

Wm. Edmund Galloway, Ed. & Prop.

# 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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VOL. VII. No. 329.]

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... FIVE PENCE.  
Stampd..... Sixpence.

## Review of the Week.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has announced his intention of questioning Government on the subject of their position with respect to Italy. The instant this announcement was made the public interest was excited. Already there was sufficient distrust as to the position of our Government, and the very fact of Lord JOHN's asking the question implied that some necessity for explanation was felt in the high circles of politics, as well as by the public. The postponement of the inquiry has added to its importance. On the Friday the House is anxious to separate, the question would have been raised simply on the motion for adjournment; on Monday it will be brought forward in a more regular manner, and there will be ample time for its discussion. Lord JOHN has claimed precedence of the orders of the day; and the additional time taken, the additional care to secure perfect attention, and to draw forth a full account, have, we say, enhanced the public interest.

The events of the week are calculated to confirm the necessity for explanation. The reply which Lord CLARENDON has made to Count APPONY, the Austrian Envoy in London, has been regarded in Turin, and will be regarded throughout Italy, as showing, to quote the words of an Italian contemporary, "either that diplomacy does not dare to loosen the knot of the Italian question, or does not know how." Of all people the English are those who boast of being most downright, most direct, the least diplomatic; and yet of all people on the Continent we stand at the present moment in the position of being the most circuitous and the least intelligible. It has been reported that the Italian question is virtually settled between the two Emperors of Austria and France—England herself standing by. This has been semi-officially denied by the *Morning Post*, but in a strange manner. The writer affirms that the visit of the Emperor NAPOLEON to Plombières is for purely sanitary objects, and that the whole question turns upon the course which the Western Powers may take towards Naples; as if Naples were the whole Italian question, or the most important part of it! The true knot of the Italian question does not lie in the south, but in the north and centre; the true point for Englishmen to consider is the proposal by Sardinia of consti-

tutional and moderate reforms. That was the plan which MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO set forth in the memorandum presented by Count CAVOUR to the Conference at Paris;—the recommendation of moderate practical reforms in the various Italian States by the representatives of France and England, in conjunction with Sardinia, and avowedly in conjunction; and in conjunction also, still openly, with the most influential men of those several States. That is an open course; it is moderate, practical, English. It is moderate, because it proposes a minimum of change in the several States, and would reconcile the past with the future; it is practical, because there exist in all those States materials for commencing such a reform to-morrow; it is English, because it is exactly like our own mode of proceeding, and it has commanded the solicitude of the English public.

The practical character of it is shown by the latest events in Italy, which also explain the form of Austrian resistance, and tell how it may be beaten. In Tuscany a man has been charged with the crime of becoming a Protestant. We all remember how CECCHI was arraigned, condemned, and sentenced to imprisonment for an act of Protestantism; how, by an act of mercy, a part of his punishment was remitted, and how he found refuge and employment under the Government of Sardinia. There exist in Florence materials for reforming that state of things. The Advocate SALVAGNOLI defended the new prisoner in the criminal court of Tuscany, on the ground that the civil law of the State has no enactment providing for such a case; that in fact there is nothing in the law of Tuscany to punish a man for changing his creed. This is indeed astounding intelligence to many, though it is quite consistent with the spirit that has ruled Tuscany for centuries, except within the last few years. Even the present Grand-Duke has shown a disposition to civil and religious liberty; he has been seen with a Protestant Testament in his hand. The judge sustained the argument, and the prisoner was acquitted. This is bold, it is wise; it shows the disposition in the Tuscan capital to rely upon Italian laws, Italian men, Italian opinion, as contradistinguished from Austria and her protégé-accomplice, Rome. If the Grand-Duke can be persuaded to act with his subjects, LEOPOLD II. will vie in fame with LEOPOLD I., "of happy memory," as the Italians title him to this day.

The Ministry of Parma has followed a somewhat similar course. We all knew, a little while

back, that it had refused to go on bringing prisoners before the military commission which Austria has maintained in the capital to judge political offenders. Members of that commission, and officers of it, have been assailed or threatened; still it persevered. DE CRENEVILLE took possession of Parma to overawe the better classes, as well as the populace. For a time the Duchess appeared to shelter herself under this protection, but lately her Ministers threw it off. They insisted upon bringing a man accused of the assassination of the late Duke before the ordinary Italian tribunals. Austria grew angry: slanders against the Duchess were circulated, and held out to her as threats—slanders which affected her moral character, and associated her with the assassin of her husband. These slanders have been circulated in Italy, France, Belgium, and England. But the Duchess defies her protectors; she has successfully insisted upon the recal of DE CRENEVILLE; she has thrown herself upon her Italian Ministers, and they, once more becoming national, call for the support of the Western Powers. Here is a case, then, where the position of our Government, its straightforwardness, directness, and independence of Austria, become of particular moment.

The intelligence from America is not uninteresting. Colonel FREMONT has been nominated by the Republican party as the Anti-slavery representative. Such is the tendency in the Union to open a contest between North and South, that the Northern States may be inclined to take up the pure Anti-slavery candidate, notwithstanding the many considerations—the knowledge of European affairs, the intelligible course which JAMES BUCHANAN would probably take in English questions, and the hold which he has upon the confidence of the entire Union. In this case they may so disturb the state of the votes as to leave the election to the present House of Representatives,—which neither represents the Union as it is, nor would be inclined to tolerate a candidate so totally dissimilar to the present administration. This may cause a confusion, and would unquestionably aggravate the feud between North and South. On the other hand, the Northern States may understand how completely slavery would be placed within a ring-fence by the natural growth of the free states; how the true solution of that question, without in the slightest degree conceding to the encroachments of the black stain, would be obtained by a strict maintenance of federal as well as state

rights; and how, therefore, a candidate possessing the confidence of the entire Union would be as powerful an instrument for settling all questions of slavery, as a candidate who represents only one side in the Republic, and would be prepared to lead that side in civil conflict against the other half of the household.

But the most important news to the Union—the intelligence which we send out, that our West India force is to be increased. We are told it is without any instructions that are likely to lead to hostilities: why the very multiplication of ships may lead to hostilities, especially when these ships are officered by captains who are proverbial for their daring, and ambitious to distinguish themselves.

It is impossible to separate this American question from the question of Italy. Parliament, however, has shown little disposition to meddle. It has fallen in with the Ministerial desire to be off for the holidays; and although the state of public business renders it probable that members will be detained in town longer than they expect, they may still hope to get off in time for the first day of the shooting season. It is almost the only thing on which they do agree with Government. As to the measures of the Ministry, the faithful Commons have lately taken upon themselves to make mincemeat of them. They have disposed of divers important bills this week. The Public Health Bill was thrown over, as a project for perpetuating and increasing jobbery; for the House of Commons can lend itself to cant as well as any corporation. Mr. Lowe's Partnership Amendment Bill, which extends limited liability to sleeping partners in private firms, has been materially narrowed by an amendment which prevents the lender of capital who is repaid by profits from withdrawing it until every other creditor shall be satisfied.

The grand battle, however, has been over the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill. The Commons showed the utmost indisposition to accept this measure, for the sake of peace-making between the Government and the Peers. On the contrary, the appearance of a compromise only rendered members more suspicious of a scheme for perpetuating the appellate jurisdiction in the Lords, who have no real training in such business. They also suspected a plan for at once legalizing the creation of Life Peers, and yet limiting that prerogative: unburying the prerogative, to place it at the service of the Cabinet, in the appointment of removable judges! By great persuasion of independent lawyers, far more than of the Government lawyers—who avowed their dislike to the measure—the House of Commons passed the second reading; but on Thursday voted, by 155 to 133, for Mr. RAIKES CURRIE'S motion referring the bill to a select committee. The select committee of course cannot, in the three remaining weeks of the session, overhaul the measure in its details, its effects upon the prerogative, the nature of the court, the connexion of that court with the Peers, the proposal for three Peers to sit notwithstanding the prorogation of Parliament, and many other incidents arising out of the measure. The vote, therefore, as Lord PALMERSTON says, sends the measure to next session.

There is something amiss amongst the Bishops. The House of Commons declines, and successive Foreign Secretaries abet the refusal, to let the Bishop of New Zealand have a salary. He must do his work "for love," unless the colony will pay him. So there is a Parliamentary end to pious and witty Bishop SELWYN, the friend of SYDNEY SMITH.

LONDON and DURHAM wish to resign, as they feel unfitted for their duties; and a Bill is introduced to provide them with superannuated pensions. Many think that other Bishops ought to be superannuated; but how is it that Bishops can retire? The idea appears to be a novelty; it is supposed to militate against a fundamental principle of the Church; and people ask why this modest-looking bill, which involves such great changes in the constitution, is introduced "at this late period of the session."

Although the session is so late, the House of Commons has had to welcome a new member—Sir WILLIAM WILLIAMS—whom the Whig proprietors of Calne have appointed to the House of Commons. Besides, therefore, being a General, Commander at Woolwich, Baronet, and K.C.B., Sir WILLIAM is an M.P.; and as an M.P. he has figured this week at a Mansion House dinner. He assures us that in Parliament he will devote

himself to the task of maintaining the efficiency of our forces during peace. If Sir WILLIAM does stick to that duty, he will find others to support him, at least out of doors.

