburgh, and, "with some little assistance from a reader," says a memoir in the *Times*, "he regularly every year went through the arduous duties of his chair, climbing with difficulty a steep staircase to his lecture-room, and his spirit was so indomitable that his class was known to the last as the best worked and most enthusiastic in the whole University. In scholastic literature his erudition was probably unrivalled, and, unless some of his pupils undertake to arrange his notes, immense stores of information from the most recondite sources are lost to the world. He was always adding to these stores, and not long before his decease he might be seen stretched on a sofa, his right eye in a shade, and his right arm in a sling, with some ponderous tome of the middle ages before him. In this way, indeed, he submitted to the drudgery of making an index to one of Dugald Stewart's treatises, which he was preparing for the press.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen held a levee on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace. The Court was fully attended, and the presentations of gentlemen exceeded three hundred. The Queen will, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., visit the residence of the Turkish Ambassador in Grosvenor-square, where a ball is to be given. On Thursday evening, the Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, to which 1900 guests were invited, comprising the whole of the Royal Family, the whole of the Diplomatic Corps, foreigners of distinction at present staying in this country, the Ministers and Officers of State, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal household, and a numerous party of the nobility and gentry.

THE REFORMATION IN THE STRAND.—A very respectable bookseller in the Strand has filled his windows with a display of painted and gilded Madonnas, crucifixes of ivory and ebony, golden stars and glories—a vision of vermilion, gilt, and blue. Surely, however, it is not the "Protestant Alliance," which triumphs so loudly in all the suburban school-rooms, that has been alarmed by the decorated group, and employed a Goliath four feet high, popularly known as the Sandwich-man, to walk before the Catholic window, parading the commandment against the worship of images. One on his back and one on his breast, the diminutive agent of the Reformation staggers under two placards, on which are inscribed a denunciation against "graven images," so that every weas Protestant who glances at the unholy window is met by the mute Sandwich-man, on whom the Alliance has "hung its own mute thoughts!" We can only see in the exhibition a spiteful and frivolous desire to insult the profession of an obnoxious creed. What strength the Reformation can derive from the Sandwich-man in the Strand is more than we can conceive. Tradesmen, we know, are in the habit of paying these humble porters to warn the world against the "shop over the way," but this is the first time that the controversy between the Church of England and the Church of Rome has been represented by a controversy between a bookseller and a bill-sticker.

THE SALE OF MR. ROGERS'S COLLECTION.—The celebrated drawing of "The Entombment," by Raffaele, an original design for the picture in the Borghese Gallery in Rome, and one of the most important works of art in Mr. Rogers's collection, was knocked down on Tuesday to Mr. Morris Moore for the sum of four hundred and fifty guineas. This drawing is engraved in the Crozat Collection.

MR. GRENVILLE BERKELEY, who has lately resigned the representation of Cheltenham, will also resign his appointment at the Poor Law Board upon accepting the seat at the Board of Customs, vacated by Mr. George Dawson's death. Mr. R. W. Grey will, it is believed, succeed Mr. Grenville Berkeley at the Poor Law Board, and Lord Monck will fulfil in Mr. Grenville Berkeley's place those duties under Mr. Hayter in the House of Commons which Mr. Grenville Berkeley has so long performed.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY.—Last Sunday was observed as a day of thanksgiving for the peace. All the London churches were well attended; and, at St. Paul's Cathedral, hundreds of persons who were unable to obtain admission stood around the doors and avenues of the choir. The Israelite Lord Mayor, strange as it may seem, was present: the sermon was preached by Dean Milman. At Westminster Abbey, the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by the officers of the House of Lords and about a dozen peers, attended divine service: the Bishop of Bath and Wells was the preacher. In the afternoon, the Queen and the Court visited the Abbey in a strictly private manner, when the sub-dean, Lord John Thynne, preached.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MARK BOTT.—This bankrupt, whose connexion with the Royal Bank of Australia has created considerable interest for some time past among commercial men, passed his examination last Saturday.

AN IMPROBABLE LAWYER.—In a case recently before the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Serjeant Thomas, who was without his robes, said to the presiding Judge, "If your Lordship will allow me, dressed as I am, to make a statement." Mr. Justice Williams: "I cannot hear you; indeed, I do not see you." Mr. Serjeant Thomas: "I was only about to say—" Mr. Justice Williams: "I

really can neither hear nor see anything in that quarter." Mr. Serjeant Thomas: "Well, my Lord—" Mr. Justice Williams: "I do not, and cannot even see you, or take cognizance of your existence." By the time the next case was called on, Mr. Serjeant Thomas had rendered himself visible by robing.—We have all read in the fairy tales of mantles which render the wearer invisible: here is a mantle which has the directly contrary effect.

THE CELEBRATION OF PEACE.—The preparations at Woolwich for the fireworks are nearly completed. Upwards of three thousand men and boys have been engaged in the works night and day.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT KIBBLESWORTH COLLIERY.—The inquest on the two men killed by this explosion has terminated in the following verdict:—"We are of opinion that there was a defective plate in the boiler, but that the explosion was caused by want of water; but whether the blame is attributable to Dorman or to Reed (persons employed at the time) we have not sufficient evidence to show. We are also of opinion that, if the boiler-smith and engineer had looked after the boiler when she was last cleaned, the defective plate might have been mended."

CHELTHAM ELECTION.—The election closed on Thursday afternoon by a majority of 180 for the Liberal candidate. The numbers were—Berkeley (Liberal), 845; Halliwell (Conservative), 665.

CRIMEAN COURTESIES.—Sir William Codrington communicates to Lord Pannure, under date of April 19, some particulars with respect to the final operations of the Allies. "On the 12th inst.," he writes, "General Lüders sent an answer to my letter as to the entrance of our vessels into the harbour. It was to the effect that he had received orders to place no impediment in the way of vessels of any description entering the harbour of Sebastopol. I accordingly, informed Admiral Fremantle; and on the 14th inst. he proceeded to the harbour, with his flag on board her Majesty's ship *Banshee*, and, passing through the lines of wreck, anchored inside the quay of Fort Paul. Having met the Admiral in the dockyard, we went up the harbour in a small steamboat, and, passing also along the north side, landed at Fort Constantine, receiving all civility and attention on the part of the Russian officers."

THE LAW OF MIGHT.—While among the crowd I witnessed an instance of that universal system of stripes and blows, one of those practical applications of the law of might which one so frequently encounters in Egypt, and which made my blood boil. A fellow who had the appearance of a subordinate government official, and whose bright complexion and jetty moustache would bespeak him a Syrian or a Greek, being unable to force his horse through the throng, suddenly dismounted, and, pressing on, with a sharp rattan, he struck right and left with all his force at the heads and faces of those who stood in his way. One furious blow came right across the face of a young infant borne in its mother's arms, yet the brutal wretch still went slashing on without noticing the agonized exclamations of the terrified mother, or appearing to heed the frantic screams of the tortured child.—*Diary of Travels.*

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND held its anniversary festival on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. In the course of the evening, in answer to the toast of "The Literature and Science of the United States, and his Excellency the American Minister," Mr. Dallas delivered a very impressive address, in which he remarked:—"The literature and science of the United States owe a heavy debt, payable in the coin of the brain, to the genius of this island. But let me say that their labours are indefatigable to reduce that debt, and already they cease to regard, as a hopeless achievement, the payment of that debt in full. (Cheers.) Since my arrival, within the last seven weeks, in your great capital, I have been delighted to listen to eulogies upon the system of American juridical science from lips which are the most eloquent and learned in Westminster-hall; I have been delighted to hear intermingled the names of Alison, Bannock, Prescott, Macaulay, Irving, and Grote; I have been delighted to remark that no exclusion from the almost unimaginable precincts of *Waverley*, *Vanity Fair*, and *My Novel*, is harshly prescribed against the Indian romances and sea tales of Cooper, or against *The House of Seven Gables* and *The Scarlet Letter*; in fact, I have been glad to perceive that the sarcastic criticism has grown obsolete and been permanently banished, which I have heard in my youth, 'Who reads an American book?'"

THE BANDS IN THE PARKS.—Public meetings held in Marylebone and the Tower Hamlets have passed votes of thanks to Sir Benjamin Hall for allowing the bands to play in the parks on Sunday. The Marylebone men offer to put down the disturbances which have been threatened by the Sabbatarians.

THE SCOTCH MINERS' STRIKE.—This unhappy struggle, the most severe and wide-spread which has ever been known in Scotland, continues without the slightest prospect of amicable adjustment, although there are indications that the men are getting worn out by privation and long endurance.

Mr. Keesom has been lecturing at Birmingham on the Austrian Concordat.

THE CITY ADDRESS ON THE PEACE was presented to the Queen on the same day (Thursday) as that on which

the Addresses from the Lords and Commons were submitted.

DEATH FROM OVER-FATNESS.—A convict has died suddenly on board a hospital ship in Portsmouth Harbour from congestion of the brain caused by excessive fat.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN IRELAND.—The Deaf and Dumb Institution at Strabane has been entirely consumed by fire, and seven of the children have perished.

THE AUSTRIAN LEGATION.—It is stated that Count Rudolph d'Appony is appointed to succeed his Excellency Count Colloredo, as Austrian minister at the Court of St. James. Count d'Appony, with the Countess and family, are expected in London from Vienna at the end of the month.

PERSIA.—Recent advices from Persia state that a portion of the Persian cavalry has occupied Herat, and that the Shah was marching troops and forwarding the material of war in that direction, with a view to invade Candahar. The country between Teheran and Herat is suffering this year from dearth, and it is feared the Persian army will undergo great privations before it reaches its destination. Mr. Murray, with the whole of the mission, left Tabriz on the 11th of March, for Bagdad, via Mosul. An impression prevails that an Anglo-Indian squadron will soon appear at Bushir.

THREE CHILDREN POISONED.—Two little boys and a little girl have died at the village of Earsdon, near Shields, from the effects of arsenic administered inadvertently in some brimstone and treacle, which had been given to them for skin disease. Subsequent analyses showed that the brimstone (which was sold at a small village shop kept by a Mrs. Short) was mixed with arsenic; but Mrs. Short denied all knowledge of the fact, and it was found impossible to discover how the mixture had taken place. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned by the coroner's jury.

ART IN MANCHESTER.—It has been resolved by the citizens of Manchester to form in that city in 1857 a grand collection of "Art Treasures" of the United Kingdom. The patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert has been solicited.

EX PARTE GREAVES IN RE STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.—This petition of appeal from an order of the Commissioner of Bankruptcy came finally before the Court of Chancery last Saturday. The prayer of the petition, which is presented by Mr. Greaves and another gentleman, the trustees of the marriage settlement of Captain and Mrs. Fitzgerald, is that leave may be given to prove against the separate estate of Mr. Strahan for a sum of 13,000*l.* and a sum of 4000*l.*, the aggregate amount of the trust funds of that settlement, but lost by the bankruptcy of the firm of Strahan, Paul, and Bates. Mrs. Fitzgerald is the daughter of the late Sir John Dean Paul, and sister of the present baronet. Lord Justice Turner was of opinion, that Mr. Strahan's estate was not liable as regards the 4000*l.* on the ground of wilful default, as several circumstances might have led him to suppose that that sum had been separately dealt with, and was not part of the trust funds. As to the other bonds assigned by the deed of 1847, it was clear that the *cestui que trust* of the settlement might have compelled an appropriation of the whole of them to the trusts of the settlement, as against the firm. The Court was, therefore, of opinion, that there was no case of order and disposition, and that the bonds did not pass to the assignees, but remained subject to the trusts of the settlement, and for the benefit of the *cestui que trust*.

RIOTS AT OXFORD.—Riotous proceedings have taken place at Oxford, caused by some of the populace and the undergraduates lighting bonfires to celebrate the peace, in defiance of orders to the contrary given by the University authorities. The police interfered, but were obliged by superior numbers to retreat to the station, and one constable was struck on the head with a stone so seriously that his life is placed in danger. The University Marshal also received a heavy blow in the eye. On the following day, it was found necessary to swear in above two hundred and fifty special constables, by whom the disturbances were quelled.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN GOLDEN LANE.—The foundation-stone of the St. Thomas Charterhouse New School was laid on Thursday by Mr. Gladstone.

THE HEALTH OF MR. BRIGHT.—The *Leeds Mercury* announces that Mr. Bright has quite recovered from the complaint under which he has laboured for some time past—congestion of the brain. However, as a further precaution, he is to travel in the Highlands of Scotland, and afterwards in Switzerland.

THE MURDER OF MISS HINDS.—The proposed appeal by writ of error on the part of Dunne, convicted at the Cavan Special Commission for inciting others to the murder of Miss Hinds, will not be proceeded with, the Attorney-General having refused to give his fiat.

THE MOUNTGARRETT PEERAGE CASE.—In the case of Pierce Somerset Butler against Lord Mountgarrett, the plaintiff has been once more foiled by a judgment in the Court of Exchequer, where Mr. Butler had taken exception against the former verdict for the defendant.

THE CASE OF ARCHDEACON DENISON.—In consequence of the recent decision in the Court of Queen's Bench, a peremptory *mandamus* has been issued, compelling the Archbishop of Canterbury to proceed against Archdeacon Denison, whose case is to be heard in the Court of Arches on the 27th inst.

FEISULLAH PACHA, the Veely of Sivas, at one time Attaché of the Ottoman Embassy in London, has been barbarously murdered in his palace at Erzeroum by four of his Georgian slaves. In consequence of ill-usage experienced at the hands of their master, they vowed vengeance, and, having put him to death one night in his sleep, went straight to his chiaga (secretary), confessed the deed, and surrendered themselves prisoners.

A WOMAN'S IDEA OF HAPPINESS.—A lady correspondent of the *Boston Times* gives her ideas of "perfect bliss" in the following paragraph:—"I'm a woman, with a woman's weakness, and having a good constitution can bear a great deal of happiness! If I was asked my idea of perfect bliss, I should say, 'A fast horse, a duck of a cutter, plenty of buffalo robes, a neat-fitting over-coat with a handsome man in it, and—one of Madame Walsh's little French bonnets!' If that wouldn't be happiness for one lifetime, I'm open to conviction as to what would."

DEPUTATION TO THE HOME SECRETARY ON STREET CAB FUNERALS.—A deputation from the vestry of St. Marylebone, accompanied by Lord Ebrington, M.P., has waited upon Sir George Grey, at the Home-office, on the subject of street cab funerals, and the conveyance of patients in the public vehicles to the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals. Mr. Guy referred to the daily increasing practice of cab funerals of children to the metropolitan cemeteries, and to the practice of conveying patients having small-pox or typhus fever to the hospitals, and contended that the increase of those diseases in the higher localities was attributable to that cause. He offered some suggestions for remedying the evil, the principal points being, that the proprietors of cabs who use them for children's funerals should be fined 10*l.* in each case; that fever and small-pox hospitals should be compelled to provide vehicles to send for patients when applied to, and that some of the ambulance vehicles used in the Crimea should be placed by the Government at the disposal of such hospitals. Sir George Grey expressed his concurrence with the deputation, and the importance of dealing with it in a sanitary point of view; but said it was a difficult question, as persons might also get into a railway carriage which had brought a patient with fever from a long distance and catch it. He would, however, put himself into communication with the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, and maturely consider the subject with a view to the application of some remedy for the evil. The deputation then retired.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—At the Doncaster County Court this week, an action was brought by Mr. Henry Downes, butcher and farmer, of Bawtry, against the Great Northern Railway Company, to recover the sum of 42*l.*, the amount of loss sustained by him by the killing of three young horses on the night of the 12th of January last, owing, as the plaintiff alleged, to the negligence of the servants of the defendants at the Bawtry railway station. The horses passed through a gate belonging to the defendants, which leads into the coal-yard attached to the station, strayed on to the line of railway, and, a train passing at the time, they were all knocked down, two being killed on the spot, and the other so much injured that it was shot soon after. The Judge told the jury that it was the duty of the company to keep shut the gate through which the horses passed on this occasion. The only question was, whether the plaintiff's servant had been guilty of any negligence. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount sought.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, May 10.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

GENERAL WILLIAMS OF KARS.

The Queen's Message, calling the House to concur with the Commons in enabling her Majesty to confer a pension of 1000*l.* a year on General Williams for his services at Kars, was brought on by Earl GRANVILLE, who recapitulated the services of the new baronet. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The BISHOP OF OXFORD moved for a select committee to inquire into the mode of carrying out sentences of capital punishment. He characterized the present system as barbarous and degrading, and suggested that executions should take place in the presence of a few selected persons. After a short discussion, the motion was agreed to.

TICKETS OF LEAVE.

Viscount DUNGANNON briefly brought on the subject of tickets of leave, and urged inquiry by a committee of that House. The Duke of ARGYLE stated that the subject was in the hands of Earl Stanhope, who intended to move for a committee.

The House adjourned at a quarter past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW MEMBER.

CAPTAIN BERKELEY took the oaths and his seat for Cheltenham.

SMUGGLING AND THE COAST-GUARD.

In answer to Mr. STIRLING, Mr. WILSON said a number of the coast-guard officers were withdrawn for the war, but their places were soon supplied, and there had been no increase of smuggling in consequence of the change.

CONFIRMATION OF OFFICERS.

In answer to Mr. J. A. SMITH, Mr. FREDERICK PEEL said that candidates for commissions in the army, who are members of the Church of England, are required to give certificates of their having been confirmed, as one test of their good character.