The Guards entered London on Wednesday, and were welcomed by London. There appeared to be no exception to the universal acclaim by which they were greeted. Although the Horse Guards had been able to show their grudging spirit, and had by some occult influence been permitted to mutiny against the authority of the superior department—the War Department—they were compelled to permit the soldiers to return by the great western highway, Parliament-street; and at one part or another the population of London had sent its vast multitude to stand present.

Two men were absent from that welcome. One of them, indeed, had already attended the soldiers at Aldershot,—Lord HARDINGE; but there, in the presence of the QUEEN, he suddenly fell to the earth, stricken by a malady which has been described as "a rush of blood to the head." Others give it a more formidable name; and although the Commander-in-Chief is said to be recovering, we scarcely anticipate that he will resume his duties.

The other was Sir RICHARD AIREY, who stopped away on some plea of an accident to his eyes. The pretext may be true; but people smile, and ask whether he was afraid to face either the soldiers or the public after his vagaries as a "flippant official."

Our journalists are crowing over two more "difficulties" in the United States—two more cases of personal encounter, in which gentlemen have met each other with cowhide, revolver, or bowie knife. The incidents are extremely disgraceful. Nevertheless, we cannot help noting that our calmer, and perhaps tamer gentry, is represented this week in various courts. In one court we see a rich lawyer bring an action of criminal conversation against the young wife, who has been compelled to marry him, and retracting the settlement on her. In another, a brewer defends himself against a suit for the breach of his promise to marry a young lady whom he had sought out for his bride, and deserted, apparently in fear of his mamma. In a third, the bankruptcy of that "general-merchant," COLE, whose enormous swindling has involved many a City man, is again under review. And in a fourth, the well-known barrister, RICHARD DUNN, is at last consigned to his proper destiny by being sent to a lunatic asylum, for adding the Princess MARY OF CAMBRIDGE to the ladies whom he has pestered with his frightful obtrusions. Everybody will congratulate Miss BURDETT COUTTS.

MR. RICHARD DUNN DECLARED INSANE.—Richard Dunn, the celebrated persecutor of Miss Burdett Coutts, was brought before the Bow-street magistrate on Thursday, upon the authority of an order previously issued by his worship, directing an inquiry as to his state of mind. The proceedings were taken in consequence of some letters which were addressed to the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. These had been submitted to the Commissioners of Police, by whom, with the sanction of the Home Secretary, application was made for the present order to bring Mr. Dunn before a magistrate as a lunatic at large. He appears to have been under the impression that the Princess Mary was in love with him. In one of his letters to her, he writes:—"Do not think lightly of the difficulties of my position, one lady hunting me to distraction because I won't have her, and another because I wish to have her. A Christian death were better than such a life!" He also thought the Queen was in love with him, and he asserted that the palace doors were thrown open to him, but he refused "to go that way." Dr. John Lavers, one of the medical witnesses, was subjected to a long period of "bullying," rather than cross-examination, and was asked to define "ethics" and "mathematics," to repeat the sentiments of *Locke on the Human Understanding*, in special relation to insanity, and to state what constituted a fool. Finally, with vulgar effrontery, Mr. Dunn desired the witness to get a looking-glass, and save himself the trouble of the definition. Dr. Sutherland was another witness, and mentioned various of Mr. Dunn's delusions. The lunatic said he had written to Lord Palmerston to complain that he could not walk the streets without being watched, and that, if this annoyance were not put a stop to, he would put a case of pistols in his pocket, and shoot the first person he met who was watching him. In a long harangue to the magistrate, Mr. Dunn asserted that he had seen the Earl of Munster, who had assured him that the lady was in love with him, and required his worship to adjourn the case for the purpose of examining that and other witnesses. Mr. Henry, the magistrate, ordered that he should be put under restraint.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 7th.

The Royal Assent was given by commiss House of Lords, to several bills.

### THE NAWAB OF SURAT TREATY BILL

A lengthened discussion arose as to the Surat Treaty Bill, considerable doubt being as to whether it ought to be treated as a private Bill—Lord REDESDALE then moved amendment, that the bill be read a second time in six months. This amendment having been by the Duke of ARGYLL, who intimated that government did not support the Bill, it was agreed to, after a discussion, in which the Duke of ARGYLL, and Lords CLANRICARDE, ELLENBOROUGH, and ALBEMARLE, took part, and in which a strong expression was given that the question at issue between the Nawab of Surat and the East India Company had been heard and decided before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE SMALL DEBTS IMPROVEMENT ACT (SCOTLAND) BILL was read a third time, and

### THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Sir JAMES DUKE, in the absence of Mr. St. John, inquired whether the Government will City Corporation in passing a bill, during session, to extend the right of voting for all common councillors to all occupiers within the City, who are on the Parliamentary register.—Sir Geo. St. John doubted the policy of passing a bill for one of still, if the measure could be introduced at a period of the session, the Government would do it.

### MR. JAMES SADLEIR.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD, in answer to Mr. St. John, stated the steps taken on behalf of the Crown by Mr. James Sadleir, as well as the precautions his leaving Ireland before the issue of the bill denying in the most direct terms that he had "admitted" to escape by any connivance on the part of the Government. If he had left Ireland, it must be before the 18th of June, and in consequence of irregular observations made by the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, who had said the law officers of the Crown would be guilty of complicity if they did not take steps for the arrest of that person till the 18th of June. Since that time, their efforts had been active.

At a later period of the evening, in reply to Mr. St. John, Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD bore testimony to the high character of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, who had repeated that the observations which had been made by him respecting the Tipperary Bank were incorrect, that, if the person charged with crime had been brought about by those means.

### THE WEST INDIA STATION.

Admiral WALCOTT inquired whether a fever had a second time broken out in one of the West India Stations, and whether or not the Admiralty contemplated removing her from the station.—Sir CHARLES WOOD said the vessel referred to was the *Terzagant*; but it was not true that a malignant fever had broken out on board of her. There had been cases of yellow fever, not an uncommon occurrence in the West Indies, and the ship had been sent northward, which was considered to be the best course in such cases.

The order for going into committee on the Profession Bill was discharged, on account of lateness of the session.

### WAYS AND MEANS.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means was brought up. On the question that it be read a second time, several observations were made by members on questions of current interest.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL suggested that an amendment should be named for considering the committee which had taken place on Italian affairs, and which might be expected from the declarations made at the Paris Conference.—Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY explained that the resolutions of the committee passed in the absence of information, and called for explanation upon certain points, especially with reference to the balance of ways and means.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that certain accounts required to elucidate the matters referred to had not yet been prepared.—Some remarks upon the subject were made by Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. DISRAELI, and Sir BARNARD.

The resolutions of the committee were agreed to. APPELLATE JURISDICTION (HOUSE OF LORDS). On the order for the second reading of this bill, EVELYN DENISON presented a petition from Lord Leydale (who was present below the bar), praying that the House would make such amendments in the bill as would leave the Royal prerogative and his right to vote in the House of Lords entirely unaffected.—The second reading was moved by the Attorney-General, who called attention to the defective state of the legal jurisdiction of the House, and expressed his belief that there were

means than those contained in the bill for remedying that defect, as the House of Peers, in connexion with life peerages, has the means of thwarting the intentions of the Crown.—Mr. BOWYER, who, while admitting the necessity for reform, regarded the present bill as a mass of absurdities, moved, as an amendment, that the second reading be deferred for three months.—This was seconded by Mr. ROBERT PHILLIMORE, who described the measure as derogating from the rights of the Commons, and limiting the peerage.—Mr. WHITESIDE defended the general tenor of the bill, but reserved his opinion upon several points of detail.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM disapproved of the measure altogether. It would place Lord Wensleydale in a most ambiguous and anomalous position. He would be put in a position of dependence, would be made to bear a mark of inferiority, as belonging to a class called peers, while, nevertheless, he would not be *paris*, equal. He would belong to a degraded class in the peerage. The precedent sanctioned by the bill with respect to the law might be applied to generals, admirals, and statesmen; and the House of Lords would thus be swamped. Such a bill would debase both the bench and the bar, the details of the measure being of a kind that could effect no good, and would do great harm. The House of Lords was capable of amending its own jurisdiction without the intervention of the Commons; and for this purpose he suggested a distribution of the business, in classes, among the Judges. Reform of some kind, however, was absolutely necessary.—Mr. ROUNDSELL PALMER supported the bill, as presenting a means of overcoming acknowledged difficulties less objectionable than any he had heard proposed. Still, he thought that many of the details were feeble and defective; but he looked to the committee for remedying those objectionable features. If, however, the bill passed in its present form, and there were only two judges with the salary of *puisne* judges, it would be a miserable failure.—Mr. COLLIER supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr. JOHN PHILLIMORE, who observed that the better plan would be to remove the supreme court of appellate jurisdiction to a court so constituted by the union of knowledge and virtue that it should command the respect of the people.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not think the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords so great a failure as some people regard it. The present bill would make it worse, instead of better. The House of Lords would become a mere hybrid court. He was sorry that the Government should have taken the unnecessary step of making Lord Wensleydale a peer for life, and that the House of Lords should have refused to allow that nobleman to take his seat. The consent of that House to the presence of four life peerages at a time, accompanied by a limitation to that number and no more, was a most indecent and unfit way for the two Houses to deal with the prerogative of the Crown. Did they mean thereby to take away or to circumscribe the prerogative? He saw no pressing urgency for any great reform in the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, and he should therefore give his decided vote against the second reading of the bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL defended the bill, and remarked that deputy speakers are not unknown in judicial history. They were appointed from time to time, as necessity arose; and one of the objects of the present bill was to make the advantage permanent.

The House divided, when there appeared—  
For the second reading ... .. 191  
Against it ... .. 142

Majority for the bill ... .. 49

In reply to Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. RAIKES CURRIE said he should persist in the motion of which he had given notice, to refer the bill to a Select Committee.

The House then went into committee upon the EN-CUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL, and afterwards proceeded through the other orders.

Tuesday, July 8th.

THE CRIMEAN INQUIRY.

The Earl of LUCAN, in the HOUSE OF LORDS, asked Lord PANMURE when the Government would be prepared to lay the report of the Chelsea Board of Inquiry before the House.—Lord PANMURE replied that the report had only been signed on the previous Friday. It would be laid before the House as soon as possible.

BARON MAROCHETTI AND THE SCUTARI MONUMENT.

In answer to the Earl of HARRINGTON, who asked some questions with respect to the Scutari Monument, the execution of which he ridiculed, and who complained that favouritism had been shown, and that English artists were neglected for foreigners, Lord PANMURE stated that the commission for the execution of the work had been given to Baron Marochetti after due deliberation, and that no doubt existed that a monument worthy of those whom it was intended to commemorate would be erected at Scutari. With reference to competition in these matters, generally, he must be permitted to say that the sculptors and artists of this country are divided in their opinion of competition for public monuments. So much is that the case, that in many instances several of the first artists have declined to offer plans for public buildings. Besides, all the allied nations have their part in the memorial, and English artists can lay no claim to preference in its execution.

ADVOWNS BILL.

The second reading of this bill was moved by the

Earl of SHAFFESBURY, who said that its object is to facilitate the sale of advowsons which are at present in the hands of many owners. The election to such presentations is attended by the most disgraceful and riotous proceedings, causing the greatest scandal to the Church, and this bill had for its object the sale of those livings, and the application of the purchase-money to the benefit of the parish and the parishioners. In a lately contested election, the population being large, and every resident inhabitant having a right to vote, the expense of each unsuccessful candidate was about 1600*l.*, while the expense of the successful candidate could not have been less than 5000*l.* All the public-houses were open, and drunkenness prevailed to a dreadful extent; in fact, the whole proceedings were most disgraceful. At the previous election (in 1813), there were exhibited the same scenes; and on future avoidances of the living, there being a large increase in the population, there was reason to expect a repetition of them. Some time ago, an election occurred in the populous parish of Clerkenwell, and he (Lord Shaftesbury) was almost afraid to repeat what then took place, so indecent and utterly blasphemous were the whole proceedings.—The bill (which had come up from the House of Commons) was read a second time without opposition.

The STATUTES NOT IN USE REPEAL BILL, the COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY (SCOTLAND) BILL, the EVIDENCE IN FOREIGN SUITS BILL, the DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES (IRELAND) BILL, and the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, at the morning sitting, on the order for going into committee on the Public Health Bill, Mr. KNIGHT moved to defer the committee for three months, objecting that the bill differed materially from the bills of 1848 and 1854; that the remedial clauses in the latter were omitted; that it repealed the existing right of appeal; and that it doubled the amount allowed to be raised on mortgage.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. PALK.—After a few words from Mr. LANGTON, Mr. COWPER defended the bill, which, he said, remedied ambiguities in the present law.—Considerable discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. DUNCOMBE severely criticised the Board of Health, and recommended Mr. Roebuck, and the Administrative Reformers to inquire into that "nice little nest of Ministerial patronage," the occupants of which do nothing for the money they take from the country.—The prevailing feeling of the House was against going into committee; and, although Mr. COWPER, on behalf of the Government, offered to surrender all the clauses of the measure to which any serious objection had been urged, the amendment was carried to a division, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 61; for the amendment, 73: majority against the bill, 12.

On the House resuming at six o'clock, it was agreed that it should adjourn, at its rising, to three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in order to give hon. members an opportunity of seeing the entrance of the Guards into London on their return from the Crimea.

PAYMENT OF THE DEPUTY SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER read a resolution proposing that the Deputy-Speakers of the House of Lords should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, without fixing any sum.—Mr. ROBERT PHILLIMORE: "Then we are distinctly to understand that, by sanctioning this resolution, we do not sanction any fixed amount of salary, great or small?"—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied in the affirmative. The amount was left open for the House afterwards to decide upon.

SITE OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Lord DRUMLANRIG brought up the reply from the Crown to the address respecting the site of the National Gallery, conveying her Majesty's assent to the proposal for appointing a Royal Commission to investigate the subject.

POSITION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Captain SCOBELL moved a resolution to the effect that "the disadvantageous position of the captains, commanders, lieutenants, and masters in the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; of the retired captains under the Orders in Council of 1840, 1851, and 1856; and of the senior commanders and lieutenants of her Majesty's navy, is worthy of the early and favourable consideration of the Board of Admiralty."—The motion was seconded by Sir GEORGE PEACHEL, and supported by Admiral WALCOTT, who enlarged on the injustice of, and the hardships resulting from, withholding half-pay from the officers referred to in the resolution.—Sir CHARLES WOOD observed that Captain Scobell, in comparing the emoluments of naval officers with those of the chaplains and surgeons, had forgotten the difference between pay for services actually performed and retired allowances, and that he laboured also under a misapprehension as to the amount actually received by these officers, the emoluments of the captains being 595*l.* (instead of 456*l.*), which was more than the half-pay of a vice-admiral, and those of the others in proportion. He thought these were not unfair allowances for officers of their rank. It was not in the power of the Admiralty to grant them half-pay.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER and Mr. MONTAGU CHAMBERS having spoken in support of the motion, Admiral BERKE-

LEY against it, and Captain SCOBELL in reply, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 28 to 51.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS IN THE ARMY.

Colonel LINDSAY moved "that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to take into consideration the injury inflicted on those lieutenant-colonels of the army who attained that rank before the 20th day of June, 1854, and who have been superseded by the retrospective action of the warrant of the 6th day of October, 1854." Before he had concluded his observations in connexion with this motion, the House was "counted out."

Wednesday, July 9th.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Lord GODERICH having moved that the House go into committee on this subject, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he hoped the noble Lord would not proceed further with the subject at present. In consequence of the address moved by Lord Goderich last session, a system of examination had been established, and from the 23rd of May, 1855, to the 1st of June, 1856, no fewer than 1748 persons had been examined—viz., 1055 in London, and 693 in the provinces. Of these, certificates had been granted to 1070 persons, and refused to 556. The Government and the Civil Service Commissioners would continue the gradual development of a principle the value of which they were prepared to admit.—Lord Goderich expressed his satisfaction, and the order for the committee was discharged.

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. MOORE withdrew his bill with relation to tenant right in Ireland; on account of the lateness of the session, and of the opposition of Government.—Some desultory conversation ensued, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON remarked that he did not think the bill was one which ought to pass into a law, and now that it had reached another stage he certainly thought it right to oppose it. [Mr. BAINES: "Why, it's withdrawn."] "Oh, very well," resumed Lord Palmerston, "let us adhere, then, to the old maxim, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, and, as the bill is dead, say no more about it." (A laugh.) With regard to the future, in the present temper of Parliament, he did not think it was likely that a bill could be passed on this subject, and therefore he was not disposed to bring one forward; but if Mr. Moore next session should feel it to be his duty to bring forward another bill, of course it would receive the consideration of the Government.

Some other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, July 10th.

SALE OF POISONS.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord CAMPBELL called the attention of the House to the facilities which existed for the sale of poisons, and hoped the Government would introduce some measure on the subject next session.—The LORD CHANCELLOR replied that the subject was under the consideration of the Government.

THE MUTINY OF THE TIPPERARY MILITIA.

Lord PANMURE, in reply to Lord DONOUGHMORE, said the Government had not received any official intimation of the insurrection of the Tipperary Militia, but that a mutiny had taken place owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the men, with respect to giving up their clothing.—In the Lower House, Mr. FREDERICK PEEL stated that the locality is now perfectly quiet.

BISHOPS OF LONDON AND DUREHAM BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR brought in this bill, to enable the prelates to whom it refers to resign their sees.—Lord REDESDALE opposed the bill, on the ground that the measure, which tended to remedy an undoubted evil, ought rather to be of a general than a special kind. After some discussion, the bill was read a first time, on the understanding that a second reading should not take place till Monday next.

THE DISTILLATION FROM RICE BILL, the DWELLINGS FOR LABOURING CLASSES (IRELAND) BILL, and the COURT OF EXCHEQUER (SCOTLAND) BILL, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. COWPER withdrew his VACCINATION BILL, observing that the difficulties of the question are very great, and that medical men are not agreed as to the safety of inoculation, especially in the case of the poor, with whom the operation might not be carefully performed.—Sir GEORGE GREY withdrew the BURIALS ACT AMENDMENT BILL, on account of the opposition it has experienced.—Several bills having been advanced a stage, the House adjourned, and resumed at six o'clock.