SALE OF REFRESHMENTS ON SUNDAYS IN THE PARKS.

In answer to Mr. CHAMBERS, Sir BENJAMIN HALL said he had not asked the opinion of the law-officers as to whether persons selling refreshments on Sundays in the parks are liable to penalties under an act of Charles II. The honourable gentleman might try the question by putting the act in motion against such persons.

ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN ON MISS ARCHER.

In answer to Mr. BOWYER, Sir GEORGE GREY said that the magistrate in the case of Miss Archer had dismissed the charge. Inquiry into such cases was not usual, unless complaints were made to him; but, as it was certain a gross assault had been committed, he had directed further investigation into the matter. Mr. DUNCOMBE complained that the recommendation of the commission which sat on the Hyde Park riots last year, that the figures on the collars of policemen should be made more conspicuous, had not been complied with. Sir GEORGE GREY said he would inquire.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the House at its rising do adjourn to Monday the 19th.

POLITICAL EXILES.

In answer to Mr. DUNCOMBE, Lord PALMERSTON said that an amnesty had been granted to Frost, Williams, Jones, Smith O'Brien, and other political exiles on the occasion of the Peace, with the exception of those who had broken their parole.

THE IRISH MILITIA.

In answer to Mr. HENRY HERBERT, Mr. FREDERICK PEEL said that no difference is to be made between the disbanding of the Irish Militia and that of England; but he would attend to the suggestion that this is a bad time of the year for persons to get employment in Ireland. The paymasters will have a gratuity of three months' pay, as well as the subalterns.

THE ROAD THROUGH THE PARK.—THE JUDGE OF THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

In answer to Lord EBRINGTON and Lord HOTHAM respectively,

Sir GEORGE GREY said that before the necessary pulling down of buildings to make a permanent road from Belgravia to St. James's, arrangements would be made for allowing the passing of vehicles through the Park. Mr. Pashley, the Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, was not restricted from private practice any more than the Recorder of London. A report that he had delayed the business of his Court, in order to attend to his own business in Westminster Hall, was untrue.

THE STATE OF GREECE.

Mr. JAMES MCGREGOR inquired of the Government what course they meant to take at this crisis, with reference to some settlement of the present unsatisfactory state of Greece. Mr. GLADSTONE protested against such a question being brought in on the motion for the adjournment of the House.

ANNUITIES BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Sir E. PERRY called attention to the grant of 5000*l.* a year proposed to be given by the East India Company to Lord Delaunay, and urged that such a grant was illegal under the East India Company's Act, without the authority of Parliament. Mr. VERNON SMITH said that, if there were any doubt on the subject, he should take the opinion of the law-officers; but the question had not yet come before him, as the proposal was only in its first stage.

EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

In answer to Sir JOHN WALSH, Sir CHARLES WOOD said that the embarkation of troops from the Crimea had already commenced. The regiments for the Mediterranean would go next. It was impossible to fix a period for the arrival of the whole army, but he thought they would all be at home early in September.

GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Lord PALMERSTON moved a similar motion to that in the Lords for the granting of a pension of 1000*l.* a year to General Williams, and he passed an appropriate

eulogy on that officer. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON seconded the motion. Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD suggested that there should be some recognition of the services of the British officers who were with General Williams at Kars. The motion was agreed to.

The House then went into committee on the POLICE BILL, which occupied the rest of the sitting.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE YESTERDAY.

THE Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the royal family, and suite, visited the Crystal Palace yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of Baron Marochetti's Scutari monument and peace trophy.

As early as eleven o'clock, the doors were thrown open to the public, and from that hour until the arrival of her Majesty there was a constant succession of visitors. A place was set apart on the right of the Queen for the Ministers, and one on the left for the Crimean officers, who attended by special invitation, and appeared in full uniform. The Crimean soldiers formed a guard of honour, reaching on each side from the dais to the monument and trophy.

After the performance of the National Anthem, and of a quartett from Mr. Costa's oratorio of "Eli," the Scutari monument, which has been erected in the nave, on the south side of the great transept, was unveiled, the band playing the "Marcia funebre," from the "Sinfonia Eroica" of Beethoven. A hymn, by Mr. H. F. Chorley, was then sung to a Russian national air; and some other musical performances followed. The Queen then walked through the building, and departed.

THE NEW LOAN OF FIVE MILLIONS.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has communicated to the Stock Exchange a Treasury notice, addressed to the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, in which he says:—"I request that you will make it known in the usual manner that her Majesty's Government propose to contract on Monday, the 19th of May, 1856, for a loan of 5,000,000*l.* sterling, to be raised in Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities. The interest will commence from the 5th of January, 1856. Lord Palmerston and I will be ready to receive, at a preliminary meeting at the Treasury, at one o'clock on Tuesday next, the 18th instant, any gentlemen who may be desirous of obtaining further information on the subject."

THE BELGIAN PRESS.

The interpellations addressed to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Vilain XIV., by M. Orts, with respect to the observations on the Belgian press made by Count Walewski at the Paris Conference, have called forth a very energetic statement from the Belgian Minister. In the midst of a deep silence, he said that the speech delivered by Count Walewski, at the sitting of the Congress on the 8th of April, had not yet been officially notified to the Belgian Government; but the Ministers had an answer ready, which would energetically maintain the rights of Belgium as an independent nation. "No Power," added Count Vilain, "had demanded a modification of the law of the press in Belgium, and the cabinet would never submit to such a pretension—never!"

This declaration was received with immense enthusiasm. Applause burst forth from all the members on every side of the House. The tribunes were crowded. Immediately on the conclusion of the Minister's speech, the House rose in great emotion.

FRANCE.

A despatch from Paris of yesterday morning says:—"The *Moniteur* announces that M. de Morny has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Russia. General Edgar Ney left on Thursday for St. Petersburg."

SARDINIA DEMANDING THE CO-OPERATION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The *Morning Post* of this day contains a remarkable statement to the effect that "the memorandum presented by the Count de Cavour and the Marquis de Villa Marina to the Chambers, shows that, Austria having at the Conference refused to discuss the condition of Italy, Sardinia, as the only State which offers a barrier to revolution, demands the co-operation of England and France in carrying out reforms. Finally, the memorandum calls on England and France to unite with Sardinia in the application of efficacious remedies."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. 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.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

Public Affairs.

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

THE PEACE DEBATES.

THE Government, in the debates on the Treaty of Paris, encountered a feeble and desultory opposition. In the Lords, the Earl of DERBY confined himself to technicalities and points of detail. In the Commons, Mr. DISRAELI did not feel the ground strong enough for an attack. The Tory criticisms of the Peace seem to have been half-sincere and experimental. In reply to the elegant and scholarly speech of Lord ELLESMERE, Lord MALMESBURY desired only to qualify the language of the Address, indicating certain minutiae of objection, which by no means amounted to a contrast of policy between the Government and the Tories. He cavilled over the stipulations relating to Kars, suggested doubts in the construction of the clauses applying to Sebastopol and to the neutralization of the Black Sea, complained that the independence of Circassia had not been guaranteed, and that the Bessarabian frontier had not been rectified in the sense of the Vienna preliminaries, and delivered himself of the oration he had prepared in support of his stifled motion on the sacrifice of the Anatolian army. It was in this narrow sense that the Foreign Secretary of Lord DERBY's Cabinet impeached the peace. Lord CLARENDON, denying that the surrender of Kars had modified the spirit of the plenipotentiaries, diverged in defence, not of the Treaty, but of the conduct of the war, and, before he returned to the stipulations of the peace, recapitulated the case of Kars. He avowed that the Russian declarations with regard to Nicolaieff and Kherson were satisfactory and binding, that the adoption of a new frontier on the Danube was a reasonable concession on the part of Russia, that the Circassians had established no claim to the political support of the Western Powers, that the forts on the eastern coast of the Black Sea were not to be destroyed, and that the general effect of the Paris negotiations had been to instil new life into the Ottoman Empire, and to establish the law of nations. In the same breath, he lauded the constitutional progress of Sardinia and the single-handed supremacy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, who "occupies a great position, which he has made for himself, and which he deserves, because it is founded upon strict confidence in his honour and fidelity."

What was the criticism of Lord DERBY upon this apology for the treaty of Paris? He, too, had conceived a speech on the fall of Kars, which he was unwilling should die without utterance. He then dissected the new political map of Bessarabia to compare

the Vienna plan with the plan adopted at Paris, repeated Lord MALMESBURY's "no confidence" in Count ORLOFF's promises as to Nicolaieff and the Eastern ports, prophesied endless disputes and differences on the political organization of Wallachia and Moldavia, and ended by declaring, that a truce, not a peace, had been concluded. But what was Lord DERBY prepared to do? Was he prepared to shed the blood of new armies, to load the Treasury with new loans, to hold commercial enterprise in suspense, to promote immoral and morbid passions by a third campaign, simply for the sake of these diplomatic trivialities? He accepts the settlement "reluctantly;" but does any statesman believe that Lord DERBY would have removed the war to a broader basis, and fought for principles, instead of a set of "points" agreed upon at Vienna? The Earl of ABERDEEN whispered a fine sarcasm on political parties and on the public when he said that Lord PALMERSTON's warlike reputation "had rendered it possible to make a peace-wise and honourable in itself, but which if it had been made under his (Lord ABERDEEN's) auspices might have produced discontent, and, perhaps, serious reprehension." The truth is, that there was no "serious reprehension" of the Paris Treaty. It was felt that the positive objects of the war had been obtained; and that, if the Peace confers no securities on civilization or liberty, it is because liberty and civilization have not been the objects in view.

In the House of Commons the spirit of the Opposition was identical with that in the House of Lords. Only some third-rate Tories spoke. Lord JOHN MANNERS discussed the position of the Turks in Asia, contended that the independence of Circassia should have been secured, mis-stated the entire case, and turned off briskly to a lively comment on Lord CLARENDON's manner of dealing with the proposal of the French Government "to gag and fetter the press of one of the only free countries now left upon the Continent." This, from Lord JOHN MANNERS, was more explicit than anything said by a Whig in the course of the Peace debates. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, hesitating an epicurean censure on Lord CLARENDON's faint apology for a free press, summarized with pointed brevity the scope and the result of the war. By the Allied Governments, he said, "it had been regarded solely as political, bearing upon certain distinct political objects." "By the people of this country it had been associated with far other hopes, far other desires, far other expectations," none of which had been fulfilled. But Mr. MILNES forgot to say, that these hopes had been flattered by the Government—that Ministers had unscrupulously traded upon the liberal sympathies of the British nation—that the half-generous, half-blind pugnacity of "the people" had been bewildered by an official mirage of a crusade against despotism—and that the men who profited by these illusions, fostered them to the latest hour, and can only satisfy their consciences by deriding their dupes. The duped nation, meanwhile, evinces neither jealousy nor joy; drifts into peace as it drifted into war, convinced of its own capacity for self-government, yet totally averse from assuming the initiative, or acting an independent or decisive part.

Let us do justice to Mr. LAYARD. He alone, in the House of Commons, depicted the true course of the French alliance. He said that, from the beginning, we had placed ourselves in an equivocal relation towards France, that we had gratuitously bowed to the control of the French Emperor. Therefore it was, that throughout the war, English principles had been absorbed by French

policy. He blamed Lord CLARENDON for signing Count WALEWSKI's false recapitulation of the views elicited by his escapade on the Belgian press, and he expressed the general opinion of honest Liberals on the subject of Italian interventions. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, traversing the same ground, spoke more faintly than in the Kars debate, but insisted that "it would be most abhorrent to the feelings of an English Minister to interfere with the press of a foreign country." The press, he thinks, is, as it ever was, a chartered libertine, which may be true; but what of the libertinism of arbitrary power? To this topic Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT did not advert, except to blame the plenipotentiaries for being seduced by Count WALEWSKI into an irrelevant discussion. Mr. GLADSTONE, however, summarily dismissed the Treaty, and discussed the later protocols at large. His explanation of the press laws of Belgium seemed to take by surprise a House of Commons accustomed to look upon free journalism as a necessary evil, for which Lord CLARENDON was evidently inclined to apologise to the superb plenipotentiaries of the arbitrary powers. This point was eluded by Lord PALMERSTON, when he defended the reticence of the Foreign Minister, who might, he said, have declared his principles "in a more flaming and violent sentence, which would have brought down thunders of applause from every hustings," but who, "in firm and courteous language," declared that "the Government would be no party to any interference with the view of dictating to an independent nation the steps she should take to gag the press."

Yet the instigator of this scheme of violence is the man whom both of the leading parties in the British Legislature delight to exalt and flatter. Every speech from the Whig and Tory orators has been contrived to raise a pedestal for LOUIS NAPOLEON. Our statesmen seem bewildered by that adventurer's success. He dazzles their conscience blind, and his "great qualities" are extolled as if all the bloodshed of the last two years had been cheaply spent to procure such an ally for England, and to establish such a dictator in France. And this is the end of the Russian war. It was for this that the Government and the governing classes abused the public mind by "flaming and violent sentences" in behalf of the liberties of Europe. Grossly cajoled as the nation has been, it cannot be said that the offence belongs to the Administration alone. What is the value of that morality which permits statesmen to falsify their words, and to excite enthusiasm in favour of one object when they design it to promote another totally different? Let the reply be what it may, this is clear:—that the Russian war, besides establishing certain diplomatic points with reference to the Ottoman Empire, has mainly resulted in the creation for the FRENCH Emperor of a European position which he could not have gained for himself. This is the work of England. This is the moral of a war conducted by an aristocracy in the cause of a free nation which displays neither intellect nor will, but, impatient of its constitutional rights at home, suffers its policy abroad to be confounded with that of the Holy Alliance. We pay the cost of immense armaments which are employed without effect by incapable Ministers. We pretend to do battle for the independence of Europe, and our ignorant strength is devoted to the service of a Government, in every sense as treacherous as that of Austria. In this day of diplomatic reconciliation France is ruled by a silent terrorism unequalled in Russia, and by an inquisitorial police that eats like a poison into society. The "great

man," whose power is "founded upon strict confidence in his honour and fidelity," is surrounded by a body-guard of spies and familiars, who protect him, by unscrupulous confiscations, from the dangers of honest journalism, and by secret deportations to Cayenne, from that liberty of speech which England worships and abandons.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

REPORTING PROGRESS.

THE conduct of our Government with regard to the United States prevents our understanding what is the course they intend, or what are the probabilities. In reply to questions a fortnight back Lord PALMERSTON made the distinct and categorical statement that the troops sent to Canada are sent solely to fill the vacancy occasioned by the war. The number, he said, would be not 10,000, not 6000, but something approaching 4000 men, to serve as a nucleus for the proper defence of the military positions there. These troops are not going to Canada only, but to all our widely-extended North American provinces. Lord PALMERSTON then entered into a discussion on the expediency of leaving any population solely to the defence of the militia, expressing the opinion, in which we perfectly concur, that a regular army is the proper nucleus for all defensive bodies in which militia may form part, however excellent that militia may be. "I really think," says Lord PALMERSTON, "any person who raises a cry of alarm that we are going to invade the United States, when we are only sending 3000 or 4000 men to occupy the military posts of Quebec and Montreal, is idly trifling with the feelings of the country." We are not aware that any such "rumour" as that mentioned by Lord PALMERSTON ever existed, but there was a tone in the allusions to the United States which rendered the despatch of troops, unexplained, a source of uneasiness on this side, and of irritation in the United States. The explanation, however, appeared for the time to be quite satisfactory.

The only thing which we could regret was that the avowal of these sentiments should not have accompanied the first announcement of the act! It is not so very long since significant expressions were uttered, even within the walls of Parliament, as to the necessity of maintaining a certain attitude towards the United States, as to the comparative naval strength of the two countries, with manifest allusions to a fleet which we have no longer occasion to employ against Russia. It was, such expressions, as these, however, unstudied and unauthenticated, that naturally created an unpleasant feeling, and appeared to be the commentary upon the military proceedings. We ventured to affirm, from our own knowledge of the condition and sentiments of our northern counties, that any Administration which should calamitously lead us into a war with the United States, would provoke an outburst in this country which would be fatal to the Cabinet itself. We have since had positive information from Manchester in particular, more than confirming our statement. Lord PALMERSTON'S assurance seemed to have set these uneasy feelings entirely at rest.

What is our surprise, then, to find that the long-promised letter of Lord CLARENDOON is calculated to reawaken uneasiness? When Mr. CRAMPTON involved himself in the recruitment proceedings, the American Government suggested that he had prevented himself from being any longer useful, and might be advantageously removed. Our Government replied by professing to assist from the

enlistment; but enlistments were subsequently effected, and moreover the connexion of Mr. CRAMPTON with the proceedings of the enlistment agents was made more evident to the American Government, who again pressed their demand for the Minister's recall. This view, we were told, Lord CLARENDOON was completely to refute; but what does his recent answer amount to? It amounts to nothing more than denying the statements which he had previously denied, and which have been corroborated by evidence; and it seeks to prove that two of the enlistment agents, HARTZ and STROBEL, were persons not to be believed on their word. HARTZ having been convicted as a swindler, and STROBEL being an impostor—a subordinate in the Bavarian army, dismissed by the Governor of Nova Scotia on account of his misconduct, and pretending to the title of "Captain" without any warrant. Our readers will remember that when the subject was first discussed we denounced the more than equivocal character of that man STROBEL. We did so before he was disavowed as the agent of the British Government. We pointed out that he had busied himself in collecting evidence of his near connexion with British officers, with Mr. JOSEPH HOWE, and with the English officials. We then expressed our conviction that he intended to establish this agency, and intended to break the American law, for the purpose of getting the more for his "zeal" from the British Crown while he should be believed, and then of selling his employers as soon as he thought that the more profitable course. Our Government never went very heartily into the enlistment enterprise, the pay was not very handsome, and it soon appeared the better trade to sell us than to serve us. Having been sold, our Government tries to recover what it can by denouncing its own agents. But how this exonerates Mr. CRAMPTON, or abolishes the evidence against him, we do not see. All we perceive is, that it is a pretext put forward to refuse satisfaction in a very small matter; and it thus constitutes a new provocative to the American Government.