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Colonel DUNN, gave it as his opinion that the navigation of the Danube—from its mouth to as high a point as vessels can reach—is open to all nations, subject to such regulations as the Commissioners may enact. The monopoly given to an Austrian company cannot be maintained under the treaty.

In answer to Mr. MALEN, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL intimated that it was not his intention to proceed further with the WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS BILL.

CURRENCY OF INDIA.

Replying to Mr. CHICHEHAM, Mr. VERNON SMITH said that no complaint of the want of metallic specie in India

had been made since he had been at the Board of Control, but the question of extending gold coinage to India was well worthy of consideration, and had not been last night of the day.

**STATE OF ITALY.**

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after a brief conversation with Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston, postponed his motion on this subject to Monday.

**CONSOLIDATED FUND APPROPRIATION BILL.**

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Mr. Wilson, in reply to various inquiries, gave explanations relating especially to the power given to the Treasury, under a proviso in this act, of appropriating the surplus or excess of one vote to supply the deficiency of another in the same service. The House then went into committee upon the bill, when this proviso underwent much discussion, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised that there should in future be laid before the House, at the commencement of each session, and from time to time, statements of the transfer and appropriation of these balances; and it was understood that a rule to that effect should be embodied in the proviso.

**APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.**

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Mr. RAIKES GURIE moved that it be referred to a select committee. In a humorous speech, he referred to the feeble opposition which the measure had found in that House. "A great many words had been used the other night on this subject, but the noble lord the member for London, and the right hon. gentleman, Sir James Graham, alone came to close quarters. The lawyers who spoke tried to lead the House away from the question. They acted like the condottieri of the middle ages, who fought all day, and left no killed or wounded. They reminded him of the hen partridges which he lately saw in the country, fluttering their wings to lead persons away from their nests. (Laughter.) He hoped they were that night going to take the buttons from the foils, and have a stand-up fight. No doubt the Government had the intention of strengthening the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords when they advised her Majesty to create his noble friend Lord Wensleydale a peer for life. But, as soon as the hare was started in the other House, the ball was opened by a noble lord, to whom he would apply some lines of Gray, with only a slight alteration:—

Full off within the gilded halls,  
When he had seventy winters o'er him,  
The Lord Chief Justice led the brawl,  
While Law and Justice danced before him."

Mr. Currie then proceeded to throw further ridicule on the subject, by reading a burlesque dramatic scene in blank verse, which created great laughter, and which, under cover of a Venetian fiction, was supposed to relate the previous history of the bill in the House of Lords. Proceeding to criticise the measure, he denounced it as "a sham" and observed that the Appellate Court would be called the House of Lords, while in fact it would not be the House of Lords, but would sit when that House does not sit. The amendment was seconded by Mr. EVELYN DENISON, who regarded the bill as an attempt to extinguish the power of the Crown to make life peers. This assertion was denied by Mr. MALINS, who thought that the bill would, in effect, take away appellate jurisdiction from the House of Lords, in which case the House might be disposed to part with it nominally. Mr. CARNYVALE, believing that inquiry was most necessary, supported the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. WIGGAM. Mr. GLADSTONE was strongly of opinion (especially after hearing the conflicting statements of the lawyers) that the bill should be sent to a select committee, and that decency and decorum demanded that a few weeks should be allowed for consideration. If the House resolved to pass the bill in the wretched fog and of the session, it would be abdicating its most important functions. If the bill were not an invasion of the Queen's prerogative, let the House decide the point in the daylight, and not in the dark. If the bill were the result of a compromise, let the House know the extent of the compromise, and the principle upon which it rests. He objected, on constitutional grounds, to the proposal to pay peers for discharging legal duties, which the House of Lords claim as peculiarly their own, and with which they will not part.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government regretted to see that some of their ordinary supporters opposed them on this question; but they conceived it was their duty to bring forward the measure, and duty was paramount. The bill was not a compromise arising out of the conflict of parties, but a compromise arising out of the conflict of opinions. It did not assert the power of the Crown to create life peers, but at the same time it limited its exercise. He believed the measure would remove many of the evils now complained of, and he therefore hoped the House would consent to go into committee.

In reply to a question by Mr. ROXBURGH, the Solicitor-General said, if there were a prerogative in the Crown to create life peers, the bill limited its exercise so far as to prevent more than four persons sitting in the House of Lords at one time as peers for life only.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment, 155  
Against it, 188

Majority against Ministers 33

The bill was therefore ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The ENDEMBERD ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL, the COURT OF CHANCERY RECEIVERS (IRELAND) BILL, and the PRISONS (IRELAND) BILL, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

**STAMP DUTIES, &c.**

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER obtained leave to introduce two bills—one, "to reduce the stamp duties on certain instruments of proxy, and to amend the laws relating to the stamping of articles of clerkship to attorneys and others;" the second, "to grant relief in assessing the income tax on lands in Scotland, in respect of certain public burdens charged thereon; to alter and regulate the allowances to clerks to the commissioners of income tax; and to amend the laws relating to the redemption and purchase of the land tax."

**MUTINY OF THE TIPPERARY MILITIA.**

VERY alarming disturbances have taken place at Nenagh, Ireland, among the Tipperary Militia. The regiment is being disembodied, and it was a part of the arrangement that the clothing should be given up. One man refused to part with his black trousers. He was sent to the guardhouse; but his comrades determined to rescue him. The company to which he belonged accordingly marched down to the guardhouse, and were shortly afterwards joined by five other companies, who rushed with fixed bayonets to the place of confinement, flung the guard away, and, with muskets and stones, broke open the doors, and let out all the prisoners, at the same time demolishing the windows, doors, seats, &c. The colonel (Maude) then came down, and, it is said, a soldier attempted to stab him. "After some time," says a letter from the spot in an Irish paper, "they were brought into line by the colonel and major, and addressed upon the enormity of their conduct. The Rev. J. Scanlan, P.P. of Nenagh, came up at the time and spoke to them." The address of the rev. gentleman had a good effect upon the militiamen, but, at the same time, they firmly declared that they would not give up their arms until their bounty was paid. All this time the barrack-gate was shut and no one was admitted." A further account from the same source says:—

"At ten o'clock, the militia stationed in the Pound-street barracks broke out of the gate, knocking down sergeants and sentries. Carrying with them their muskets, with fixed bayonets, they went through the town, yelling and shouting. They first attacked the police barrack in Summerhill, the windows of which they quickly demolished with stones. They then proceeded to Summerhill barracks, the gate of which was closed, and commenced to pummel it with the butt-ends of their muskets. In this way, they broke into the magazine, from which, with a wise precaution, the officers had removed the ammunition. Not finding it, they forced out the band, which played them through the streets. They were followed by a large concourse of the townspeople, who kept cheering, and they continued marching through the streets in this manner until twelve o'clock.

On the following morning, they broke the windows in the gaol, as well as those of various private houses. The rioting continued all day, and it was found necessary to despatch cavalry against the insurgents. At four o'clock in the evening, 520 men of the 30th, 41st, 47th, and 55th Regiments arrived from Templemore, and marched up to the Summerhill Barracks. Contrary to expectation, the gate was thrown open, when they marched in and formed into line in the barrack-square. The militia having formed opposite them, they were asked to give up their arms, which they refused. A body of militia who had stopped straggling about the town commenced firing outside the barrack-gate. One man fired a shot through the keyhole, and killed a soldier inside. Another body went round the walls and fired several shots at the troops, three of whom, it is said, were mortally wounded, and two others slightly. A part of the troops were then sent to chase them away. But the militia got into lanes and nooks, and fired at the troops as they passed. General Chatterton arrived at eight o'clock to reinforce the troops from Templemore. The firing of the militia and troops continued up to nine o'clock. Five or six men were wounded and one killed. In Pound-street, three of the militia were killed. An industrious man was shot dead by the regulars. At half-past nine o'clock, all was quiet, and at eleven o'clock a troop of Lancers arrived from Limorick. The militia were taken prisoners; they have lost three killed and eight wounded."

In the case of Peter Gibbons, the coroner's jury has returned the following verdict:—"Deceased came to his death by the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by a soldier of the 55th Regiment; that such firing was unjustifiable; and that the troops might have used more discretion in firing into the house of a respectable man, having fired ten rounds into deceased's house."

In the case of some of the other persons killed, the jury returned a verdict "that the deceased men came by their deaths in consequence of gunshot wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown; and that the death of the soldier Curley, of the 41st Regiment, was caused by a soldier of the North Tipperary Militia."

**THE RETURN OF THE GUARDS**

"THE GUARDS AGAIN IN LONDON!" Such prevailing thought on Wednesday during the pageant which swept through the streets of the half of the metropolis, kindled under summer verdure of the Mall, and flashed the rapid manœuvres of sham battle in the wide Hyde Park. "The Guards again in London we have never been without Guards; but not had the Guards. We have always look with regret and pain to those stalwart, gigantic, men who left London on that mist morning in 1854; and, in witnessing the heroes from the Crimea, the mind of almost cheated itself into believing that h again the old familiar shapes, though, alas! too obvious that not many of the brawny who were the big pets of the servant maids three years ago, have returned, or ever will to their accustomed haunts. Still, there are and even those who were sent out at a later war have acquired larger proportions a manly visages from the rough wooing of nee board ship or on the plateau before Sebast that, after all, we have a grand, martial household brigade; and the memory of the p give a greater splendour to the present.