Conduct of this kind is the more culpable on the part of the English Government since the posture of the questions with the United States, and the feeling in that country, present no necessity whatever for warlike preparatives or diplomatic provocatives. The questions which do exist might continue to fester for generations without giving any real rise for war, without more result than a good deal of bad temper and useless skill among the diplomatic genus. It is sometimes thought—we will not now say that it has been thought so in the present instance—"statesmanlike," "manly," and politic, to use "spirited" language. Now, towards such a people as the Americans, "spirited" language—meaning the innuendo of threats—can only have the effect of provoking irritation and of preventing a peaceful settlement. Our latest information from the Union enables us to affirm, that since the proposal for referring the Central American question to arbitration has been more generally considered, the opinion in favour of such a course has decidedly gained ground. We believe that this favourable opinion has been very much promoted by expressions of friendly feeling towards Americans, which have emanated from the commercial centres of this country—from speakers like Mr. HOWARD BAXTER at Dundee, Mr. W. E. FORSTER at Bradford, the Lord Mayor in London, and Mr. CRANSTON in Parliament. (In fact, the feeling of the people, on both sides, is practical, friendly, and entirely opposed even to misunderstanding. The difficulty is en-

tirely one of a diplomatic character; and if we "drift" into a costly game of war which would wring from the British tax-payer sums that no Russian war could extort, while it would bankrupt our factory districts, we must ascribe the calamity entirely to the mismanagement of our officials.

ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM.

Men are scourged by their own vices, betrayed by their own weaknesses. If it were not for our own foibles and meannesses, we might long since have abolished those complicated abuses which are called to mind at once by the simple words "Ecclesiastical Courts." Those courts are recesses in which antiquated authorities sit apart from the world, and waste away every domestic comfort of families, the property, the very life, as a monopoly of their own trade; and we permit them to do it solely because we are selfish and mean. If we would reform the Ecclesiastical Courts we must reform ourselves, or, at least, our conduct in the war against them. After many years of agitation and inquiry, the Executive was at last induced to move, and bills were introduced into Parliament for the purpose of amending the jurisdiction in matrimonial and testamentary affairs. What was the boon held out to us in either case? As regards wills, the courts which claim right to have custody of those documents regulating the bequest of property stored them away in closets, cupboards, cellars, and worse holes, where they were eaten by rats, lost, or destroyed. It charged us considerable sums of money for not taking care of our wills; and in cases of difficulty, much larger sums for deciding against reason, common sense, or justice. For it arrogated to itself the right of conforming to the doctrines of the middle ages, or the Roman laws, instead of our own customs and regulations. The Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill would place the custody of wills under a properly-organised registration, and would transfer jurisdiction in testamentary cases to a lay court acting according to the laws of the present day. So far good. The Matrimonial Bill would leave the law of matrimony and divorce exactly as it is at present, only that it would transfer the jurisdiction in cases of divorce from the Ecclesiastical Court, and Parliament to a lay court, where the proceedings would be more direct, not obstructed by antiquated pleadings, more open to evidence, more prompt, and very much cheaper. This would be an improvement; but the bill does not propose to give the woman any voice in the control or alienation of her own property, or the property jointly held by the family, such as she possesses in the United States. It would give her, in fact, no new right, except the right of exacting alimony, or separate maintenance for a wife when she is deserted by her husband.

Even this small boon, however, was hindered by the impracticability of the ecclesiastical body. When the Lord Chancellor introduced two bills concerning matrimony and divorce in 1854, an objection was made that he ought not to proceed without amending the whole jurisdiction in the matter of ecclesiastical discipline; and hence the bill of this year, enacting new laws for the regulation of the clergy. The principal provisions of this measure are—to give a properly-qualified lawyer as an assessor in the Bishops' Court, where a clerk or clergyman may be tried for false doctrine, erroneous ritual, or personal misconduct; and to establish a Court of Appeal, consisting of the Privy Council, with the bishops at present admitted to it, and an Irish bishop to represent the sister kingdom. In cases of process against a

clergyman for misconduct, a jury of four laymen would be judges of the fact. But the clerical body object. It is impossible, they say, entirely to separate the fact and doctrine; it is impossible to hand over so much control of the clergy to laymen, for lawyers are not the proper judges of doctrine; and, in short, they must keep the jurisdiction to themselves, both with regard to preaching and practice. They will not have the very moderate reform proposed by the Lord Chancellor, but the Lord Chancellor must not proceed with his Testamentary and Matrimonial Bills until he has passed his Church Discipline Bill; and he is not to pass his Church Discipline Bill until he has rendered it such a measure as shall satisfy all the bishops, all the archbishops, and all the beneficed clergymen of the United Kingdom. We may call this "a bad look out" for husbands and wives who are awaiting the improved adjudication in matrimonial causes. But we are helpless to counteract the ecclesiastics because we share their vices. They will neglect no influence which they possess in order to retain for themselves as much power and influence as they can. The Bishop of Exeter fires up at the idea of permitting any third party to judge between himself and any future GORHAM, as to the exact nature of prevenient and subvenient grace. On the contrary, EXETER would desire to have the power of depriving GORHAM, of casting him off into outer laity, as the proper retribution from differing from that bishop, who really, by the constitution of the Church, "knows" the truth in such matters. The Bishop of Exeter "knows the truth," because he has it from the highest source; and he will not permit any lawyer to interpret the institutes of the Church. The GORHAMS of the Convocation are powerless to prevent the bishops from retaining this mischievous and half-irresponsible authority, because they will not allow the Lord Chancellor to alter the ecclesiastical law if they can help it; and the reason why they obstruct him lies in their fear that some advantage will slip out of clerical hands into lay hands. The beneficed clergymen have a less dread of episcopal abuses than of lay reforms. But it is the same out of the pale of the Church. The officials clip down the reform in the custody and jurisdiction of wills, or the reform in the conduct of matrimonial causes, because they sympathise with the vested rights of proctors, barristers at law "of seven years' standing," judges, registrars, and any class of men that hold place. Nor is the vice solely official. Why is it that in all present schemes for improving the law matrimonial, common sense and justice are violated, by conceding to the husband a right of divorce in cases of adultery, and denying it to the wife? Equal law is the very boast of the country; "equity,"—that is, evenness—is taken to be synonymous with justice. The reason why the abuse is retained is, that the laws are for the most part made by husbands, and the husband wants to obtain for himself full facility in executing justice upon an erring wife, but also to retain for himself the right of going astray, without accounting for it. Each for himself. The majority of husbands in the land would rather keep this abuse than not, if it helps them to prevent a complete reform of the law. There is a class of persons at present extremely respectable, who are interested in adjusting our statutes so as to permit what Society already permits—the marriage of a widower with his wife's sister. Those who are specially interested will combine for that object, and for none other. On this principle of each for himself, all attempts at improvement are handed over to isolated

minorities, impotent to attain their own object, too selfish to assist in obtaining the common object of all. It is this self-seeking of the laity which divides it in the face of its enemy, the clergy, and constitutes the true fortress of clerical monopoly.

We shall obtain clergy reform, marriage-law reform, testamentary-law reform, when we can return to the old rule of thinking of others besides ourselves, and can join in the quest to obtain a good for its own sake, although we shall "get nothing by it."

AN INVITATION FROM THE TORIES.

It is clear that the Tories are prepared to make a move for power. They have, perhaps, a right to imagine, from the experience of former sessions, that the Liberals will assist them. But, unless we are signally deceived, the Liberal party, the only party in England that has a future, has advanced beyond that point of factious rancour at which it would invite the contempt of its enemies, even to punish the shortcomings of its half-sincere friends. It wants organization; but political organization is usually the result of an event, or of an opportunity. Within the next two years, unless external and fortuitous influences prolong the apathy of the English people on subjects of domestic politics, the occasion will arise for a general union of reformers. The Tory party, avowedly incapable of entering the House of Commons with a majority, affects to propose an alliance with the Liberals; but true Liberals will know how to avoid the snare. It is pretended that the Whigs have reached that development of their political history at which they desire change to cease, and that the Tories, while they resist organic changes, have drawn up a fascinating programme of political reforms. Innovation, they say, is no longer revolutionary, but constitutional. We have heard this paltry subterfuge before. It is not now for the first time that Mr. DISRAELI bids for place behind the back of his leader in the Peers. When the "gentlemen of England" followed him, last week, to Lord DERBY's house, it was agreed, for the sake of "a chance," to cavil over the fall of Kars. Some of the more respectable members of the party were absent. The clear-headed Liberals saw through the trick, and declined to punish the country by expelling Lord PALMERSTON to make place for the desperate adventurers who came at the call of faction to St. James's-square. Whatever may be the Premier's position in Parliament, the position of the Tories is materially worse. They are forced to trade in Liberal pledges, to renounce their party symbols, and to declare themselves as constitutional innovators in advance of the Whigs. They could understand a RUSSELL or a BRIGHT administration; they would prefer positive and sincere Radicalism to the falterings of the Coalition Whigs; but, if events have a meaning, Lord DERBY is the only statesman who could occupy, upon intelligible grounds, the post of First Minister of England. That is the Tory manifesto. In the official departments, Finance, the Colonies, India, the Army and Navy, they promise a systematic plan of reform. They put it therefore to Mr. COBDEN and Sir JOSHUA WALMESLEY, Mr. OTWAY and Sir ERSKINE PERRY, Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. LAYARD, and Mr. LAING, whether they are acting faithfully to their constituents in supporting Lord PALMERSTON, who is an Imperialist sailing under Liberal colours, instead of bringing in Mr. DISRAELI, who, though he reverences the forms of the Constitution, is prepared to change and improve wherever change is safe or improvement necessary.

We may yet have to suffer the government of the Tories. If, however, with indifference in the nation, confusion among political parties, and hesitation among party leaders, this divided faction should return to power, we must accept their administration as a transient necessity; but the country has gone beyond the idea, that when Whigs and Coalitions fail, all that is left is to call in the Tories. When Lord PALMERSTON's Cabinet is dissolved, it will be because it has no policy; but this want of policy on his part will not be compensated by the empiricism of Mr. DISRAELI, or the humiliation of being governed by a band of rural justices and declamatory lawyers. If the parliamentary machine works irregularly and feebly, it is on account of imperfections in the parliamentary machine. The House of Commons is elected, in theory, to serve one purpose, but, practically, to serve another. It represents the agency of CORROCK, and the country families, in trison with the partial, and local interests, ignorant sympathies of a mass of ten-pound householders. We must not suppose that the nation is blind to these circumstances, or that the principle of political reform has lost its vitality. The apathy we witness is far from being unaccountable. It does not prevail among sincere or thoughtful men, nor will it last much longer. A reconstruction of the Liberal party is taking place—a reorganization which, so far from tending in favour of the Tories and the dwindling band of dupes who have sworn allegiance to them in the midland counties, will swamp all sectional agitators, and force the Whigs to follow, instead of leading, the policy of Reform.

PROGRESS OF POLICE RULE.

WHEN Mr. ARNOLD, the metropolitan magistrate, avowed the subserviency which is expected in the stipendiary magistrates to the Home Office, he did not speak of a theoretical grievance, but pointed out a place in which the fundamental principles of the British constitution are invaded, and in which the danger to public interests, and to personal interests, is immediate as well as precise. We have not been long without finding practical instances, and a case has occurred this week.

A young lady, whose gentle and ingenuous manners are confessed, went, on Tuesday last week, to witness the ceremony of the proclamation of peace. She was accidentally separated from two ladies whom she accompanied, and after the procession had passed at Charing-cross, she moved for the purpose of rejoining them. It seems that orders were given for no persons to cross at that particular place, and a policeman obstructed her. He did not, however, content himself with barring her passage, or explaining the rule, but seized her roughly by the waist; and when in her alarm she had freed herself from his hold, he struck her violently with his staff. Her friends endeavoured to identify the man. For that purpose she was taken by Mr. HENRY MAYHEW to three police-stations in succession. At the third, the Marylebone station, the men were drawn up to be inspected by her, and she did not detect her assailant; but presently, turning round, she saw behind her D 57, whom she immediately recognised as the man. He exclaimed, "I deny using my staff." There are some discrepancies in the evidence, which rendered it not positively certain that this person was the policeman who struck the young lady, though the balance of evidence inclines the other way. It is asserted by his officers and comrades that he was not among the small body of the D division that were stationed at Charing-cross; that no disturbance took

place at the spot, and that the words which he used were, "I deny having taken out my staff at all." It is remarkable, however, that he should have made any allusions to his staff at the moment; and whether the man has been identified or not, there appears to be no doubt that the young lady was struck in a dastardly manner, without the slightest warrant or necessity, by a man of the police force.

It is very difficult to identify a man among a troop dressed in uniform and drawn up in a formal attitude. It is nearly as difficult for the unpractised eye to detect a common soldier in line as it is to identify a particular sheep in a flock; although the sergeant or the shepherd may know every individual apart. There seems much reason to suppose that the officers and comrades of the police do not afford all the facilities for identification in cases of the kind. Some time previously, two gentlemen were roughly handled by the police in Blackfriars-road, under circumstances which made it difficult for the gentlemen to prosecute redress; and the case was suffered to drop. We have heard of other instances in which people have been injured, but have failed in identifying their assailant. It is possible that further evidence may be produced in the present case; but the magistrate at Bow-street office, instead of adjourning the inquiry, dismissed the case on account of the incomplete state of the evidence. This appears to be a very hasty decision.

It will be remembered that Mr. ARNOLD's published pamphlet was mainly intended to show that the stipendiary magistrates of the metropolis, who are really judges, depend for their position on the Home Secretary. Two members of the police bench have been dismissed; and we are not aware that any public explanation of that dismissal has been given. It is possible that the Executive may become prosecutor before one of these judges, who depends for his rank and stipend upon that same Executive, and who can be removed without address from Parliament. In the recent instance the Executive, in the person of the policeman, was the defendant; and a *prima facie* case was dismissed because the evidence at the first hearing was incomplete. The injury to the subject, the arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of the police, are as remarkable as the haste of the magistrate in this decision.

Among the objects of the bill to reform the City of London, is the substitution of Stipendiary magistrates in that important district for Aldermen. The purport of that bill, therefore, is to extend the system in which the magistracy administering police justice are dependent upon the Home Office.

THE INDIAN ARMY.*

THE writer of a recent pamphlet on the new rules for promotion in the Indian Army, comments not too dispassionately on certain changes lately introduced into the Company's military system, partly in accordance with the system now obtaining in the Royal Army. That he and his clients have some cause for complaint, may at once be allowed; but we cannot say that his statement of their grievances is either clearly put, or discussed with the needful calmness. Beginning with a fierce onslaught on the Court of Directors, he goes on to show that they have had very little to do with the mischievous results of which he complains so bitterly. They, for their part, ordered all for the best: their good intentions being really balked by the Governor-General, who seems to have some-

times misread, sometimes narrowed, the purport of the orders sent out from home.

The main grievance lies in the rule making promotion to a Colonelcy depend on actual service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel; three years being the term of that service, exclusive of absence in Europe on sick leave or furlough. The Lieutenant-Colonel must have served for that time either with his regiment or on some command equivalent to regimental duty. This rule falls hard on a large number of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels, and on officers disabled by sickness, or absent at the critical time from duties which they had been faithfully discharging for years before. If specified service be a needful passport to promotion in the higher ranks, it should be limited to no particular period. And officers who have won their way to brevet rank should not be superseded at a time when rank becomes most precious by those who have risen in the usual way. It is true the brevet Lieutenant-Colonels may rise a step after six years' service; but even that is a difference of three years too much.

So far we cannot but agree with the writer, and we trust that the Court of Directors will rectify a blunder for which there was no warrant in the example of the Horse Guards. To another of their new rules we have less objection to offer; none at all on the ground taken by the pamphleteer. A rule that limits the holding of staff appointments to five years, with power to reconfer them on the part of the local government, seems fair enough, as long as the Staff remains undetached from the Regimental Roster. The injustice here lies, not in giving all officers a fairer chance than before of staff service, but in keeping regiments at half strength to supply a service which should be as separate as the Artillery, or the Commissariat. Both the Regiment and the Staff would be bettered by a severance of the ties which now link them as fatally as the two brothers were linked in the story, of whom each in his turn was sure to be suffering when the other was well and prosperous. Meanwhile the five years' limit will enable the Government to get rid of bad bargains and retain the good; a power which it has hitherto been chary of wielding.

ERRATA.—In last week's paper, p. 414, col. 3, line 4, for "the Protocols" read "this Protocol" (i.e., No. 22, April 8th, mentioned just before).—In the account of "The Public Proclamation of Peace in London," the part in small type should have been acknowledged as quoted from the *Times*.

Open Council.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

Kempton.

SIR,—It is to be desired that the authorities at the National Gallery will apply unwontedly mild treatment to their fragment of "wall painting" by Giotto; as, a day or two before the sale of Mr. Rogers's pictures took place, I was informed, by one of the attendants in the auction-room, that it was safely deposited in a dark corner, and could not be moved, because it was "falling to pieces!"

From this I infer, that the beautiful picture of Puck—Shakespeare illustrated by Reynolds—is not, as yet, in a sufficiently mellow condition for the connoisseurs at the National Gallery.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

TWINKLE-CRAFTS.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

May 3, 1856.

SIR,—Moore has preserved, and (in your last number) you have advertised, by quotation, a fair mot for which Canning has the credit. When asked what was German for *astronomy*, he answered *twinkle-craft*—not knowing the language. I agree with you that this ignorance of the language is the beauty of the thing. Archdeacon Hare (I believe) translated *penetrability of matter* into *thoroughfare-ness of stuff*—Germanizing. But then he *did* know German.

The answer of Canning is no specimen of his ingenuity at all. On the contrary, read *Henshawe* for *Miller*, and it is a *Jo.* of that ilk. The Rev. James Henshawe, of Brazenose College, was fond of showing his Anglo-Saxon learning, of which we are able to judge, at the present moment, by his edition of the *Durham Book*. In this, the Anglo-Saxon for the *Magi* is *tunglu-craftige*. Upon this text Mr. Henshawe was fond of enlarging, and got, from his love of doing so, the nickname of *twinkle-crafty*, or *twinkle-craft*, inasmuch as he always spoke of *Magi*, the Wise Men of the East, and Astronomers in general, as the *Twinkle-crafty Men*. This nickname of Mr. H. was known all over Oxford when Canning was an under-graduate.

The same Mr. Henshawe invented the *obstando* promotes corkscrew.

He is an historical character and attacked Horne Tooke on his deficiencies in Anglo-Saxon.

L.

AN IRRITABLE SPANIARD.—The anniversary of the insurrection of Madrid against the French on the 2nd of May, 1808, was celebrated as usual on the preceding day. A deplorable incident occurred during the ceremony. As the 3rd battalion of the National Guard was defiling, one of the men, having fallen out of the ranks, was told by his lieutenant to resume his place. The man, instead of obeying, turned on the officer, and wounded him with his bayonet. A captain of the staff, witnessing the scene, rode up to the National Guard, who menaced him with his bayonet, and ran it into the horse's breast. Some of his comrades then rushed upon him, and left him for dead on the spot.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SOUTHAMPTON WATER.—The town clerk of Southampton has received official notice that the visit of her Majesty to Southampton Water, to lay the foundation stone of the new military hospital near Netley Abbey, is postponed until the 14th or 19th instant, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, and because the preparations for laying the foundation stone are not in a sufficiently forward state.

THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—Monday, the 2nd of June, has been definitively fixed, by command of her Majesty, for the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Wellington College, and for the subsequent military review, which were to have taken place on the 3rd inst., and that the programme of the ceremony will, in all its principal points, be the same as that which has already been published.

EXETER REFUSES TO REJOICE.—The Mayor and Corporation of Exeter have resolved without one dissentient voice to let the 29th pass without taking any notice of it whatever.

A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—It is asserted that her Majesty's Government are about to bring before Parliament a special act, providing that the 29th inst. be observed as a public holiday. The act at present in force limits public holidays to days appointed for public thanksgiving and humiliation—neither term applying to a simple holiday such as that now contemplated.

THE LAST CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—The Exchequer Chamber has been occupied for several terms with considering an appeal of Mr. Slade, Q.C., against a condemnation in another court. Mr. Slade, together with Lord Maidstone, was returned for Cambridge at the last election. He was afterwards sued for certain penalties of 100*l.* each, for promising money to one Carter, an elector of the borough, that he might vote for him and Lord Maidstone, and for having paid eight shillings, the railway fare of the voter from Huntingdon, where he resided, to Cambridge, to vote. The verdict was given against Mr. Slade; but Mr. Baron Alderson yesterday reversed the decision. All the Exchequer Barons agreed with this reversal, excepting Mr. Justice Williams.

LAGOS.—The natives at Lagos have attacked the merchants and emigrants. The exporting slave-trade having been put an end to, the natives complain that they are without the means of life.

THE EMBASSY AT ST. PETERSBURG.—Lord Wodehouse is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Russian Court.

THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool Bill of Entry, published by the Custom's authorities, states that the value of duty-free goods imported into that town during the first three months of the present year amounted to 10,447,846*l.*

* Review of the New Rules for Promotion in the Indian Army. Madras: Athenseum Press.

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*.

WE have to record this week the death of a man who, in the purely intellectual order of greatness, has hardly left his exact parallel in Britain, or even in Europe—Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. Born in Glasgow about the year 1790, and educated first in Scotland, and afterwards at Oxford, Sir WILLIAM, who derived his baronetcy, with little or nothing in the shape of hereditary property attached to it, from ancestors of some distinction in Scottish history during the Covenanted times, adopted the Scottish Bar as his profession. He was called to the Bar in 1813. Already at that time he had an extraordinary reputation among those who knew him, as a man of erudition and of speculative research. Younger men then living in Edinburgh as students, used to look up with veneration, as they passed his house at night, to the lighted window of the room where they knew him to be busy with his books. His readings were of a kind at which ordinary men stand aghast—Aristotle and Plato; the Schoolmen of the middle ages; all German, all Italian, all French, all English, all Scottish philosophers. He was preparing himself to be a new name and a new influence in purely speculative philosophy—a man who, resuming in himself all that his predecessors in the series of Scottish metaphysicians had done, and bringing to the work of philosophy a culture, an acquaintance with universal literature, such as none of them had possessed, and perhaps also greater energy of nature, should again, in a utilitarian age, reinstate the old problems which ARISTOTLE and PLATO and the Schoolmen meditated, and call on the intellect of modern Britain to refresh itself by entertaining them, even if their solution was impossible. At length he obtained a position suitable to his genius and tastes. After holding for some time the chair of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh, he was appointed, in 1836, to the chair of Logic and Metaphysics in the same University. For twenty years, in this position, he was an intellectual power, influencing sixty or eighty youths annually—teaching them a Logic, compared with which that of WHATELY is child's play, and a Metaphysics as hard and profound as that of KANT and his Germans, and yet clear-grained, genuine, and British. The admiration he excited among the students competent to follow him was unbounded, and none left his class without bearing his intellectual mark. It was always regretted by his admirers that his own insatiable passion for reading prevented him from putting forth works which would have conveyed to the world at large an adequate impression of his powers as a thinker. Even now what he has left behind him is but a fragment of what he might have done. About the year 1829 he began to contribute to the *Edinburgh Review*; and the papers on speculative topics which he contributed to that periodical were, for some time, his sole literary manifestations of any importance. Scattered as they were, and fragmentary as they were, their influence on contemporary and subsequent thought was great; they were reprinted in France, as recognitions of a new Philosophy; and in Oxford they helped to determine rising minds to new and more profound forms of logical and metaphysical studies. Some years ago, Sir WILLIAM put forth an edition of REID's works, with notes and dissertations, in which he expounded, by way of supplement to REID, some of the cardinal notions of his own more advanced mental science. The book is one of the most amorphous ever issued from the British press: it is very thick, it is printed in double columns in small type, and, what is worse, it is not finished, but ends abruptly in the middle of a sentence. And yet it is a book among ten thousand. In 1852 the articles in the *Edinburgh Review* were republished collectively, under the title of *Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*—a book as remarkable, and better known. Before the publication of the *Discussions*, and, if we remember aright, before that of REID, Sir WILLIAM was seized with paralysis, which affected one side of his body and to some extent also his speech. It was a sad sight to see such a man—a man, too, of fine physical appearance—moving about, thus crippled. His intellect, however, was unaffected by the shock; and he continued to the last, with some assistance, to conduct his class regularly every winter. Latterly he was engaged on an edition of the works of DUGALD STEWART, which, we believe, he has left complete. He had an affection for this kind of work, which, seeing that it interfered with original labours, must be regarded as unfortunate. One is glad to know, however, that he has left his Lectures on Logic and Metaphysics fairly written out. When these are published, they will perhaps be the most perfect revelation of the man, in both his aspects—that of his colossal memory and acquaintance with the whole history of Opinion, and that of his native vigour and subtlety of speculative thought. It was the union of vast erudition with vast intellectual strength in pure speculation that made Sir WILLIAM almost unique among his British contemporaries; and it is solemnizing to think that in one brief day such a brain may cease its thinkings, and such a memory, with all that lay gathered up in it, may be extinguished from the earth.

One of the strangest of vexed questions is the question "Have Animals Souls?" To the majority of modern Christians, thinking and unthinking, it seems eminently absurd, if not eminently 'dangerous,' to maintain that

animals have souls; although to ancient Christians, as well as to ancient philosophers, the absurdity would have been in the denial, *Anima*, from which the name is derived, meaning the breath of life, and *ψυχή* meaning, as we have shown in these columns, life and soul, indifferently—for in truth the two were not separated until modern metaphysics, probably among the Schoolmen, came to divorce them, and make them essentially independent.

An able writer in *Putnam's Monthly* for April takes up the question. He first adduces scriptural evidence of "one and the same covenant binding us and animals to our Maker," and justly remarks on the deplorable habit of using the word animal as a term of contempt. All contempt is perilous, but contempt of God's creatures in their free activity is essentially irreligious. Of plants, and even of stones, we speak with veneration and admiration, but the "brutes that perish" we permit ourselves to vilify. Curiously enough, the nearer these brutes approach our own proud selves, the deeper is the loathing expressed for "our poor relations," as LUTHEL wittily called monkeys; and many a worthy gentleman would drop your personal acquaintance if you suggested to him that the dog which loves and obeys him has a soul not essentially different from his own. The writer in *Putnam* argues, and justly, for the inner life even of Plants; which will be paradoxical only to the immature psychologist. His case is better made out with animals, however, because we are more acquainted with the functions of animals. Read this:—

Animals discern their food, as the first condition of their existence. The tree, also, it is true, uses all that nature has placed within its reach for self-preservation, as if it were created solely for its own purposes; but it does so mechanically, constantly, and without choice. The animal, on the contrary, knows its food from afar, seizes it with all the eagerness of instinct, and disposes of it in the most useful manner. In order to distinguish food, it must have been placed by the Creator in a pre-established harmony with its food; it must have apertures to seize it, and a space within to hold it. These, however, are not given to all; for some, that dwell in the water, are mere ribbons or threads, balls or cylinders. How they absorb, we know not. The infusoria, however, have each a stomach and often several; they even begin to fight for their food. Others are endowed with cilia—tiny hairs, that whirl in restless motion around the mouth, and fill it with invisible victims. How different from the grim medusa, that sends out eighty thousand arms, a whole army, eager with insatiable hunger. The shark swallows men, horses, and oiled powder-casks; the whale entire hosts of sea animals. Other cunning creatures are more fastidious than the most experienced gourmet. The silk-worm eats only mulberry leaves, and a suspicion of dampness deprives him of his appetite.

There is a large wasp that lives in sand-burrows and indulges in eccentricities like few other beings: the only animal, save the horse, that sleeps standing, and so it dies. You see its lean, lank body, stand prim and prudish near its former dwelling—you touch it and it falls into dust. It proudly refuses to lie down, like other poor insects, and decently to fold up its limbs. But its pride is still greater in its choice of food. It catches spiders, butterflies, and caterpillars; but, instead of killing them at once, it only bites them in the neck, paralyzes them, and drags them into its little hole. Who taught it to deprive large insects of wings and legs, and to leave the smaller unharmed? It rejects all alms and gifts. You may choose its choicest morsel and place it before the hungry wasp, it will not touch it; if you put it, during the owner's absence, into his house, he indignantly ejects it on his return.

Again:—

The cunning ants keep cows in their stables. Almost every anthill, belonging to one variety, has a beetle in it, who lives, rears a family, and dies among them a welcome and honoured companion. When the ants meet him they stroke and caress him with their antennae; in return he offers them a sweet liquid that oozes out under his wings, and of which the little toppers are passionately fond. So great is their attachment to the odd confectioner, that they seize him, in times of danger, and carry him off to a place of safety; the conquerors of an invaded nation spare the sweet beetle, and, what is perhaps more surprising, his maggot, and his chrysalis, though themselves utterly useless, are as safe among their wise hosts as if they also possessed the luscious honey. Other ants, again, keep countless aphides, that sit on the tender green leaves of juicy plants, as on green meadows, and suck away so lustily that their delicate little bodies swell like the udders of cows on rich spring pasture. At that season, the ants have to feed their young with more delicate food than their own; they stroke and caress their tiny milch cows, gather the nutritious liquid that pours forth under their sagacious treatment, and carry it, drop by drop, to their nurseries.

All this, we know, is called Instinct, and much of it is probably not more psychical, in the usual sense, than the union of an acid with a base. But the human soul is also mainly composed of Instincts, although these are less obvious owing to the complexity of higher psychical operations. It is evident that the simpler organisms will manifest simpler instincts and activities than the more complex organisms; the philosopher's business is to identify the 'unity of composition' in the psychical as in the anatomical world, and to show that animals only differ *inter se*, by differences of degree.

Besides the simplest of all instincts, that of discerning food, there are others also very simple, and consequently universal—the discernment of a proper domicile, or habitat, for example. The essayist has enumerated some curious facts on this point. He allows his imagination to run away with him occasionally in speaking of the instinct of self-preservation; and when he says that the "cunning beetle feigns death because crows do not touch dead beetles," he is talking the loose talk of Natural Theology, not science. In the same way, when discussing whether all animals feel the sensations of hunger and thirst, he outruns observation and allows imagination to interpret. "Grasshoppers are the first creatures that are known to satisfy thirst by drinking." How is this known? "They are passionately fond of sipping the dew of the morning." That they sip the dew is a fact of observation; but no observation, no gleam of evidence reveals that they do so with "passionate fondness." Generally animals which live on liquid food do not drink; whilst birds which eat dry seeds are ever thirsty. "Hence it has been often asked, why drinking and singing should ever be found so closely bound to each other?" A question for hilarious gentlemen who over a 'social glass' are prone to indulge in bursts of lyricism, and who alternately "pass the rosy" and *toll de roll!*

Another topic touched on by this writer is the vitality of animals and their power to support injuries:—

Hence some animals may be cut into pieces, and each piece grow into a perfect whole; the head of snakes may be removed, and another will appear in its place. Grasshoppers have had cotton stuffed into the place of their bowels, and they have lived for weeks; turtles deprived of the brain, and even the heart, have lived for a month! The Emperor Commodus beheaded ostriches, whilst they were racing at full speed, and they still ran to the end of the course; Boethius offered food to a hungry hawk, and cut off his head whilst he was running towards the grain; the bird ran twenty yards to his food, and, when there, bent over to pick up the grains. Hence also the common superstition that snakes will not die before sunset; their tenacity of life is so great that the severed head of a viper bit the famous Charras, several days after its decapitation, fiercely enough to expose him to serious danger.

The other day we removed the heart and intestines from a young tadpole, whose tail had previously been cut off, and although he had been dead some quarter of an hour, and had been under the microscope part of the time, yet on touching the spinal chord the fragment of an animal shrank and wriggled as if nothing had been done to it. Those who regard motion as evidence of sensation will feel shocked at the cruelty of all such experiments; but they may be reassured: pain is a sensation felt apparently only by the higher animals, and even with them many of the expressions well known as characteristic of pain, are proved to be produced without any pain at all. If we see a man convulsively withdraw a leg on the application of certain stimuli, we naturally conclude he has felt great pain; yet, in some conditions of the nervous system, he will assure us that he is not only perfectly unconscious of any pain, but unconscious of having made the convulsive motion.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April 15, continues SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN'S charming papers on Rousseau, considering him as he appears in his Letters; a pretty story also, by A. ACHARD, called "Mlle. du Rôcier," is worth reading; and a severe, but in many respects well-merited, criticism on the style in which Molière is performed at the Théâtre-Français, should not be overlooked. GUSTAVE PLANCHÉ, never famous for his amenity, holds the pedagogic rule above the heads of the actors who, while declaring they are the repositories of the Molière traditions, nevertheless violate the plain intentions of Molière, as the critic shows. Especially *raisonnable* is his criticism on the manner in which *Arnolphe* is conceived and represented, namely, as one who is aware of his own absurdity, and laughs with the pit at his own ridiculous positions. This want of sincerity is the besetting sin of the stage. Few actors can bring themselves to be the character they represent—especially when that character is ridiculous. They like to have their share of the laughter; as if to inform the audience that in their own private persons they are by no means the fools they perform.

THE OXFORD ESSAYS.

Contributed by Members of the University. 1856.

J. W. Parker and Son. Should these *Oxford Essays* continue as they have begun, they will form a valuable collection; and we think the editor is very judicious in selecting topics of permanent rather than of immediate interest. Many thoughtful men will consider it a great boon to be able to publish an essay on a subject, and not be forced to expand that essay into a volume. Published separately, an essay of fifty pages meets with small attention, and is, by the very nature of the case, neglected among pamphlets; but if bound up in a volume, the essay has great publicity to start with, and is always accessible hereafter.

Let us suppose, for instance, that Professor Max Müller had printed the *Essay on Comparative Mythology* in a separate form. It would not have been less valuable; it would not have been read with less eagerness; but it would have reached its audiences with great difficulty and after much expense, and having reached them, would have run all those risks of being mislaid which hang fatally over pamphlets and thin essays. It is a production which no one would willingly suffer to be huddled among heaps of neglected papers. It is something to be prized, and placed on shelves of honour. But, after all, a pamphlet of eighty pages will get mislaid, will slip between thicker pretensions, and fall down behind more ponderous claims. In the *Oxford Essays* it runs no such risk. There it is secure in an accessible position.