There was something in the character of t ther on Wednesday that was typical of the c which then received its visible and triumph mination. It was a day of mingled cloud shine: a day of alternating influences, so overshadowed with grave and solemn pag clouds, but more often bright and genial: a alternated with April fickleness between war chilliness: a day with enough of radiance t bayonets glistening and the scarlet in a gl enough of shade to suit with the funeral mer the war now closed, and to harmonize with a sorrow for the unreturning dead. No better could have been found, if we had had the The occasion was at once glad and meditati the atmosphere suited the varying emotion time.

The Guards arrived at the Vauxhall static South-Western Railway a little before eleven Falling into lines four deep, and divided i three regiments, the whole brigade marc of the station in the midst of an immens which thronged around. The men were i marching order, and wore their Crimean m their breasts. With the bands playing "Hom home!" and "Auld Lang Syne!" the massive of scarlet, white, and brown, topped by th bearakin cap, moved along the Wandswi over Vauxhall-bridge, and then, turning to tl passed along the Crescent-road, New-road, M row, Millbank-street, Abingdon-atreet, by Old yard, past the Houses of Parliament, up Parl street and Whitehall, to Charing-cross. But must pause for a brief space, though the pr did not, in order to note one or two feature occasion. The usual amount of "hunting" i hibited. The flags of the various allied nation have done a good deal of duty on several o of late, displayed their rather tarnished hu parapet and window. The bells from the steeples clanged and reverberated in the up Large devices, with appropriate mottoes of w were hung forth at sundry points. The r was maintained by lines of the Life Guards Horse Guards (Blues), who looked more than gorgeous in their new uniforms, and by a deta of mounted police; and along the pavement s close ranks of the people, eager for the s; very orderly. The windows of the Houses of ment were crowded with peers, peeresses, an bers of the House of Commons; the balconie dwellings along the route, also, were throng large party was assembled at Lady Dover's; roofs of the Horse Guards, the Admiralty, other public buildings, were covered with tators.

At Charing-Cross, the sight was very into Trafalgar-square was black with human Some boys had boldly "carried" the railing; the statue of Charles I., and, making a ladde the projections of Grinling Gibbon's carved work, had writhed round the pediment at and ensconced themselves under the horse Nelson column seemed to rise out of ar of dark coats and hats; and the noble onr towards Whitehall was strongly delineated massive ramparts of broadcloth, intersperse the coloured sheen of ladies' dresses. Incorpor our journalistic selves with this same humi part, we there awaited the approach of the h the day. We stayed long and patiently; length a faint hum from the direction of th parts of Westminster betokened that the columns of the Guards wore on the road, at the people somewhere down towards the Ho Parliament were bidding them welcome with tudinous voices. It was singular to listen

slow augmentation, the gradual upswelling, of this remote announcement. At first it was little more than a vibration in the air; then a low murmur, as of gnats in the evening; then a more solid and recognisable sound; then a compound noise of tramping and shouting, growing louder and more distinct as the column grew nearer; and then the Guards were at hand. They came on, curving round the corner into the square with a grand continuous, torrent-like flow; the Grenadiers first, the Scots Fusiliers second, the Coldstreams last; each preceded by its band, while the Fusiliers, in addition, had marching before them a set of Highland pipers, who (we had reason to congratulate our ears) were not playing. At this point, the shouting was hearty, though not so universal nor massive as we had expected. Not that there was any want of interest in the gallant Guardsmen—the faces of the spectators, half joyful, half sympathetic, sufficiently attested the contrary—but the roar of voices was rather a dropping fire than a fusillade. From the window of an adjoining house, however, wreaths of laurel (“the laurel, meed of mighty conquerors”) were thrown down, and later in the day we saw one of these carried on the colours. Of the colours, we must not forget to say that their shattered and rent condition—telling plainly of the tempest of battle—excited the deepest interest; and men might be heard reminding their neighbours, as they pointed to one particular banner, that “that was the flag which was first planted on the heights of Alma.” The soldiers seemed in the most perfect health. Their bronzed faces had a thoroughly martial and manly character; and among the veterans—those few who yet survive of the original body—some noble beards and mustachios, worthy of the knights of old romance, spread forth brown and bristling from under the black bearskins, some of which, by the way, together with the coats (though these, with a very few exceptions, were the new-fashioned tunics) looked faded and weather-stained. Many of the soldiers were singularly young—mere striplings, who had probably not been long in the Crimea; but all were well-built, muscular, and gallant fellows.

From this point, the procession swept on through Cockspur-street and Pall-mall (the club-houses in the latter street affording in their balconies capital standing or sitting room for the ladies, who were radiant in silks and smiles), and, entering the Mall in St. James's Park between Marlborough House and St. James's Palace, proceeded to the residence of the sovereign. We must here borrow some details from the account in the *Times* :—

“Within the gates of the Palace, there was manifested as eager and as intense an interest as without. The balcony over the principal entrance had been prepared for the reception of her Majesty, the Royal family, and guests; and, for at least an hour before the rattle of the drums indicated the approach of the troops, the Queen herself, the King of the Belgians, several of the younger members of the Royal family, and some of the ladies and gentlemen of the suite could be seen through the windows immediately behind the balcony, eagerly watching for the appearance of the bayonets which carried the heights of Alma and withstood the flower of the Russian army at Inkerman.”

The appearance of Lord Cardigan at this spot, mounted “on that famous charger which carried him into and out of the desperate charge of Balaklava,” was hailed, according to the *Times*, “with shouts of approbation, mingled with only a few hisses.” The Duke of Cambridge and his aide-de-camp, Sir James Macdonald, were received with loud cheers. On the troops approaching Buckingham Palace,

“Her Majesty leant slightly forward over the balcony, and the satisfaction with which she welcomed her brave Guards was manifest even to those who were without the Palace gates. At the end of the Mall, the troops turned to the left, entered the south gate of the Palace, and passed under the balcony on which the Queen and the Royal party were standing to receive them. As the troops entered the enclosure, her Majesty waved a white handkerchief, and as they passed before her she further testified her pleasure at their presence, and her gratitude for their services, by bows and smiles, to which the troops responded by cheering most heartily. After the Grenadier Guards had passed from the end of the Mall, there was a slight interruption of the line of march, owing to the crowd breaking in upon the reserved space, from which the utmost exertions of the police and some Life Guards, who were stationed at that point, could not immediately drive them back. The result was that a considerable portion of the Fusiliers had to pass this point in broken formation, and then to run on in order to overtake their companions and reform the column to pass before the Queen. With this exception, the progress of the troops was uninterrupted, and this did not interfere with the order of their march before her Majesty. The three regiments marched through the enclosure, each experiencing from her Majesty the same gracious reception, and each responding with the same hearty cheers.”

The troops then proceeded to Hyde Park, where

they were reviewed by the Queen. With the exception of the space kept open for the display, the park was crowded with pedestrians (carriages and horses being excluded), and the top of the Marble Arch was also thronged.

“Awnings covered with bright pink or crimson cloth were erected on the tops of many of the houses in Park-lane, from which, and from the windows beneath, hundreds of persons commanded a view of the exciting scene, which, if it lacked the distinctness vouchsafed to a closer inspection, had an immense advantage in the magnificent *coup d'œil* which it afforded. Here and there, within the Park, a temporary scaffold, with its full complement of occupants, reared its outlines above the surrounding crowd. The fall of one of these overlaid structures unfortunately caused two women injuries, more or less severe; and just before the arrival of the Queen, a poor woman in humble life was carried away by four policemen bleeding severely from the fracture of one of her legs, occasioned, it was said, by a kick from the horse of one of the cavalry soldiers employed in keeping the ground clear. The open space assigned for the review was maintained by detachments of the Horse Guards (Blue), the 2nd Life Guards, and the 3rd Light Dragoons, stationed at intervals along the lines, and under the command respectively of Colonel Forrester, Colonel Williams, and Colonel Unett; and in this duty they were assisted by a large body of the Metropolitan Police, acting under the personal superintendence of Sir Richard Mayne and Captain Labalmondier. Lord Hardinge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, was prevented being present at the ceremony by the accident he met with at Aldershot on Monday, and from which he is but slowly recovering. The Quartermaster-General, Sir Richard Airey, was also unavoidably absent, owing to a mishap which has afflicted him with partial blindness.”

The technical details of the review we need not repeat, while recording that it passed off with the utmost enthusiasm; but two incidents of the day—one ludicrous, the other touching—we must add from the columns out of which we have already quoted :—

“Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Lady Grey, remained for some time among the crowd, excluded from the space around the saluting point, and it was not until he appealed in a good-humoured way to some gentlemen inside the barrier, in attendance from three of the morning newspapers, one of whom he recognized, and to all of whom his person was well known, that the Home Secretary was relieved from a position with the novelty of which he himself appeared not a little amused.

“After the Queen retired from the Park, an incident of singular interest occurred, for which none seemed to have been prepared. A vast crowd of the humbler classes, who had been pent up for several hours behind the barriers along the northern side of the enclosure, spurning all further attempts at control or resistance by the cavalry and police who kept the ground clear, broke the ranks at a vulnerable point, and, shouting with a wild kind of delirium, rushed at full speed towards the Crimean heroes, who were still formed in squares, and seemed not a little at a loss to account for this ebullition of popular enthusiasm. But the long-cherished desire of hundreds to meet among the troops relatives and friends whom they had not seen for so long an interval of time, and who had undergone vicissitudes and privations and earned renown in the defence of their country, explained it all, and, with this spontaneous and touching exhibition, the spectacle terminated, which will long live in the memory of all who witnessed it.”

Among the incidents of the day, it may be mentioned that Lord Rokeby, according to the *Daily News*, “recognized amongst the spectators a Crimean soldier in plain clothes, who had lost one arm, and whom he warmly shook by the hand. Here and there, too, was to be seen a weeping parent or relative, in whose mind this ovation but too keenly re-awakened sorrow for those whom the casualties of war had taken away for ever.” The same paper also notices “the presence of a little dog, led by a string by one of the Sappers, and said to have passed through the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, and to have figured in many a brush with the enemy.”

#### THE AMERICAN ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

A LARGE number of American gentlemen (upwards of one hundred), and a smaller number of English gentlemen, met on Friday week, July 4th, at the Star and Garter, Richmond, to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence. The host was Mr. Peabody, a gentleman from the United States, who, since the year 1850, has been in the habit of commemorating the great event in his country's history by bringing together, in festal amity, natives both of the old and the new lands, and thus obliterating those feelings of jealousy and soreness, the presence of which has already done much mischief to the true interests of the world, and the softening down of whose intensity is particularly needed at the present moment. The grand dining hall was fitted up for the occasion with busts of the

Queen and of Washington, the American eagle, the standards of England and of the United States, and other appropriate decorations. Mr. Peabody took the chair shortly after seven o'clock, supported on the right by the American minister, Mr. Dallas, and on the left by Mr. William Brown, M.P. for Liverpool.

After dinner, Mr. Peabody, producing two cups, one of English fabric, the other of American oak, said, “These cups of love and peace, filled from the same fountain of good cheer, I send, one to the East and the other to the West; and, when they meet in the circling bound, may they pass with the touch of friendship.” (Cheers.) The two cups were then passed round; Mr. Peabody drinking to the guests from each State of the Union separately, and afterwards to those from “Old England and her Colonies.” He next proposed the toast of “The day we celebrate,” which was received with loud acclamations. “Her Majesty the Queen” was afterwards toasted, Mr. Peabody observing that he had never yet known an American who would not drink that toast with as much enthusiasm as the most loyal of the Queen's subjects. The toast was received with great cheering, and was followed by “The President of the United States,” also warmly honoured. Captain Mackinnon, R.N., proposed “The Memory of Washington,” which was drunk standing and in silence. “The health of his Excellency, the American Minister,” was proposed, amidst loud cheers, by Mr. William Brown, M.P., and acknowledged by Mr. Dallas in an eloquent address, in the course of which he observed :— “We are, as a country, but eighty years of age; we are at this moment honoured by the presence of one of the leading men of America, General Mercer, who is only one year younger than his own country (Cheers); but, notwithstanding the youth of our country, how justly proud may we be of her! (Cheers.) At the time of her birth, she was a puny creature, sickly, feeble, diminutive. Look at her now! (Cheers.) She then contained but 2,500,000 people. Her population is now 27,000,000! Her territory was then a margin of the Atlantic. It is now an immense continent! Her wealth was then comparative poverty. Her resources are now actually exhaustless!” Of these facts, he thought that England had as much reason to be proud as the United States, seeing that English blood has formed the main stock of the American people. Alluding to the present differences between the two nations, he observed :— “Two brave men are equally fearless of each other; one will never yield to the other on a point of honour, and therefore they sometimes come into collision. Two merchants pursuing the same course of adventure will sometimes find their interests clash. The spirit of the press, too, which in free countries should ever be free, often brings on a state of feeling which requires to be dealt with by the wisest and most conciliatory measures. (Loud cheers.) It is a matter of sincere regret, but perhaps it is in the order of Providence, that the freest nations are not always the sincerest friends. (Hear, hear.) I cordially concurred in the first, second, and third toasts that were proposed. With regard to the second, permit me to observe that, if there is one feature of the American character more prominent than another, it is the heartiness with which they receive the toast of the lady whose name is always foremost in the hearts of Englishmen. (Loud cheers.) I ask my countrymen, who are acquainted with the universal spirit of America, who know the extent to which we carry our civilization, whether we do not always drink a double bumper to the ladies in preference to the gentlemen.” (Cheers and laughter.)

General Cadwalader, in proposing the toast—“Great Britain and the United States; frank intercourse, cordial friendship, and perpetual peace between them,” took occasion to remark that he believed the public press in England could hold in its hand the key to the American heart, and that he felt assured, if the Queen were to visit Canada, and to return by way of the United States, she would be received with the utmost enthusiasm. Several other toasts followed; and, in the course of a speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Cameron, of Canada, that gentleman dilated on the difference between the conduct of England to her colonies now and at a former period. “England,” he said, “has made Canada the anomaly of an independent dependency. She allowed her to pass her own laws of trade and navigation, nay, even to make her own treaties, as witness the Reciprocity Treaty—(Cheers)—which had already increased the export trade of Canada five hundred-fold.”

The company separated shortly before twelve o'clock. The national airs of the two countries were played at intervals during the evening.

#### AMERICA.

THE Presidential nominations and canvassings form the chief subjects of interest in the United States at the present time. The names now put forward for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency are:—For President, Democratic, James Buchanan, Pennsylvania; Republican, John C. Fremont, California; Know-Nothing, Millard Fillmore, New York; Know-Nothing Bolters, N. P. Banks, jun., Massachusetts; Know-Nothing Sub-Bolters, R. F. Stockton, New Jersey; Abolition, Gerritt Smith, New York. For Vice-President, J. C. Brecken-

ridge, Kentucky; W. L. Dayton, New Jersey; A. J. Donelson, Tennessee; W. F. Johnston, Pennsylvania; Kenneth Raynor, North Carolina; S. M. Farland, Pennsylvania.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Lakeman ("Nigger Worshipper"), of New York, had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill, amending the act of 1818, prohibiting the introduction or importation of slaves.—A joint resolution appropriating 40,000 dollars for the purchase of the British Arctic exploring ship *Resolute* had passed. It is designed to refit the vessel, and restore her to the English Government.—General Gadsden has arrived in Washington with the new treaty and convention with Mexico.

The Hon. James J. Strang, commonly called "King Strang," the leader and prophet of the Mormons located on Beaver Islands, has been shot by two of his followers, and received injuries from which he is not likely to recover. Strang was the ruling spirit among the Mormons, a large number of whom are Welsh.—It is said that a communication has just been received in Nicaragua from the Government of Costa Rica, in which the latter State acknowledges the Government of President Rivas and General Walker, puts forward its conviction that the war is at an end, and offers to become responsible for all the expense. Considering the recent critical situation of Walker, and the successes of the Costa Rican army, this intelligence must be regarded as doubtful. Information has been received that the Guatemala army of two thousand men has been ordered to invade Nicaragua. From Kansas, we hear that Colonel Sumner, to quote from a letter from Westport, dated June 17th, "has put the California and Santa Fé routes, and all the principal roads leading through Kansas, under blockade. He has driven Buford, Jones, Shelby, and all leading emigrants desirous of becoming peaceable settlers, out of the territory." An attempt has been made to murder the new sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. Three men went to his house at night, fired through the window at his bed, and broke open the door, when the sheriff shot one through the body, and the rest escaped. A band of Chenesen Indians, near Fort Kearney, having joined a party of Sioux, have proclaimed war. One white man has been killed.

Great excitement prevails in the city of Mexico, owing to some differences between the Congress and Cabinet with respect to the reorganization of the Privy Council. The arrival of the Spanish squadron at Vera Cruz has also created no little commotion. The Cabinet positively refuses to receive the new Spanish minister as long as his demands are backed by the presence of a fleet of vessels of war. An alliance with the United States is advocated by many. Generals Santa Anna and Woll have been published as deserters by the military commission. The Jesuits are about to be deprived of their property, and the decree of Santa Anna for their restoration is to be revoked. Cuba is quiet.

In reply to a letter from sympathizers in Charleston, accompanying the present of a cane, Mr. Brooks (the ruffian who was very properly turned out of the House of Representatives for his cowardly assault on Mr. Sumner) writes as follows:—"S. S. Farrar, Esq.—My dear Sir,—I beg to tender my respectful acknowledgments to yourself and the gentlemen associated with you, for the handsome cane received a few days since by express. The act which you are pleased to commend was the result of a sense of duty—a duty which either of my colleagues would have cheerfully performed, had they been in my precise situation. I accept the Palmetto cane as an evidence of the generosity of my friends in Charleston, and not for any merit of my own. I have the honour to be, respectfully and truly, your friend and servant, P. S. BROOKS." The modest Brooks, it will be seen, says that the cane is not sent to him "for any merit of his own." Assuredly he here speaks the truth, and every honest man will for once agree with him.