A *safer* essay, richer in knowledge and in thought, we know not where to find. Professor Müller's enormous learning is carried lightly and with mastery, giving abutment to his intellect, not impeding it. Although no man could adequately treat such a subject as *Comparative Mythology* without great learning, philological and philosophical, it is unhappily but too well known how frequently the learning exists without the capacity to wield it. We have groaned under so many erudite Germans, that to meet with one like Professor Müller, who is as easy under his load as if his load were no heavier than a Frenchman's, and at the same time is more erudite than the dullest of Germans, is to use an expression consecrated by reviewers, "quite refreshing."

What is it which gives life and keen interest to the study of antiquity—what compels men, in busy and sad times like these, to sacrifice leisure and live laborious days in the attempt to read the dark traditions of humanity, even as written in the graceful but utterly foreign legends of the old mythologies? With this question Professor Müller arrests the reader who, having thought little of mythology, might be apt to disregard it as unimportant. The answer is, that to know what man is we ought to know what man has been. In Physiology we are no longer content with the full-statured animals we see in Embryology to learn what he was, and by what evolution he became what he is. In Sociology we are not content to take men as they are, but must learn through History the evolutions by which they have reached their present condition.

What grander object than the object of philosophy is that man should know himself? We should hardly consider his means of arriving at this knowledge adequate to his high aim. In this mind inquiry is pre-eminently the individual, the human, not the collective; it is the being, but one, manifestation of a power, or, as he might have said, an idea, realized in and through an endless variety of human souls. He is ever seeking to solve the mystery of human nature by brooding over his own mind, by watching the secret workings of the soul, by analyzing the organs of

knowledge, and by trying to determine their proper limits; and thus the last result of his philosophy was, that he knew but one thing, and this was, that he knew nothing. To us, man is no longer this solitary being, complete in itself, and self-sufficient; man to us is a brother among brothers, a member of a class, of a genus, or a kind, and therefore intelligible only with reference to his equals. The earth was unintelligible to the ancients, because looked upon as a solitary being, without a peer in the whole universe; but it assumed a new and true significance as soon as it rose before the eye of man as one of many planets, all governed by the same laws, and all revolving around the same centre. It is the same with the human soul, and its nature stands before our mind in quite a different light, since man has been taught to know and feel himself as a member of one great family, as one of the myriads of wandering stars, all governed by the same laws, and all revolving around the same centre, and all deriving their light from the same source. The history of the world, or, as it is called, "Universal History," has laid open new avenues of thought, and it has enriched our language with a word which never passed the lips of Socrates, or Plato, or Aristotle—*man-kind*. Where the Greek saw barbarians, we see brethren; where the Greek saw heroes and demi-gods, we see our parents and ancestors; where the Greek saw nations (*ἔθνη*), we see mankind, toiling and suffering, separated by oceans, divided by language, and severed by national enmity, yet evermore tending, under a divine control, towards the fulfilment of that inscrutable purpose for which the world was created, and man placed in it, bearing the image of God. History, therefore, with its dusty and mouldering pages, is to us as sacred a volume as the book of nature.

By a happy illustration Professor Müller enforces this view:—

The history of those distant ages and distant men—apparently so foreign to our modern interests,—assumes a new charm as soon as we know that it tells us the story of our own race, of our own family—nay, of our own selves. Sometimes, when opening a desk which we have not opened for many years,—when looking over letters which we have not read for many years, we read on for some time with a cold indifference, and though we see it is our own handwriting, and though we meet with names once familiar to our heart, yet we can hardly believe that we wrote these letters, that we felt those passages, that we shared in those delights, till at last the past draws near and we draw near to the past, and our heart grows warm, and we feel again as we felt of old, and we know that these letters were *our* letters. It is the same in reading ancient history; at first it seems something strange and foreign; but the more intensely we read, the more our thoughts are engaged and our feelings warmed; and the history of those ancient men becomes, as it were, our own history,—their sufferings *our* sufferings,—their joys *our* joys. Without this sympathy, history is a dead letter, and might as well be burnt and forgotten; while, if it is once enlivened by this feeling, it appeals not only to the antiquarian, but to the heart of every man.

We cannot follow the writer through his admirable examination, philological and philosophical, of the various mythologies, nor will we damage the effect of his rich and often poetical treatment by a dry abstract. Let the reader get the Essay, and, in quiet study, possess himself of its details.

Admirable also in knowledge and in writing is Mr. Montague Bernard's Essay on *The Growth of Laws and Usages of War*, a subject which has its *apropos* just now, but which will preserve its interest through the profoundest periods of peace. It traces in clear masterly outlines the gradual intervention of the moral elements in warfare, and this juxtaposition of social instincts with instincts so anti-social as those called out by war, is very piquant and instructive. Mr. George Butler gives an account of the *Raphael Drawings at Oxford*, which will be read with interest; Mr. William O'Connor Morris treats of the *Land System of Ireland*; Mr. F. Temple of *National Education*, and Mr. R. J. King of *Carolingian Romance*; but as we have not found leisure to read these papers, we must content ourselves with the announcement.

The last Essay is by Mr. Goldwin Smith, in the form of a review of Mr. Congreve's *Roman Empire of the West*, which has roused so much discussion.

It has recently occurred to an advanced and slightly terrorist school of philanthropists that under free institutions it is necessary occasionally to defer to the opinions of other people, and that as other people are obviously in the wrong, this is a great hindrance to the improvement of our political system and the progress of the species. They therefore propose, for the checks and responsibilities of a constitutional system, to substitute an autocracy with no checks except those which may be imposed on the autocrat by his own sense of the eternal fitness of things, and no responsibility, except to the judgment of professors of the political science, for the safety of whose heads, when the adverse verdict of science shall have been pronounced, no adequate provision has yet been made. To secure the ascendancy of reason in politics, the autocrat is to be elected through a process not yet determined on, by the uneducated part of the nation; and to purify government from class influences and antipathies, and inaugurate the fraternity of men, he is to represent the interests and feelings of the lower classes against the upper. In our time and country probably the fulfilment of this theory would have raised Mr. Feargus O'Connor to the throne, or rather to the altar; and the first measure of that eminent leader of the proletariat would most likely have been to create a few dozen dukes; his second, to take off the heads of writers of Roman history and editors of Greek classics, as obviously useless to a proletariat republic founded on the organization of labour. This bright hope of a demagogic tyranny for the future, with which Mr. Congreve feels a cultivated sympathy, has not failed to throw back its light upon the past, and in the clear and interesting *résumé* of the history of the Empire before us, it gilds the cruelties of Caligula, the extortions of Caracalla, and even the brow of Tiberius.

This opening passage explicitly enough indicates the tone of the whole Essay; and ill as we can afford the space, we must give one more extract from Mr. Goldwin Smith's paper, in which he protests against modern Caesarism:—

What were the actual measures of Caesar when he had obtained supreme power and had *carte blanche* for the regeneration of the universe? He very properly introduced a strict system of criminal law among his old fellow-rioters, and, as we have said, docked their largesses and put down their clubs. He reformed the Calendar, a useful work, which the despot ordered and the astronomers performed. He projected a codification of the law, which Cicero seems to have projected also,—just as the Convention left the *Codé Napoléon* in their bureau. He planned several great public works, which require no great effort of genius on the part of any one who has an unlimited command of public money. He showed a liberal taste by opening a public library, a munificence which Lucullus had anticipated, and perhaps exceeded, by opening to the public his own. He formed a scheme for restoring Carthage and Carthage by transporting inhabitants to them, which would perhaps have been more gratifying to the historical sentimentalists than advantageous to the persons transported. He remitted a portion of all debts, which, perhaps, but without much more effort or expense than it costs a medieval king to remit, for the sake of God, the debts which his subjects owed the Jews. His attempts to revive and enforce the censorship of morals and the sumptuary laws were in the narrowest and most pedantic

spirit of Roman antiquity, though Herculean efforts are made to show that they were more rational when made by the lover of Cleopatra than they would have been if made by Cato. The measures which he took for the purpose of recruiting and stimulating Roman population, admitted on all hands to have been futile in themselves, clearly indicate a design of repairing and strengthening, not of merging the dominant race of which their author had become the chief. His extension of the freedom of the city to his own province of Gaul, and to his favourite legion, Alauda, and his introduction of a number of his own Gallic officers into the senate, were clearly measures of personal policy, like Sylla's enfranchisement of his political army of Cornelli; and the bestowal of a privilege on a particular province, so far from implying that all privileges were to be abolished, implied distinctly that they were to be retained. The gift of citizenship to all men of science was a more generous measure, but even this is stated by Suetonius (who was not at all in the secret of the cosmopolitan dictatorship) to have had for its object the increase of population in the city. But what do the Neo-Cæsarians say to the creation of a new batch of patrician houses? How do they find a place for this in the democratic theory? We could furnish them, if they will, with a very ready, though commonplace explanation, and even with an historical analogy, if they please, in the aristocracy recently created by his democratic majesty, King Sulek. But do these measures, all taken together, amount to, or indicate any real attempt to deal with the great evils of the Roman world? They display, no doubt, a genius for government and national organization, acting in the plenitude of that despotic power which enables even mean capacities to become, in the eyes of the educated vulgar, the master-spirits of their age. But can they soberly be said to display conceptions at all beyond the reach of any able Roman of that age? Can they be said to display conceptions equal in liberality to those which are found in the political philosophy of Cicero?

MOORE'S JOURNALS.

Memories, Journals, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. Edited by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell. Vols VII. and VIII. Longman and Co. (SECOND NOTICE.)

One night in the stalls of the *Italiani* at Paris, a musical, but obtrusive Frenchman, was humming with great content the lovely *Pria che spunti*, which Rubini then was singing. An irate Italian, close by, exclaimed: *Che bestia!* The musical gentleman, flashing looks more indignant than his tones, demanded "Qui ça, monsieur?" Whereupon the Italian, looking him steadily in the face, replied, with cruel politeness, "*C'est Rubini, qui m'empêche d'entendre monsieur.*" We have always regarded this as the perfection of epigrams, so perfect in its sarcasm, and yet so thoroughly keeping within the limits of politesse. A somewhat similar story is told by Moore:—

One night when John Kemble was performing, at some country theatre, one of his most favourite parts, he was much interrupted, from time to time, by the squalling of a young child in one of the galleries. At length, angered by this rival performance, Kemble walked with solemn step to the front of the stage, and, addressing the audience in his most tragic tones, said, "Ladies and gentlemen, unless the play is stopped the child cannot possibly go on." The effect on the audience of this earnest interference, in favour of the child, may be easily conceived.

Here is a fragment of literary gossip from one of the letters written by Rogers:—

Campbell lives at Sydenham, writing for the booksellers, and anything, I believe, but poetry. The Lake people seemed to be completely silenced by the broadsides of the "Edinburgh Review." Jeffrey has been lately in town, though I missed him. In his way hither he stopped at Keswick, and saw Southey and Coleridge. He seems to have been dazzled by the rhetoric of Coleridge, whom he had never seen before. W. Scott has made 10,000*l.* by his poem [The Lady of the Lake]! and will, I dare say, double the sum.

And here we have

MOORE UPON ROGERS.

Rogers and I had a very pleasant tour of it, though I felt throughout it all, as I always feel with him, that the fear of losing his good opinion almost embitters the possession of it, and that though, in his society, one walks upon roses, it is with constant apprehension of the thorns that are among them. He left me rather out of conceit with my poem, "Lalla Rookh" (as his fastidious criticism generally does), and I have returned to it with rather an humbled spirit; but I have already once altered my whole plan to please him, and I will do so no more, for I should make as long a voyage of it as his own "Columbus" if I attended to all his objections. His general opinion, however, of what I have done is very flattering; he only finds fault with every part of it in detail; and this you know is the style of his criticism of characters—"an excellent person, but—"

And here is

ROGERS GOSSIPING ON THE "QUARTERLY."

A month ago Gifford called to communicate confidentially his design to publish immediately a Review on the plan of the "Edinburgh," to be called the "London Review." I must confess I heard of it with pleasure, as I thought it might correct an evil we have long lamented together. He wishes much for contributions, and all contributors (as is the case with the "Edinburgh Review") are to be paid indiscriminately. He is exceedingly anxious that you should assist him as often as you can afford time. You may choose what book to review you like (and you are to receive twenty guineas for every sheet of letter-press), subject, however, to any alterations and corrections whatever of the Editor, who is to retain an unlimited control, as Jeffrey retains at Edinburgh; a very proper regulation I think. I gave him great hopes of you (as well as some of myself), and he has since sent Hoppner to me once or twice to urge me to write to you on the subject. Some circumstances which I have since learnt must, however, be stated to you. They affect my mind a little, and not a little. It seems the politics of Jeffrey's "Review" have long given great offence to the Government party, particularly at Edinburgh; and Walter Scott, who formerly wrote in it principally in the quizzing department, has on that account (and perhaps for some private reasons) withdrawn his countenance and support. At the desire of some persons in power, particularly Canning and the Lord Advocate he has written a very long letter on the subject to Gifford (which I have seen), detailing, ably enough, the plan on which the Review should be conducted, and pressing the scheme upon G. as a good desideratum "to counteract the deleterious principles of the 'Edinburgh Review.'" At this I took alarm; but Gifford assures me that though of course the politics will be Ministerial, it will by no means be a principal object; and he desires me to assure you so. However, I confess it shakes me a little, though Hoppner, who is very sanguine about it, does not think it should. I have now, at their ardent desire, made my report to you. When I first hinted your name to G. he jumped at the sound, and I believe has not slept since. His intention is to pay ten guineas a sheet, but the Edinburgh people pay twenty, and he cheerfully agrees to it in your instance. It seems Brougham's Review of Cevallos has blown Edinburgh into a blaze, and lists

have been taken from house to house to collect the signatures of those who would engage no longer to take it in. All this in confidence, of course, as the secret is not my own.

The Letters are not very amusing, but some of them deserved a place in the work. Those of Leigh Hunt strike us as being among the very best, and we will give this slight article of ours the benefit of the wise and delicately-worded objection which Leigh Hunt makes in one of them, on the change in tone from Little the Younger, to Thomas Moore:—

I think you overshot the mark in making repentance a better thing than a wish to make amends. Repentance is undoubtedly a very good and delicate thing in some minds, and should reasonably make the amends when they are not to be made otherwise; but, generally speaking, it is mere regret for the loss of something on one's own part, not a social and just feeling; it is as much as to say—I'm very sorry I missed the plum-cake I might have had. The world, I think, does not want repentance, especially for the more kindly errors; it wants kindness itself, unselfishness, justice, imagination, good taste, love and friendship—all that leads it to think of one another, in short, gain for all, as opposed to gain for the individual.

Calvinistic readers, and readers of a sour mind who like to see others miserable and repenting, and even take a sort of fierce pleasure in it themselves, will pronounce this passage heretical and calculated "to sap the very foundations of morality," but every one else will echo the saying, "the world does not want repentance, it wants kindness." A little further on Leigh Hunt continues:—

I would have no insincerity, no such thing as seduction, no gross selfishness of any sort; I would only have the world think as well as they can of all the gentler impulses, and as badly as they can of all the violent, the proud, and the exclusive ones; but as the majority go on at present (though somewhat shaken by philosophy) they proceed upon the blessed absurdity of making as much guilt as they can out of the former, and surrounding the latter with all sorts of "pride, pomp, and circumstance."

True indeed! the art of making as much guilt as possible is an art much cultivated by those whose profit comes from terror at guilt.

From Lord John's Postscript we learn:—

The literary works of which Mr. Moore was the author had yielded him considerable sums for copyright—not less in the whole, he says, in the ninth volume of his Diary, than 20,000*l.* But these sums had all been exhausted by his yearly outgoings. He had a pension from the Crown of 300*l.* a year, but this pension ceased with his death. As a provision for his widow, he left only his Diary and Letters, commending them to my care. I applied immediately to Mr. Longman, his publisher, who informed me that he was prepared to give 3000*l.* for the copyright. I found that for this sum Mrs. Moore could secure an annuity for the remainder of her life not less than the income upon which she and her husband had lived frugally and quietly for the last years of his life; I therefore undertook the task, reserving to myself the power of expunging any passages I might think calculated to wound individuals, or offend the public taste.

With those who know not the improvident habits of our improvident race, and the fitful precarious way in which money comes to them, these statements will discredit Moore: 20,000*l.* is a fortune, and a pension of 300*l.* a year, for life, might have enabled Moore to insure, one would think. But we must remember that the 20,000*l.* which makes this round sum came to him in small sums, at uncertain intervals. We must also remember that besides his aristocratic society, he had a son to keep in the army. Items like these make it very intelligible that Mrs. Moore should have been left without a provision.

A PRIMITIVE REPUBLIC.

The Border Lands of Spain and France. With an Account of a Visit to the Republic of Andorre. Chapman and Hall.