Two private or personal "difficulties" are reported in the New York papers. John S. Bradford, a broker, was "cowhided" in the streets by Benjamin Wood, brother of the Mayor. The latter struck the former a fearful blow across the face, gashing the flesh to a great depth. A struggle ensued, and continued until the friends of the combatants separated them. The other affair was at Holmesville, where one V. E. M'London, an attorney-at-law, attacked a Dr. H. J. Smith with a knife, and cut him seriously about the face and neck. Smith then fired four times with his revolver, which took but little effect; and so the matter seems to have terminated. "The parties," says the *New York Times*, "are gentlemen of character, and very much esteemed."

The Kansas Investigating Committee have closed their labours at the Astor-house, New York, and left for Washington. The object of their short session was to procure authentic evidence relative to the doings of the Massachusetts *Temperance Aid Society*, about which there had been a good deal of dispute. For this purpose, witnesses were telegraphed from Boston, and testimony pertaining to the subject was taken from Amos A. Lawrence, Ed. Thayer, and G. P. Lowry. Governor A. H. Reeder furnished the committee with some evidence in regard to other subjects connected with the investigation.

## OUR CIVILIZATION.

### QUARRELSOME LOVERS.

An action for breach of promise of marriage has been tried in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Woodfine, a brewer at Hornchurch, in Essex, paid court to a Miss Smith, the daughter of a retired clerk in the Audit Office. The suit was accepted, and the wedding-day fixed. Suddenly, Mr. Woodfine said the ceremonial must be postponed for various causes; and, upon being questioned, it turned out that he was offended because, as he supposed, invitations had not been sent to certain relations of his, a Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. He was told that invitations had been sent; on which he apologized, and fixed another day for the wedding. Again he broke off the engagement, saying that his mother had been neglected; and, an interview having taken place between the fond couple (previous to which Mr. Woodfine locked Miss Smith's father into another room), the gentleman proposed that the marriage should take place privately, and that none of Miss Smith's family should ever cross his doorway. If this were agreed to, Mr. Woodfine's mother would "forgive" Miss Smith. So insulting a proposal was of course rejected, and the courtship came to an end. It appeared that Mr. Woodfine, though wealthy, was of humble origin; and it was sought to be shown, in cross-examination, that Miss Smith and her family conducted themselves with insulting haughtiness to the relations of the young lady's suitor. Mr. Smith himself stated, in his examination in chief, that when Mr. Woodfine, on the day that he locked him in, called him "a fool, a liar, a place-man, and a clerk," and at the same time shook his fist at him, he retorted that he should be ashamed to say what his (Mr. Woodfine's) father and grandfather were. It was also suggested in the cross-examination that Miss Smith had spoken of some of Mr. Woodfine's connexions as "vulgar relations;" but this was denied by the young lady's sister. According to the evidence of another witness, Mr. Woodfine had said that Miss Smith had told him "she could look like a very devil;" and the gentleman's mother disapproved of her because, as she alleged, she was "extravagant and ill-tempered." The Attorney-General (who appeared for the defence) pleaded for moderate damages; but the jury gave 3000l.

**THE MURDER BY A SPANIARD.**—The Spanish seaman, Bernardo Henriquez, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of one of his countrymen, and who was sentenced to death, has received the clemency of the Crown. An order was received on Saturday at Newgate, commuting the capital sentence to transportation for twenty years.

**CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.**—The July session commenced on Monday, when the first case was that of Oscar Kingston and Benjamin Allen Howard, the two Americans who were arrested between two and three months ago on a charge of plundering hotels. The facts of these cases were related in the *Leader* of April 26th. Kingston was found guilty of stealing, and Howard of receiving, the money, which, in the case brought before the Recorder, was the property of Mr. James Sandiland, a solicitor. They have been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Henry Stevens pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a large amount of property from a jeweller's shop in Mark-lane, about six o'clock in the evening, and with using murderous violence towards the shop-keeper. He was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.—John and William George Wilson, described as drapers, were found Not Guilty of receiving a quantity of stolen goods, though knowing the same to have been stolen.—John Dugan, a coal-whipper, was convicted of a savage assault on John Dwyer, and of biting off a part of his nose. He was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.—John Simpson was found guilty of assaulting a Scotch seaman, named William Falconer, after having tried to cheat him by betting.—Edward Towers, Henry Horwood, and William Fleckhar, have been tried for the singular burglary at the house of Mrs. Humphreys, an old lady living at Stamford Hill, on the 24th of last April, the particulars of which we have already published. John Peyton was charged at the same time with receiving part of the plunder. The jury gave a verdict of Guilty against Fleckhar, and acquitted the rest. Sentence of death was recorded. The trial lasted eleven hours.—Herbert Croft Ryland, a clerk, has been acquitted on a charge of forging and uttering a cheque for 555l.—John Wilson, a prisoner in Coldbath Fields Gaol, has been found guilty of a murderous assault on William Middleton, a warder. He was proved to be an old offender, and was sentenced to transportation for twenty years.—William Coombes has been acquitted of a charge of setting fire to a building; and Keziah Osman, a widow, has been found Not Guilty of attempting to murder her illegitimate child, by throwing it down a privy. It appeared probable that the child fell down accidentally at its birth.

**THE TRIAL OF MR. SMARK** for the manslaughter of a patient in the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, has been postponed to the next session of the Central Criminal Court.

**MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.**—The July General Quarter Sessions began on Monday.—Hannah Knox, a young

married woman, was sentenced to eight months' labour for beating an infant placed under her with a bamboo stick. She pleaded that she was worse for drink.—A little boy, named Alfred, was charged with stealing a number of brass and Samuel Neile, a marine storeshop keeper, caused of receiving the property, knowing it to be stolen. The Assistant-Judge sentenced the boy to years' hard labour, with the view to his being the Reformatory Institution at Redhill. As he observed that, duly considering the character received, the recommendation to mercy of the fact of the wife having had a share in the trade he should pass upon him as light a sentence as assistively could for such an offence; that sent six months' hard labour.

**ASSIZES.**—Maria Tarrant, a young married woman was tried at the Oxford Assizes on a charge of inflicting her infant by smashing in its skull. The woman who lived apart from her husband, was found and sentenced to death. During this trial, beside the judge were crowded with ladies, most being in their teens.—Joseph Burton, a young twenty-eight, has been sentenced at the North Assizes to four years' penal servitude for a crime committed on an aged and infirm woman.

**SEDUCTION AND MANSLAUGHTER.**—William a brass-founder, living in Ray-street, Clerkenwell, home one day and finding his wife in company with another man, with whom, it was but too clear, she had had carnal intercourse, took up a flower-pot, and flung it at the woman's head, after previously beating the man, turning him out of doors. The woman, in the course of about a week, died in hospital from tetanus, arising from injuries to the head, inflamed by drunkenness. She was tried on Thursday at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of killing her; but he was acquitted. During the trial, the adulterer (who bore the Cornish name of Tregurtha) was examined, and was a carpenter living in Peter's-terrace, Saffron Hill. He admitted that the disordered state of Mrs. T's clothes had been caused by his conduct, she having been seduced into the room.

**A RIOT IN CHURCH.**—Ann Stirling, a middle-aged married woman, was charged at Bow-street with a disturbance in the church of St. Clement Danes, when her husband had gone to the church with his two daughters, the children of one of whom were to be christened. She, who was the stepmother of the young woman, who was not invited; so, like the malignant fairy in nursery stories, she determined to destroy the happiness of the persons concerned, and to interrupt the ceremony. She therefore drank to excess; entered the church, and, in the middle of the service, began abusing the young ladies. The sexton remonstrated; but she sprang on the unmarried daughter, pulled her bonnet off, scratched her face, and struck her several times. She was given into custody; and before the magistrate she admitted that she had had "a little and added, that "she couldn't tell what moves she would kick up a row." She was fined 3l.

**GAROTTE ROBBERIES.**—These atrocious outrages have become one of the features of the times. Another was brought before the Marlborough-street magistrates on Monday, when George Cooper and John Manly were charged with throttling Joseph Martin, a bricklayer, in Rupert-street, Haymarket, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. The circumstances were very similar to those of previous cases, and the accused were committed for trial. The reporters in the daily papers were present:—"The locality of Rupert-street appears infested with bad characters. This is the second case of garotting from the same street within a week, and the place is close to the *café* where Foschini stabbed persons."

**QUEER?—FOOL OR KNAVE?**—A youth of seventeen, apparently the son of a respectable mechanic, was charged at Warship-street with throwing stones at a railway train at Kingsland. It appeared that this was one of common occurrence. The young man pleaded his guilt; but, as the facts were clearly established against him, he was fined forty shillings.

**POLICE LAW.**—A singular exposition of police law was made a few days ago by a constable at Bow-street police-office, who charged a young man, named Laddlow, with so serious an assault on a brother constable that the latter was confined to the hospital. The man who gave evidence said that, finding Laddlow brutally ill-treating the other constable, he went up to him and attempted to run away. When he attempted to run away, the officer took out his truncheon, struck the man, and ultimately secured him. Mr. A'Beckett, the magistrate, asked if he was directed to knock any one who might want to run away. He answered affirmatively. "From whom did you receive orders?" asked Mr. A'Beckett. The policeman received them from the Commissioners, and the man was committed to the prison. The prisoner added, would have escaped had he not been taken. Mr. A'Beckett thought the case was one for inquiry into both the accused man, and the constable who assaulted, were seriously hurt. The prisoner was for some time remanded.