In this volume there are some really new and instructive sketches of travel. The writer, to all appearance, had followed the Handbooks as far as they would lead him; when he determined to leave the fashionable highways of the Continent, and strike into the seclusions of the Pyrenees. Parts of that mountain-chain have been often and well described. Others, not the least interesting, have been passed over by tourists of all nations, the English especially. With the Basque, Béarnais, and Catalan provinces we are familiar; but we know less of the Cagots, the people of Cerdagne and Roussillon, and, above all, of the independent commonwealth of Andorre. Across the early history of this little state flashes a glimmer of the Moorish wars. In its archives exist the original sign-manuals of Charlemagne, with documents attesting the fidelity of the Carolingian annals. The institutions of Andorre have equalled in duration the temporal power of the Papacy, and are founded upon charters more ancient by four hundred years than the political title-deeds extant in any state of Italy or Germany. Before penetrating to this sequestered commonwealth, the tourist rambled through the more unfrequented valleys of the Pyrenees, rich in monuments of political archæology. The Castle of the Plantagenets, the Château de Marré, the triple gates and tranches of Bayonne, are found within the familiar lines of historical research; but beyond them, the Basque populations, on the French and Spanish borders, stand in the twilight of antiquarian and philological research, for their traditions and language, unchanged since Roncevaux, are among the perplexities of modern learning. Though not independent, like the people of Andorre, they are as isolated and as peculiar, and sufficiently mysterious for Humboldt to identify their dialect with the primitive vernacular of Spain, while by Borrow it is traced to the Manchú-Dartarian stem. Every Basque osteom himself mobile, but, though as proud as a Spaniard, he is as industrious as a Swiss, and nurses with jealous love the relics of liberty that still haunt and hallow the Pyrenees.

The Béarnais, speaking a Romance dialect, are quite distinct, in manners and character, from the Basques, but altogether as peculiar. They are living illustrations of the middle ages; their language is German, mixed with Norman, Arabic, and Latin; their songs are hereditary and mythological; in their traditional customs may be traced the symbolism of the Romantic period, with a tinge of mystic fancy. They cherished, through the tumultuous eras of the Reformation and the Revolution, principles of social mutuality, which prevented the immoral development of influence among particular classes. Yet, in Béarn, as elsewhere along the French and Spanish borderlands, the contrast is visible between the political conditions under which

France and Spain have existed since the beginning of the century. The highways, hewn through the rocks, cease at the Spanish frontier, and are succeeded by mule-tracks as rough and tortuous as those of the Carlovigian age. But in these rude territories our tourist found landscapes the most splendid, and beauty the most enticing. The ladies of the Pyrenees, he says, reminded him of Georgian loveliness.

He next visited the secluded Cagots, survivors of the proscribed race dwelling in the villages around Bagnères de Bigorre. Outlawed by the State, excommunicated by the Church, they were subjected, in their traditional period, to the contempt of heretics and lepers. Associated, ethnologically and historically, with the Colliberts of Bas-Poitou, the Vaqueros of Asturias, the Chuetas of Mayorga, and the Marans of Auvergne, they still live in isolation, but have lost the rigour of their ancient dogmas, and, if no longer cursed with leprosy, incur less than formerly the penalties of schism. At Montgaillard, indeed, traces remain of the fanaticism which once denied them the rites of Christian worship and sepulture, though they are now more especially the objects of antiquarian criticism than of religious malignity. Their origin has been assigned to the Gothic invaders of Aquitaine, to the Arabs defeated by Martel, to the Albigenses of the twelfth century, to the leprous pilgrims of the Sepulchre, to the Jews, whose descendants continue to inhabit Mayorga. No one, in reality, knows what the word "Cagot" means, though Fauriel, Michel, Ramon, Venuti, Marca, and Palassou have applied much skill and erudition to the inquiry. Our very sensible tourist, without pushing his speculations beyond the horizon of the Chartulaire of the Abbaye de Luc, turns off towards the Mediterranean across the mountains of Catalonia and the plains of Foix, treats the vexed reader to a Barmecide taste of the dinners of Ischl, of pleasant memory, enlarges without much purpose on the political aspects of Spain, and describes the curious mystery-acting of the Trouvères among the peasantry of Cerdagne and Roussillon. Here the imagination of mediæval Europe is still in play; the old moralities keep the stage; Adam and Eve, the Angels, the Deluge, the Ark, the Jewish wanderings, the initials of Christianity were represented before the English stranger by the Roussillon artists, and it was through this vestibule of middle-age symbolism that he entered Andorre.

Andorre—a name familiar, probably, to few English readers—is one of the smallest commonwealths in Europe. Yet the state existed, almost in its present form, long before the Norman conquest. It was chartered by Charlemagne, and acknowledged by Louis le Débonnaire. It is a country of pastures, gardens, and fields, wild in aspect along its margin of hills, yet not without idyllic glimpses and vistas of the pastoral allegro. It is governed by a Syndic, a plain man, who inhabits a structure less like a cottage than a granary, who dries his vegetables in one room, and keeps the state archives in another. He informed the English tourist that Andorre was happy and prosperous, and scarcely susceptible of improvement. He showed him the capital of the republic, which had the appearance of an overgrown village, walled and dignified by a college and a palace, built of rough granite. Here the Andorrian assembly sits, under the presidency of the Syndic, guarding the records of the constitution (Charlemagne's charters, kept in a chest with six keys) and debating public affairs. From the capital the stranger proceeds to the ecclesiastical city of Urgel, sketching, as he goes, many graphic miscellanies of character, scenery, and manners. All this part of his book has the charm of freshness, stimulating and satisfying to the curiosity. He visited the senate of Andorre, anticipating the reception of an intruder. But the members bowed courteously, and proceeded with a debate on the means of military defence possessed by their commonwealth. They moved resolutions, cheered, and voted with parliamentary facility. Some of their body—the six-key-keeping consuls—exhibited to the English visitor the Latin donation of independence to Andorre under the sign-manual of Charlemagne, as well as a treaty concluded with Napoleon when the Republic was exactly one thousand years old. The history and institutions of this primitive commonwealth receive much interesting illustration in the volume before us, which touches ground scarcely better known than the oases of the Libyan desert, or the interior paradises of Japan.

THE PRAISE OF CHINA.

The Chinese and their Rebellions, Viewed in Connection with their National Philosophy, Ethics, Legislation, and Administration. By Thomas Taylor Meadows. Smith and Elder.

We are induced, from an examination of this book, to suspect the Orientalism of Mr. Meadows. He begins by avowing his contempt of the French sinologists, of Rémusat especially, and by disparaging the Chinese Memoirs of M. Huc. It will surprise some scholars, indeed, to hear that Mr. Meadows values himself as the first correct exponent of the philosophy of China. The Confucian system, he says, has been described frequently, but never from the right point of view. Ostentation of this sort justifies us in scrutinizing the claims of the inorganic mass of statements and criticisms presented by Mr. Meadows to be considered a full or faithful view of the civilization and polity of China. It should be premised that he labours under a theory, which is:—that the Chinese possess the best institutions and almost the best morality of any nation in the world. In aid of this proposition, which was a favorite fallacy in the last century, propagated by Voltaire, he quotes their patriarchal institutions, their system of public competitive examinations, their homogeneity, and the endurance of their race amid revolutions by which others have been dispersed or destroyed. To many minds the pedantic formalism of the Chinese has appeared a failure. Not so to Mr. Meadows. China, after successive conquests and disruptions, after ages of anarchy and conflict, has been brought into contact with two foreign powers, to both of which she has succumbed. The English, on one side, have established themselves by force in five of her maritime towns, extorted an immense sum of money, almost as the ransom of the empire, and imposed on the Government a system of trade which it has declared illegal. The Russians, on the other side, have torn large provinces from the Manchu dominion, have driven in the outposts of the imperial power, and are incessantly encroaching on the Tatar borders. Thus the organization and concentration of authority have not enabled the empire to maintain its own

integrity. They have still more signally and completely failed to produce political unity. China is divided against itself; none can tell whether the emperor or the pretender enjoys the allegiance of the dominant party. Civilly and socially, every province and every city exhibits barbarism, anarchy, and corruption. The people decay under a mass of lifeless academical laws. The Government of "moral force" is represented by the brutalities of the executioner. The natural relations, supposed to be so perfect, under a patriarchal code, are distorted by animal necessities pleaded in excuse of infanticide, and by the prescriptive right of parents over the lives of their children, and of husbands over their wives.

The truth is, that Mr. Meadows is an enthusiast, who dreams of remodeling the administrative system of England after the type of China. In common with most social idealists, he occupies himself with mechanical details, and develops his theory of Civil Service Examination so minutely, as to plan the architecture of the Examination Halls, with their five separate suites of apartments, in which the Examiners are to be "comfortably accommodated." He suggests an ingenious machinery of boxes, bells, and slides, and, having advanced his parallels to this result, lays open a general view of China. Here his love of analogy overcomes his Orientalism, and he continually illustrates the description by references to English counties and cities, eulogising the processes of government, as they transmit the Imperial authority by a graduated series, from the throne to the local bureau. Upon this basis he raises a theory of the history of China, assuming that it has been traced, through authentic records, to an antiquity of four thousand two hundred years. Modern scholarship has thrown much doubt on the origin of the Chinese chronicles, but Mr. Meadows has little respect for scholarship, unless it concur with the tale of Hung-seu-Tsuen. Endeavouring to separate the Government of the Manchus from the kindred despotisms of Asia, and the despotisms, in some degree kindred, of Europe, he argues that it is a government upheld by moral force, maintaining an army and a police sufficient to subdue the restlessness of faction, but inadequate to quell an insurrection of the entire people. What then, is the distinction suggested by Mr. Meadows? Could the Emperor of Russia quell the sixty million subjects of the empire, if they simultaneously revolted? Could Timour have crushed a universal insurrection of the Hindus? The Chinese nation is, in fact, under arbitrary control, and, when driven to the point at which humanity refuses to submit, has no other resource than rebellion. Among the results of the patriarchal system, accordingly, is the perpetual presence of insurrection in one province or another of China Proper. Thus, the "cheerful acquiescence" of the people to the Manchu autocracy has been illustrated by an extraordinary series of provincial conflicts, which have been developed, at length, into a civil war, shaking and desolating the empire, by the formation of innumerable secret societies, or permanent conspiracies, and by unsuccessful but terrific efforts on the part of the emperors to rule by terror. Mr. Meadows himself, while poeticising the despotism of China, and contradicting Rémusat and Huc with inconceivable assumption, is forced to admit that, up to the period of the English war, administrative corruption had spread to a fatal extent; that the Examination system had not secured competent or honest officials; that the public revenue was poor, and the public expenditure enormous; and that, in 1850, the Chinese Empire was in a state of anarchy. "Here are the Chinese," he exclaims, "who have prolonged their existence for four thousand years, and nobody asks, how? I believe I am the only man living that has given himself serious trouble to investigate and elucidate the causes." Living or dead, in spite of this burst of exulting egotism, there have been sinologists at least equal to Mr. Meadows, who, in no fear of Rémusat or Julien, talks as though China were his discovery. There are certainly errors in the maps and narratives of M. Huc. There are, no doubt, mechanical inaccuracies in the disquisitions of the able French writers we have named; but we must warn the reader not to trust Mr. Meadows' account, either of the *savant* or the missionary. He is quick at confutation, but, when a Western writer alludes to the sensuous tendencies of the Chinese, he covers his acquiescence under a retort upon the West, and is careful not to discuss the "civilization" of China, as it is illustrated by the debased condition of the Chinese women.

In sketching the history of Hung-seu-Tsuen, "the originator and acknowledged chief of the present religious political insurrection in China," Mr. Meadows writes "authoritatively rather than argumentatively." He repeats, with surprising simplicity, the legendary incidents of the young man's scholastic career, without pausing to settle the points in dispute whether the individual exists at all, whether the same person is recognised in the different parts of China under the same name; whether the insurrection was really originated by him, whether indeed, he, or any one else, is its "acknowledged chief." Hung-seu-Tsuen's narrative, including miraculous coincidences and revelations, is set forth in detail, to the great glorification of the missionaries. M. Hamberg had already published the details, which met with instant repudiation from Oriental writers in England. It is not evident to Mr. Meadows that the causes of the civil war lay far beyond the range of this disappointed student's mission. If Hung-seu-Tsuen be an actual personage, possessed of the influence attributed to him, it still remains to be proved that the revolt had not been organized before he preached and declared visions against the Government of the Manchus. That Government had, for generations, acted in opposition to the nation's polity; had preferred strangers to the native Chinese; had sold the honours and emoluments of office; had appointed weak and vicious ministers, and still more corrupt and feeble viceroys; had so consumed the resources of the land, that hundreds of men, in scattered districts, were forced to adopt robbery as the means of life; had exasperated the people, and had provoked, from one limit to another of the empire, discontent and disaffection. Hung-seu-Tsuen, assuming him not to be a myth, probably took advantage of the ferment in his own province; but we suspect it will be proved, should the Manchus retreat to Manchuria, that there are several pretenders, "sons of Heaven," aspiring to the imperial throne. The political speculations of Mr. Meadows are diversified by fragments of philosophical history. He fixes without hesitation the age of Tacconism, separates its influence, by positive

lines, from that of the Confucian system, and retiring from Mencius to Confucius, finds the sources of Chinese philosophy in the works of Fan-te, who flourished twenty-three generations before the chronological era. We now discover a clue to the method by which the new sinologists obtain their chronological results. Like the decipherers of Egyptian monuments, they estimate and calculate, and place generation before generation, calendar upon calendar, in a long ascending line, until the names of dynasties, kings, and teachers of men are placed in distinct positions, beyond the reach of chronicle or criticism. Four works constitute the whole of the ancient literature of China, and these, with a fifth attributed to Confucius, form the canonical books, which were not printed during the first nine hundred years of the Christian era; yet upon bases slight as these, the chronologers lay down the tracks of Chinese history to within two thousand years of the date assigned by popular tradition to the creation of the world.

Mr. Meadows, to all appearances, has been fascinated by the parallelisms of institutions of China; the tendency of his mind in this direction is exhibited in his voluminous essay on civilization—the balance and the burden of his work. He adopts the pleasant, illusive method of tracing men from the savage to the polished state, and, in his credulity, is almost as ready as Rousseau. But his argument runs, in all parts, parallel with China. Avowing certain special defects in the institutions and morals of that empire, he obviously sees in it the type of English reform, and recommends it to the world at large. We wish his speculation had been placed before the reader in a more attractive shape. He has so overlaid his subject with digressions, and so confused it with retrospects and parenthetical summaries, that his three projected works—of which the preface is a prospectus—seem to have run together, and so produce the effect of an encyclopædia disarranged. In a general sense, moreover, though the book presents a variety of instructive explanations on Chinese habits and character, it is a mistake. The speculations of Orientalists on the philosophy of those Egyptians of Asia have been advanced too far, with too many successful results, to be confounded by the “bright-eyed ease” of Mr. Thomas Taylor Meadows.

PATIENT GRISSELL.

Griselda: a Tragedy; and Other Poems. By Edwin Arnold, Author of “Poems, Narrative and Lyrical.” London: Bogue.

In the year 1368 (according to an apocryphal, but not improbable, story), the English poet Chaucer, being then in attendance on Lionel, Duke of Clarence, made brief acquaintanceship, on the occasion of that nobleman marrying the daughter of the Duke of Milan, with the Italian poet Petrarch; and afterwards, at Padua, learned from his own lips the narrative of “patient Griselda.” But whether or not, in that fair “nursery of arts,” that learned and stately town of Lombardy, the poet from the far northern island ever conversed with the southern singer who has embalmed the name of Laura for all time, it is certain that from a poem by Petrarch was derived that celebrated story which Chaucer was the first to introduce to the English mind, and which has since rendered the name of Griselda almost a synonym for patience. The tale was an old one in Italy, and was so popular there that Petrarch's contemporary, Boccaccio, has told it in the “Decameron,” after his slumberous, passionless, and diffusive manner, placing it as the concluding novelette of the work, as if nothing were worthy to come after it; and in England the fiction has become a sort of household word, has been brought on to the stage, and has even found its way into collections of children's tales, where some of the language of the reverend old poet of the days of Edward III. may be found transmuted into modern English. On what grounds, therefore, are we to have a new version of what is already known to all who care to know anything beyond the facts of the day? For the humble and ill-informed, there is tradition; for the lover of old English poetry, there is the wonderful fabric reared upon the vast and enduring pedestal of Chaucer's genius; for the scholar, there are Petrarch and Boccaccio. Yet here is a gentleman who thinks he can infuse some newer, stronger vitality into a story already wafted into the popular heart by tradition, already enthroned in the classical literature of two great countries by the triad whose names have just been mentioned.

We must confess, individually—we know it is heresy to say so, but we say it—that we do not think the story was ever worth the telling, or, indeed, fit to be told. It requires some boldness to speak what we think on this matter; but, to our minds, the narrative is repulsive, and devoid of any moral, worthy to be so called. Nay, if men did not instinctively revolt from it, notwithstanding all their fancied admiration (which is a mere self-deceit of the intellect), the effect of the story would be absolutely corrupting. A woman of humble birth, in order to show the profundity of her submission to the sovereign prince who marries her—and the submission is placed as much on this low ground of grovelling before the occupant of a high place, as on that of an ultra acknowledgment of the divine right of husbands—consents, without a murmur, without a welcome the loss for the fantastical tyrant who thus uses her, to violate the most sacred instincts of nature and of God; consents to the supposed murder of her own children, and smilingly praises her lord for his great benignity and his noble soul. It is the fashion to call Griselda “the divine wife,” “the sweet human mother,” “the true woman.” We ought rather to say that she is a monstrous deformity of wickedness—a wretched female flunkey, worse even than her despicable husband, who subjects her to a torture of twelve years, in order that he may please himself with trying how far her patience will go! But in truth she is a mere phantom. Let us be thankful that there never yet was such a woman; let us hope that there never may be. We know that this is not the opinion of the critics; but we believe it is the feeling of those who in such matters are of greater authority than the critics—we mean of the women themselves.

Thus much by the way, and because it seems to us that the truth about Griselda has been unduly suppressed, to the outrage of all true morality. Let the framers of the ladies' petition on the wrongs of women, and the women of Leicester in public meeting assembled, look to it. And so, having vented ourselves, we return to Mr. Arnold's volume, and proceed to examine what are the distinctive features which have justified the author to his own mind in gilding the refined gold of Chaucer, painting the lily of Boccaccio,

and adding a perfume to the violet of Petrarch. And in the first instance we are rather surprised at not finding a scrap of prefatory matter—not the most distant allusion to Mr. Arnold's predecessors. However, it might be contended that every one is aware of the pedigree of the tale, and that it would be superfluous to prattle about it. So let that pass; and now for a taste of the original treatment which shall freshen this old tale with the light of a new genius.

What do we find? We find the well-known incidents, of course. We find some rather feeble and faint treatment; we also find evidences of tenderness, grace, and gentle pathos; likewise stray gleams and flutterings of poetry. And furthermore we find this:—

[ARNOLD.]

GRISELDA fills a cup and presents it. The MARQUIS drinks, and turning round, addresses her.

Griselda,

How liketh thee my wife? Seem these young roses

Fair enough for a lord to wear at heart?

GRISELDA.

Right so, my lord; for in good faith and truth,

A fairer saw I never one than she;

I pray they wither not: I pray to God

To send you both of his good grace delights,

And pleasure, and fair fortunes, and long loves,

Unto your life's end.

(None speak. GRISELDA turns to the PRINCESS.)

Thou bad'st me tell thee what I was at Court,

Fair mistress mine. I was what thou wilt be,

There were some few did love me,—for my sake

I bid them love my sweet supplanter so!

(GRISELDA turns to the MARQUIS.)

I shall not speak again. Let me say this, I do beseech you, and I humbly warn,

That, as ye have this tender maiden ta'en, Ye try her not; nor grieve her tenderness.

I pray you think I say it of true heart, For your dear peace. She is not like as I,—

She hath been fostered with high nourishing

More daintily; and to my thinking, lord, She might not all adversity endure,

As could a poorly fostered peasant-girl!

(The MARQUIS starts from his seat, and embraces her with passionate fondness.)

MARQUIS.

This is enough! Griselda mine! end fear, Die doubt! Oh, now my heart hath room

to beat! Oh, sorely, surely tried,—oh, great of heart;

Oh, noble wifely patience,—now I know That nothing breaks it! Brave heart,

pardon me!

(GRISELDA is speechless and amazed.)

Oh, dost thou doubt me yet? Griselda, by the God that for us died,

Thou art my wife! no leave to change I had,

Nor wished for; so God save me! This fair child

Is daughter of thy body, and this boy Her twin-born brother! See, I kept them

safe! They were at Padua,—oh, not dead!—not dead!

Take them with twelve years' beauty more than when

Thou gavest them me. And let no man bethink

Ill of this deed,—it was not idly done; But for to try thee in thy womanhood,

And guerdon thee and me!

(GRISELDA falls down swooning, then recovering, calls to her children, and piteously embraces them.)

GRISELDA.

God thank it you! God thank it you, sweet lord!

That you have saved me so my children dear!

I reck not to be dead now these are here, And I stand in your love! My tender ones,

Your woeful mother weened that cruel hounds

Had eaten you! But God, of his good will,

And your good father's love, hath kept you well!

Kiss me! cling both to me!

(She swoons again, and they separate her children from her arms with difficulty.)

[CHAUCER.]

Grisilde (quod he, as it were in his play) How liketh thee my wife and her beauty?

Right well, my lord, quod she, for, in good fay,

A fairer saw I never non than she.

O thing beseche I you, and warne also, That ye ne prickke with no turmenting This tendre maiden, as ye han do mo, For she is fostred in hire norishing More tendrely, and, to my supposing, She mighte not adversitee endure As coude a poure-fostred creature.

This is ynough, Grisildis mine, quod he; Be now no more aghast, ne evil afraid; I have thy faith and thy benigntee, As well as ever woman was, assaid In gret estat and pourellich arraïd: Now know I, dere wife, thy stedfastnesse. And hire in armes he toke, and gan to kesse, And she for wonder toke of it no kepe.

Grisilde, quod he, by God that for us deïd, Thou art my wife; that other faithfully Shal be min heir, as I have ay disposed; Thou bare hem of thy body trewely; At Boloigne have I kept hem prively: Take hem agen, for now maist thou not say That thou hast lorn none of thy children tway.

And folk that otherwise han said of me, I warne hem wel that I have done this dede For no malice, ne for no crueltee, But for to assay in thee thy womanhede.

When she this herd, as woune down she falleth For pitous joy; and, after hire swouning, She bothe hire yonge children to hire calleth, And in hire armes, pitously weping, Embraceth hem, and, tendrely kissing, Full like a moder, with hire salte teres, She bathed both their visage and their heres.

Grand mercy! Lord, God thank it you (quod she), That ye han saved me my children dere: Now rekke I never to be ded right here, Sin I stond in your love and in your grace.

O tendre, O dere, O yonge children mine! Your woful mother wened stedfastly That cruel houndes, or some foul vermine Had eten you; but God of his mercy, And your benigne fader tendrely Hath don you kepe: and, in that same stound,

Al sodenly she swapt adoun to ground.

And in hire swough so sadly holdeth she Hire children two, when she gan hem embrace,

That with gret sleight and gret difficultee The children from their arm they gan arace.

This is pretty well for a gentleman, who does not even acknowledge the existence of Chaucer's poem. Chaucer himself honestly confesses his obligations to Petrarch; but Mr. Arnold does not think it worth his while to intimate that his plumes are borrowed. And the above, it must be observed, is not a solitary specimen. At all the principal points of the story, the same thing has been done. After this revelation, any further criticism on Mr. Arnold would be superfluous. We shall therefore only add that he seems to have a genius for plagiarism. He introduces into his drama a Troubadour song, of which the burden is—

Better live and love and lose it,
Than not live and love.

We believe it is Tennyson who has previously declared—
It is better to have loved, and lost,
Than never to have loved at all.

In a "Congratulatory Address, recited in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, on the Installation of the Earl of Derby," Mr. Arnold lays it down that

Peace hath victories of deed and word.
But Milton has been before him, and has already told us, in his sonnet to Cromwell, that

Peace hath her victories,
No less than war.

There are a dozen of poetical faults all through Mr. Arnold's volume; but how obtained?

The Arts.

THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

[This article was written before the opening of the Royal Academy, but has been postponed on account of its length and the pressure of other matter.]
Two Societies of Water-colour Painters have opened their respective galleries for the season. Following the rule of "First come first served," we give precedence to the New Society's exhibition, which has taken the lead in point of time. As it is, on all occasions, a pleasant task to approve than to condemn, and as within the limits of perfect fairness and good judgment, most works of art afford wide scope for criticism, we shall not hesitate in choosing pleasantly where a choice is open to us. We shall not resist the laudable inclination to speak well of those pictures in which feeling, observation, thought, or fancy prevails over professional dullness; nature, over conventionalism; animation of any kind over mere human still-life, hired to be labelled by the hour; the true over the false; the positive over the negative; the good over the bad. Looking individually at hundreds of pictures exhibited this year, we can often praise, with that implied reservation of the power to blame; can see here a beauty, there a struggling, half-formed idea, or, there, perhaps, a free, original conception. But—and we say it as much in justice to painters as to our judgment, liable to be called in question for abuse of laudatory adjectives—we find that the main idea which we have gained from visits to all the exhibitions opened this season is the idea of anarchy. We still hold to our opinion that the Society of British Artists, whose exhibition in Suffolk-street was recently noticed by us, is the body which shows most signs of the true spirit. Neither society of water-colour painters, though the very limitation of the means they work with is in itself a bond of union, comes so near as does the Suffolk-street society to the condition of a commonwealth. Much is wanting, even there; and we can only say that the Suffolk-street—or "British"—painters are, as a body, less anarchical than the other bodies which are so national on the point of distinctive titles. Therefore let it be understood that in almost every instance where we give praise to a painter for certain qualities of his own, we omit the just censure which would apply to hundreds in the same degree as to himself. We find it necessary to make this general reservation. It would be a tedious work to enforce it in particular cases. Yet the approval which we should give unqualified to men who are only able to present one occasional phase of merit, would have a damaging influence on the standard of criticism.

There is less brilliant display of individual character than we are accustomed to expect at the gallery of the New Society of Water-colour Painters. The striking contrasts are all among the very well-known men; and certainly the strides from WARREN's pictorial commentaries on Scripture to CORBOULD's Chaucerian expositions of Corbould; and again, from these or either of them to the gorgeous realisms of HAGUE, the bright impromptu prettiness of ANSON, or the lumpy creations into which Mr. WENYER sometimes manages to put intelligence and feeling, do cause us a little loss of breath. But away from this chain of unequal eminences it is, on the whole, rather flat walking. In English landscape, an exceptional branch of English art for which we omit no opportunity of testifying our highest regard, there must be a sameness of subject, if not of treatment; and the proportion of English landscape this year is greater than we have ever known it to be at the New Water-colour Exhibition. In this department Mr. BENNETT stands first. His "Glen Tilt, near Blair Athol," is a fine, dashing piece of water-colours, equal to DAVID COX in its rugged strength of outline and in its free atmospheric space and truth. A true alliance of power and beauty has been formed in the case of English landscape-painting which, as we have said, is exceptional from the conditions under which art languishes in this country. After BENNETT may be named WHIMPER, MACKENZIE, ARNOLD PENNY, and, as a landscape-painter no less than as a painter of peasant life, W. LEE. To Mr. EDMUND WARREN, as a young artist who has to support the honour of a family name, we give separate notice, principally on account of his very careful work called "Nutting"—a study in the school of COVARRA. Mr. WARREN has already attained a skill and precision of touch by no means common; and if he has yet to learn the secret of making his pictures like nature in the gross as much as they are like in every petty detail—harmonious and credible as well as true—he gives promise of, soon mastering that secret and of turning it to good account.

To the elder Mr. WARREN we have a real respect. As the president of a body of painters, he sets the example of conscientious labour and complete freedom from trickery. His representations of Eastern life are well known, and highly praised, and on this ground all his critics concur in hearty approval. His more ambitious conceptions of sacred subjects are not always rewarded with success; but where he fails it is from the want of care. (The principal work

by Mr. WARREN this year is the Scriptural story of Rebekah's first seeing Isaac, and the tall, gaunt forms of the camels, against the humming sky, and their long shadows on the sand, are more noticeable points of this picture than are the figures of the chief persons in the scene. Mr. WARREN's "Isaac, the Egyptian, and her Son," is a less elaborate composition, but the interest being concentrated in the figures, the result is favourable to this work, even when compared with the larger and more striking pictures of the same subject.

Mr. HAGUE's four contributions include three of the most attractive pictures in the gallery. They are marvels of skill and finish—of skill that disdains all artifice, and of finish that is well bestowed, down to the latest touch. "The Antechamber of the Tribunal of the Inquisition, in the Ducal Palace, Venice," shows the incident of a patrician brought before the Council of Ten. It is not, however, in the action or in the figures—certainly not in the faces—that the merit of the picture lies. Mr. HAGUE resembles a certain theatrical manager who makes his players the abstract and brief chronicles of the costumes of the period. Take away the terrible Council of Ten, or let them remain but as so many Venetian magnates who have "dropped in" for no particular business, and there would be the same qualities to admire in Mr. HAGUE's work, just as there are in his "Town Hall of Oudenarde," which contains a group quite as impressive as that of the Council of Ten and their victim, though the group which gives animation and colour to the second "Interior" represents merely the Meeting of the Corporations. The third of Mr. HAGUE's most imposing pictures is our old friend "Il Moro di Venetia." The scene is painted with HAGUE's utmost brilliancy—and that is all we need say about it. On one of the screens will be found a small work of Mr. HAGUE's, called "The Scrivener." It displays the same care in design and finish as his best work, on his large pictures, and it has the advantage of greater character.

Mr. CORBOULD is himself in this exhibition, as he usually is. There is no mistake about his personality, whether in suit of mail, or in doublet and hose, on horseback or on foot, love-making or jousting, or (saving your presence) getting drunk in a knightly manner, when 'tis merry in hall, and beards wag all over the most correct hangers, goblets, chopines, and liquor-containing vessels of every quaint, queer form that Wardour-street and Hanway-yard still keep for us as indubitably genuine relics of those jolly, swaggering, swilling days of old. Here is a picture in which we have Mr. CORBOULD all at once—a grand meeting of Mr. CORBOULD with himself in the chair—"Ye Lymmerie hys Dreame," to wit. The artist or "lymmerie," has fallen asleep in the midst of his work—has fallen to give his own statement of the case, "into a fitful and uneasy sleep, after a long protracted reading of varied and antagonistic character." While in this condition—very capably depicted by the by—"he dreams of patrons of Art departing to the Crimea; of himself as not having a leg left; of falling into the Waters of Oblivion, and vainly struggling to call for the drag of the Humane Society, whose men are gone to Greenwich Fair." It would take columns, pages, threepenny supplements, to tell the Corbouldisms which are here collected. The corporeal part of the picture is full of cleverly-painted details, such as the books, meerschaums, and Strawberry-hill gatherings, that we recognise as honest portraits of the "accessories" which have been painted into scores of foregrounds of Mr. CORBOULD's pictures. These, with the half-recumbent form of "ye lymmerie"—a thriving limner with healthful cheeks, linen as the lilies of the field, rings and chains and studs and boots of price—occupy one corner of the view. The rest contains the dream—not a dream, strictly speaking—at least, if it be one at all, it is one in which the dreamer has it all his own way, is methodical in his lazy, conscious madness, and deliberately marshals incongruities, not to haunt and trouble our repose long after we have seen them and have gone on our way, but to be laughed over, comfortably and coolly, at our leisure. The only piece of nightmare fancy is the black pool in the foreground, on which floats the palette of the drowning painter; on which, too, float horrible bubbles—mute cries of agony—and from which two despairing hands protrude, and clutch at the vital air. All besides is pure drollery; there are pretty and humorous fancies, wide-awake fancies, which we should be glad to bargain for in the way of dreams, if certain of our old possessions in that way are likely to be useful to Mr. CORBOULD; there are knights and pages, dragons of Wantley, dampels, brigands; a baked potato can and its bearer, of the fourteenth century; a young lady sketching a pre-Raphaelite picture, and attended by a *vivandière*; wild hunts of Lutzow, and any one else you please; Greenwich Fair theatricals mixed up with medievalisms; anything, in short, mixed up with everything else, not in a dream-like way, we repeat, but in the whimsical waking mood of a graceful materialist, such as we have ever known Mr. CORBOULD to be. Of his other pictures we cannot make room to write more than this—they are intensely, Corbouldian.

Finding that space begins to run short, we must deny Mr. AUGUSTUS BOUVIER the few words of hearty condemnation he has tried with all his weakness to deserve; and must leave unsolved the problem of Mr. ANSON's four pictures in one frame, which four pictures being each the representation of a female form, he calls by the names of four English counties, and describes as "the property" of a gentleman who has recently entered Parliament, we believe on the literary interest. What can Mr. ANSON mean? We will take leave of him, not in his enigmatical mood, but as the painter of a very artificial but "very pretty" pastoral, called "A Kiss," the picture being one of those innocent falsities we like to persuade ourselves into believing. A red-coated squire of the last century is kissing a girl in a hayfield—a fact the possibility of which we do not dispute; only, squires were no more like dancing-masters in those days than they are now, or than village maids are like ballet-girls. In taking leave of Mr. ANSON, we take leave of the New for the Old Water-colour Society.

There is a wider field to explore; but the Old Water-colour painters, who are a week later than their brethren farther west, must accept the consequence in curtailment of criticism. We regret this; in the first place, because the leading men have each sent works of special mark, and, in the second place, because we have a great repugnance to the use of general terms in speaking of any work of art, good or bad. There is nothing for it, however, but to say that Mr. CARL HAGUE's groups and figure-studies glow with the warmth and brilliancy of southern light, reflected from every variety of beautiful object in southern nature; that DUNCAN's English pictures have the opposite charms incidental to climate, charms that are enhanced by a veil, as other charms have sometimes been; that RICHARDSON paints up-hill in Scotland, and down-hill in Italy, in his old act-drop manner, that GILBERT—But we must give special and particular notice to GREENWICH, who has filled a large space in the centre of the farthest wall with a magnificent scene from the *Illustrated London News*, representative of "Her Majesty the Queen inspecting the Wounded Coldstream Guards in the Hall of Buckingham Palace." There is matter for much thought in this pictorial Chronicle of the Drum. All the figures are portraits, and (intentionally or not we are unable to say) expressions are given to most of the faces

which might cause offence were delicate susceptibility of satire peculiar to the Court or to the army. The back-ground heroes, who have evidently not quite so much pride in being "inspected," as the choleric but (to his superior officers) obliging and attentive sergeant takes no pains to conceal, are a painful part of the show. On the other hand, those members of the Court who are not enjoying the part of supernumerary, and who appear to have sidled a little out of their right places, in the direction of Mr. Gubbins's easel—that is, towards the fore-ground of the picture—supply what may be called the genteel comedy of the scene.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
On the 21st inst., at Tolbury, Bruton, Somerset, the wife of John Crouch, Esq., F.R.C.S., a daughter.
On the 21st inst., in London, the wife of Francis Jackson, Esq., late Provost-Marshal-General of Grenada, a daughter.
On the 22d inst., at 29, Upper Southwick-street, the wife of Dr. E. G. Latham, M.D., a son.

MARRIAGES.
On the 30th ult., at the parish church, Monkstown, near Dublin, James Herbert, Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's 79th Cameron Highlanders, eldest son of James Herbert, Esq., of Wrentham, Dorsetshire, to the Right Hon. the Lady Anna Maria, third daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen, Earl of Mount Cashell.
On the 28th ult., at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Rudolf, second son of Heinrich and Batonee Gahler, to Anne Jane, eldest daughter of the late W. H. Weller, Esq., of Noyad Trefar, Cardiganshire.
On the 4th of March, at St. John's Church, Red River, Francis G. Johnson, Esq., Governor of Assiniboia, and Recorder of Rupert's Land, to Mary Louise, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Milliken, Esq., of Taunton, Somersetshire.
On the 26th February, at Rangoon, Malcolm Bendinet Sabine Lloyd, Esq., Madras Artillery, Assistant Commissioner at Pegu, eldest son of the late Lieut. Colonel J. A. Lloyd, R.E., to Louisa, youngest daughter of Colonel George Wright, Madras Army.

DEATHS.
On the 3d inst., at Sandbach, John Bull, Esq., formerly of Austin-Frirs, London.
On the 28th ult., at her residence in Park-square, the Hon. Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the fourteenth Lord Dunsany, and wife of Admiral Ryder, Duxton, R.N., deeply lamented.
On the 6th inst., at 16, Great King-street, Edinburgh, Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh.
On the 4th inst., aged 48, at his apartments, in Bond-street, Charles Phillips Wilder, Lieut. Colonel of the 6th Regt. of Madras Light Cavalry, second surviving son of the late Lieut. General Sir Francis John Wilder, of the Manor House, Binsfield, Berks.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED. ROWLAND BATEMAN and ROBERT HARDWICK, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, printers. JAMES FLOOD, jun., and CORNELIUS ROBERT SCHALLER, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, auctioneers.
BANKRUPT. JAMES WELCH, of York-grove, north, Old Kent-road, builder. LOUIS ADOLPH MARLEY, Albany-street, Regent's Park, cook. HARCOURT MASTER MARLEY and FOSTER REYNOLDS, Old Broad-street, silkmen. THOMAS HOBBS, St. John-street, and Bridport-place, Hoxton, surgeon. THOMAS BAXE, Birmingham, hat manufacturer. JOHN LIZANS, Birmingham, general dealer. HENRY THORNTON, Birmingham, and Walsall, baker. GRAHAM PHILLIPSON, Stamford, wine merchant. ROBERT WEBB, Newport, Monmouthshire, ironmonger. EDWARD SPINALL and JOHN ABRAHAM ROBINSON, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, machine makers. CHRISTOPHER TURR, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, machine maker. SAMUEL ISAACS, Manchester, tobacconist.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. J. MAONAN, Limekilns, Fifeshire, grocer. J. MAIN, Glasgow, grain merchant. W. MORRISON and Co., Leith, merchants.

BANKRUPTS. WILLIAM FORD, Chipping Lambourne, Berkshire, innkeeper. URIAH GISCARD, King's Lynn, Norfolk, cabinet maker and upholsterer. HENRY CHARLES BROWN, Leadenhall-street, metal and general merchant. WILLIAM ASPIN, jun., Tooley-street, Southwark, carrier. MAXWELL HONEY, Maidstone, grocer. PETER BUCH, Jervaux Abbey, Yorkshire, cattle dealer. THOMAS DAVIES, Liverpool, merchant. PATRICK McDONNELL, Manchester, cabinetmaker. WILLIAM PRYER, Nottingham, wholesale draper. JOHN JENKINSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, china and earthenware dealer. BENJAMIN WILSON, Greenwich-street, City, money scrivener. GEORGE FREDERICK OWEN, Lewisham, butcher. GEORGE HARDING, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. HORATIO NELSON JOHN GORDON, Glasgow, manufacturer. JAMES LEGGAT, Turiff, Aberdeenshire, saddler. DAVID STEWART, Dalkeith, draper.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, May 9, 1856.
The announcement of a new Five Million Loan this morning has had the effect of depressing the jubilant spirits of the Bull party, most of whom had paid their contangos and carried over their accounts for June. Heavy sales have since taken place, and the market is all round, and Consols have been considerably flatter since the opening. The Foreign Stock Market is firm, speculation in Turkish 6 per cent. stock, and 4 per cent. is going on. The new schemes of French railways, Berlin, and Russian railways meet with encouragement. The French railways continue to be well

supported. Belgians are flatter—the Great Luxembourg Company has played off one of its periodical tricks—and the shares are nearly 24 lower in consequence. All East Indian and Great Western of Canada are in demand.
Our own English heavy shares are well supported, and the contangos promise to be heavy. Money is still very tight and no relaxation at present can be looked for. The calls at home and shipments are so heavy that the Bank bullion goes out as fast as it comes in.
In mines and Joint Stock Banks there has been little doing. The promised heavy call on Bank of Egypt continues to depress them. Ottoman Banks have been bought largely, and retain a good premium. Bank of Discount and Western of London are at discount prices. The New Russian Riga railway stands at 11 premium. There is some improvement in Lombardo-Venetian lines. Carmaux and Italian Junction are inquired after.
In mines, Chanceryville, Port Bowens, United Mexican, Sortridge Consols have been asked for, but these properties as well as the Crystal Palace and General Omnibus are but languidly dealt in.
At four o'clock Consols close 93, 93½—rather dull.

A "GALLERY OF THE EAST" is to be opened to the public on Monday next at Mr. WYLD's "Great Globe." The collection embraces the arms, costumes, &c. of the nations inhabiting the lands between Bulgaria and Afghanistan. The extent of countries embraced, and the picturesqueness and singularity of the manners and habits of the races, will render the exhibition of interest.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square. Open (for gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten, containing upwards of one thousand models and preparations, illustrating every part of the human frame in health and disease, the race of men &c. Lectures delivered at Twelve, Two, Four, and at Half-past Seven, by Dr. G. Sexton, F.R.C.S.; and a new and highly-interesting Series of Lectures is now in course of delivery by Dr. Kahn, at Half-past Eight every evening.—Admission 1s.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by Modern Artists of the FRENCH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN to the Public, at the GALLERY, 121, Pall Mall. Admittance 1s., Catalogues 6d.
B. TRODSHAM, Secretary.

TO PERSONS VISITING LONDON.
C. POPPLE'S Private Hotel, 29, Arundel Street, Strand, combines every comfort with moderate charges.—Omnibuses for all parts pass the end of the street every five minutes. Private sitting rooms for Families, Bed and Breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day.

SISAL CIGARS, SISAL CIGARS, at GOOD RICH'S Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores (established 1780), 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square.—Box, containing 14 fine Sisal Cigars, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 109, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." A large stock of the most approved Brands.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER WATER. Having leased the Holy Well Spring at Malvern, renowned for its purity, J. S. and Co. can now produce a SELTZER WATER with all the CHEMICAL and MEDICINAL properties which have rendered the Nassau Spring so celebrated. They continue Manufacturing SODA, MAGNESIA, and POTASS WATERS and LEMONADE, at LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, and DERBY. Every bottle is protected by a Red Label bearing their signature.

FOR CLEARING the VOICE, and RELIEVING the HEART and LUNGS, no medicine is equal to

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
From Mr. N. W. Thomas, Druggist, Fowey, January 6.—"I do not approve of Patent Medicines generally, but in respect to Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, I recommend them strongly, and from experience can vouch for their efficacy in clearing the voice, and easing the action of the lungs. Their sedative qualities in diseases of the heart are also great, without irritation or the symptoms incident to the use of opium and other usual remedies."
THEY HAVE A MOST PLEASANT TASTE.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
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.
Sold by PROUT and HARSANT, 229, Strand, London, and all Medicine Vendors.
Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

In the High Court of Chancery.
TRIESEMAR.—On the 29th of May, 1856, an Injunction was granted by the High Court of Chancery, and on the 11th of June following was made perpetual, against Joseph Franklin and others, to restrain them, under a penalty of 1,000*l.*, from imitating this medicine, which is protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Trieseemar No. 1, is a remedy for Relaxation, Spontaneous, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., and its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood, and old age; and to those persons who are prevented entering the married state from the results of early errors it is invaluable. Trieseemar, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capaiivi and cubets have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Trieseemar, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Trieseemar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Trieseemar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are sold in tin cases, price 11s., or four cases in one for 33*l.*, which saves 11*l.*, and in 5*l.* cases, whereby there is a saving of 1*l.* 12*s.*; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpurga, Lallmand, Roux, &c. Trieseemar had wholesale and retail in London, of Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Hannay and Co., 69, Oxford-street; and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; E. H. Ingham, druggist, 46, Market-street, Manchester; H. Bradbury, bookseller, Deansgate, Bolton; F. Priestly, chemist, 52, Lord-street, Liverpool; Powell, bookseller, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; Winnall, bookseller, High-street, Birmingham.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, May 9, 1856.
THERE has been only a small supply of English Wheat and moderate of Foreign, since our last report. The attendance to day is not large, but though the demand is confined to the supply of immediate wants, Monday's rates are fully maintained. With moderate supplies of Barley, and Oats the trade in both is slow, without alteration in prices. Beans and Peas firm, and the turn in favour of the seller.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE LAST WEEK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	210½	211	210½	210	211	211
3 per Cent. Red.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	92½	93	93	93	93	92½
Consols for Account	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
New 3 per Cent. An.	91½	92½	92½	92½	92½	91½
New 2½ per Cent.	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
Long Ans. 1880	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16
India Stock	227	227	227	227	227	227
Ditto Bonds, £1000	5 d	5 d	5 d	5 d	5 d	5 d
Ditto, under £1000	10 d	10 d	10 d	10 d	10 d	10 d
Ex. Bills, £1000	7 d	4 d	3 d	4 d	3 d	par
Ditto, £500	1 p	8 d	2 d	4 d	1 d	par
Ditto, Small	6 d	6 d	6 d	6 d	6 d	6 d

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING.)	
Brazilian Bonds	98½ Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents.	104½ Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents. ...
Chilian 6 per Cents.	104½ Russian 4½ per Cents. ...
Chilian 3 per Cents.	95½ Spanish ...
Dutch 2½ per Cents.	93½ Spanish Committee Cer. of Cop. not fun. ...
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	93½ Turkish 6 per Cents. ...
Ecuador Bonds	222 Turkish New, 4 ditto ...
Mexican Account	101½ Venezuela, 4½ per Cents. 23
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.	
Portuguese 4 per Cents.	

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee MR. ALFRED WIGAN.
Monday, and during the week, will be presented for the first time a new and original Romantic Drama called RETRIBUTION. Principal characters by Messrs. Alfred Wigan, Emery, G. Vining, Leslie, G. Murray, Franks, Miss Warton, and Miss Morley (her first appearance). To conclude with STAY AT HOME. Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, Emery, N. Vining, G. Murray, Leslie, White, Misses Bromley, Ternan, and Mrs. Seelings. Commence at Half-past Seven.

COMPTON HOUSE.

SWISS MUSLIN and NET CURTAINS—the Stock of a Manufacturer—very cheap.
SEWELL and CO. FRITH STREET and COMPTON STREET, SOHO.

LE MIROIR FACE ET NUQUE.—This new Patent Toilet Glass reflects the back of the head as perfectly as it does the face, and both in one glass at the same time, enabling a lady to arrange her back hair with the greatest ease and precision; it is the most unique and complete article ever introduced into the dressing-room. Price 24s. and upwards. The Patent can also be affixed to any good Toilet Glass. Drawings and Prices sent free by Post. To be seen only at the Patentees, Messrs. HEAL & SON, whose warehouses also contain every variety of Toilet Glass that is manufactured, as well as a general assortment of BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and BEDROOM FURNITURE.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Bedsteads and Bedding, containing designs and prices of upwards of 100 Bedsteads, sent free by Post. HEAL & SON, 196, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

PALMER'S PATENT LEG is far superior to all others that have hitherto been invented, and is a valuable addition to our means of removing the inconvenience arising from a severe mutilation. —*The Lancet*. Adjusted with perfect accuracy, by the aid of Machinery, to every form of Amputation, by Mr. EDWIN OSBORNE, of 24, Saville-row, London.

BUY of the MAKERS.—BRUSHES, COMBS, and BROOMS of every description, whether for the dressing-table, household, or stable use, thirty per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, at the Manufacturers, J. and J. WITHERS, 36, Tottenham-court-road (opposite Bedford-street, Bedford-square.)—Warranted tooth brushes, 8d.; superior ditto, 1s.; the best that can be made, 1s. 6d. each.—N. B. The lowest price asked, and no abatement.

THE LARGEST STOCK of BRUSHES and COMBS in LONDON.—J. and J. WITHERS, 36, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS, made to order from Scotch Heather and Cheviot Tweeds, all wool and thoroughly shrunk, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent-street.

The PELISSIER OVERCOAT, 21s. and 28s., adapted for the season; the TWO-GUINEA DRESS or FROCK COATS; the GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS; and the HALF-GUINEA WAISTCOAT.

N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

DR. CAPLIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH, for the Extraction of MERCURY, Lead, and other POISONOUS SUBSTANCES from the Human Body, and the Cure of Rheumatism, Palsy, Spinal Diseases, &c., &c., 3, FOLEY-PLACE, BAKER-STREET.

"The discovery promises to be a great boon to many sufferers, hitherto hopeless." —*Family Herald*. "The case of a workman, at a Looking-glass Manufactory, who, after a few baths, was restored to health and vigour, is positively marvellous." —*Bell's News*.

"Dr. Caplin's Pamphlet" (Freeman, Fleet-street).—"A valuable and instructive treatise on the effectual eradication of poisonous substances that may have entered the system medicinally, or by other means." —*Reynold's Newspaper*.

HAIR DESTROYER, 1, LITTLE QUEEN-STREET, HIGH HOLBORN.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPIILATORY, for removing effectually superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, and hands, without the slightest injury to the skin. A. R. will warrant it not to irritate the flesh in the smallest degree, and the hair to be entirely destroyed.—Sold in bottles, at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; or applied at the Hair Dyeing Establishment as above. Forwarded for stamps; free by post, eight extra.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS PREFERABLE TO ALL OTHER MEDICINES FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS. Mrs. Bayley, of Wheelers-lane, Great Colmore-street, Birmingham, had a very bad leg for a considerable time; she obtained the best medical advice in the town and tried a variety of remedies, but without effecting any good whatever. Holloway's Ointment and Pills were then made use of, which in a brief space of time effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hobson, chemist, of 45, Horse Fair, Birmingham, can testify to the accuracy of the case.

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

DEAFNESS and NOISES in the HEAD.—

Free of Charge, for the Protection and Instant Relief of the Deaf. A Book of 30 pages.—An extraordinary Discovery.—Just published, sent free by post to any deaf person writing for it, "A STOP TO EMPIRICISM and EXORBITANT FEES." Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this book, permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain or use of any instrument. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and for ever rescued from the snares of the numerous advertising, dangerous, unqualified pretenders of the present day. It contains lists of startling cures, published by Dr. F. R. HUGHES, Member of the London Royal College of Surgeons, May 2, 1846; L.A.O. April 80, 1846; Consulting Surgeon to the Institution for the Cure of Deafness, 5, Sunbik-place, Pall Mall, London, where all letters are to be addressed. Personal consultations every day between 11 and 4 o'clock. Sufferers deaf 20 or 30 years have their hearing perfectly restored in half an hour, without a moment's inconvenience. Testimonials and certificates can be seen from all the leading members of the faculty and from patients cured.

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 ... £20 12 6 to £12 0 0 each
Shower-baths, from ... 0 7 6 to 5 15 0 each
Lamps (Moderators), from 0 6 0 to 6 6 0 each
All other kinds at the same rate.
Pure Colza Oil ... 4s. 8d. per gallon

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE-CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34 inch ivory-handled table-knives, with high shoulders, 11s. per dozen; dessert forks, 10s.; if to balance, 1s. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. per pair; larger sizes, from 14s. 6d. to 28s. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 35s.; if with silver ferrules, 37s. to 50s.; white bone table-knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; dessert forks, 5s. 6d.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table-knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; dessert forks, 6s. per dozen; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table-knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steels from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish-carvers.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can be it distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks per dozen	38s.	48s.	60s.
Dessert ditto and ditto	30s.	35s.	42s.
Tea ditto	18s.	24s.	30s.

Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruet, and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c. at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks per dozen	12s.	28s.	30s.
Dessert ditto and ditto	10s.	21s.	25s.
Tea ditto	5s.	11s.	12s.

The alterations and additions to these extensive premises (already by far the largest in Europe), which occupied the whole of last year, are of such a character that the entire of EIGHT HOUSES is devoted to the display of the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNITURE, including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes and Turnery, Lamps and Gasoliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Bedding, so arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

Illustrated catalogues sent (per post) free.

39, OXFORD-STREET; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE, LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapour-proof), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840, 51, 54, and 1855, including their Gunpowder-proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure).

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