**AN INFURIATED BUILDER.**—Mr. George St.

builder at Bow, was charged at Worship-street with assaulting and threatening the life of Mr. Bartram Hooper, a gentleman living in the same neighbourhood. Smith, who was engaged in building some houses near Bow, having missed some timber from the works, accused Mr. Hooper's servants of stealing it, and insisted on searching them. Mr. Hooper refused to let him do this, upon which Smith went away. At five o'clock the same afternoon, when Mr. Hooper was walking out, he was met by Smith, who rushed at him in such a threatening manner, that he thought fit to make a hasty retreat. He was followed by the other man, against whose violence he defended himself, as well as he could, with his walking-stick. As it was, he believed he should have received some serious personal injury if some of his neighbours had not come to his assistance, and enabled him to get into his own house. About eight o'clock on the evening of the same day, Smith, accompanied by one of his workmen, presented himself at the window of Mr. Hooper's house with a double-barrelled gun, and after using the coarsest language, threatened to shoot Mr. Hooper if he could catch sight of him. Being alarmed by his behaviour, Mr. Hooper sent for a policeman, and gave Smith into custody. In his defence, the latter alleged that he had received much the largest share of provocation; that, when he merely mentioned the loss of his timber to Mr. Hooper, that gentleman not only violently abused him and had him locked up for a night, but beat him with his stick so furiously that his head, arms, and body were greatly injured. As regarded the gun, Smith said that it was not loaded, and that he had merely used it in a fit of excitement to frighten Mr. Hooper from committing any further acts of violence towards him. The magistrate ordered Smith to enter into recognizances of 100*l.* for his future peaceable conduct.

**ASSAULT.**—Two brothers, named James and Jeremiah Callaghan, were charged at the Westminster police court with having committed a savage assault upon George Beck, a fishmonger in Great Chapel-street, Westminster, and likewise on his wife, who, being pregnant, is so much injured that she has been confined to her bed ever since. A dispute arose between the prisoners and Beck respecting the purchase of some pickled eels, which the former refused to let the men have unless they paid him at once, as they owed for some already. At this, one of the prisoners became very violent, and broke several saucers that were on the counter; and, when Beck threatened to give him in custody, he and his brother seized hold of him, threw him to the ground, and commenced kicking him. Mrs. Beck, seeing her husband thus ill-used, came to his assistance, when the ruffians assaulted her with equal violence, and then recommenced attacking Beck. The magistrate remanded the prisoners for a week, in order to ascertain the result of the injuries inflicted on Mrs. Beck.

**THE TRIAL OF DOWE.**—The trial of William Dowe, for the murder of his wife, by the administration of strychnine, is fixed for next Wednesday, the 16th inst. Dowe's conduct since his committal to York Castle has been characterized by stolidity and equanimity, amounting almost to indifference. He looks forward with some impatience to his trial, as to a time when he shall be relieved from all future anticipations. Whether the plea of insanity, as generally reported, will be set up, remains to be seen. The trial is expected to last three or four days.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN YORKSHIRE.**—Two cases of highway robbery, accompanied by savage violence, have come before the attention of the West Riding magistrates at Bradford. In the second case, the attack seems likely to terminate fatally. Thomas Gilmour, a brush hawker, is the injured man. He had quarrelled with some men at a public-house; but they subsequently drank together, and Gilmour then left. The men overtook him, knocked him down, and seriously maltreated him. They robbed him of four shillings (all the money he had), kicked him all over, and then one of them, exclaiming, "I'll give him his death blow," gave him another kick with all his force in the side. He lies in a very precarious state. The ruffians concerned in both attacks have been committed for trial.

**A CASE FOR THE LAWYERS.**—The case of Mr. Alexander Campbell, the alleged son of Captain and Mrs. Campbell, came again before the law courts on Tuesday. It will be recollected that Mrs. Campbell, when a very old woman, married again, unknown to her son, who, on her death, found that a certain Mr. Corley, the husband, had a life interest in a large part of the old lady's property. His right to this was disputed by Mr. Campbell; but it was confirmed by an action at law, as related in the *Leader* a few months since. An action was now brought in the Court of Common Pleas by Mr. Campbell against Mr. Corley for "maintenance of suits." Evidence was given to show that Mr. Corley had subjected Mr. Campbell to vexatious and expensive litigations, by instigating certain parties to originate suits in Chancery under the plea of the plaintiff's illegitimacy. One of these persons, a Mr. H. S. Thew, gave evidence, and it would appear that he entered into a kind of conspiracy with Corley against Mr. Campbell, but that he failed. He gave a singular account of himself in cross-examination:—"I went to America in early life. I have been in the

police. I was at one time a coal-merchant. This was in 1821 or 1822. I was a tobacconist in Reading. I was then a schoolmaster in Somers-town for about six months. Then I filled the situation of foreman to my father-in-law, in Tottenham-court-road. I was again a tobacconist in Marylebone for six weeks; then in Homer-street; then I was a police-constable for nine months; after that I dealt in old clothes in Monmouth-street; then a broker in Marylebone; then clerk to an envelope-case maker for thirteen years, until this unfortunate bill brought me to a backkitchen in Paddington." The defence was that Mr. Corley had reason to doubt Mr. Campbell's legitimacy, and that Mr. Campbell forced his mother, by his bad usage of her, to seek protection in another marriage. To prove the latter assertion, the plaintiff was severely cross-examined, when he made these admissions:—"My mother resided with me at Plumstead. I wrote a letter saying my mother was not to have grapes and milk when there. I may have pushed my mother. I pushed her out of the brewhouse once. I pulled her cap off because it had pink trimmings, and put it on to the fire in my own parlour. I may have pushed one of my servants down on the occasion of a disturbance in the brewhouse. I took a wheel off my mother's carriage. I put out the kitchen fire myself. After I had refused to admit my mother to my house, I sent a carriage for her to the Norfolk Hotel. I introduced Susan Mercer, a young woman from Edinburgh, to her as my wife. I came across her, and she did not want to leave me." The jury found a verdict for Mr. Campbell, for 562*l.*, the whole amount of costs proved.

**ANOTHER INSURANCE CASE.**—A third action has been brought against an insurance-office in connexion with a policy on the life of the late Mr. Joddrell, who drank himself to death. The office in this case was the Medical and Invalid; and the defence, as in the former cases (which were reported in this journal of the 21st ult.), was that Mr. Joddrell had had *delirium tremens*, and that the office was not informed of the state of his health. A verdict was found for the company.

**JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.**—A nurseryman, named John Cole, has nearly murdered a young servant girl, living at Howley-place Villas, Paddington. The two had been engaged to be married, but there was a disagreement, and the girl, Emily Luker, said she should like to break off the match. In a letter which Cole wrote to her after this, he told her to remember the case of Batés, who had been convicted of murder at Southampton. About half-past nine o'clock on Monday night, he went to the garden-gate in Howley-place Villas, rang, and brought up Emily Luker. He then pointed a horse-pistol at her. A boy who was delivering a parcel at the time seized hold of the weapon, but it was wrested from his hand, and, when the lad jumped aside, was discharged into the young woman's face. She fell, with a loud scream, and was carried into the house bleeding. Cole escaped, and, going to the nearest police station, gave himself up, saying, "I have shot somebody. I have committed murder." He added that he had tried the pistol three times the day before; that he had put as many stones in it as would kill three persons; and that he had told the young woman before that he would "do for her." On being searched, there was found in his possession a canister containing gunpowder, a number of pebbles, some percussion-caps, some letters that had passed between him and the young woman, and two books—one, the *Gentleman's Letter-writer*, and the other, the *Lady's Letter-writer*. On being asked before the magistrate what he had to say, he answered, "I am very sorry, but it is all her own fault. She has ruined my mind completely. I asked her for an honourable letter. I wished to speak to her as a friend, but she prevented me. She has allowed people to trample me under their feet." This statement was evidently made under very excited feelings. He was remanded. So critical was the position of the young woman, that Mr. Broughton was called up during the night of Monday to receive her deposition at the hospital. One eye is quite destroyed, and the other greatly injured.

**SUSPECTED MURDER.**—Mr. Samuel Stocker, civil engineer, has been found dead near St. Giles's Church. It is supposed he was waylaid and murdered. The jury have returned an open verdict, for want of evidence.

**ALLEGED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.**—John Antony Brown, a labourer, has died at Birdsmoregate, near Bridport, under circumstances that throw suspicion on his wife. He was found with his skull fractured, and the story of the wife is to the effect that this was probably done by a vicious horse. Various circumstances render this unlikely; and the coroner's jury accordingly brought in a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

**QUIETING DRUNKEN HUSBANDS.**—A woman named Betsy M'Mullen has been charged with killing her husband, James M'Mullen, a flour dealer at Bolton, by administering to him a medicine composed of tartarized antimony. A coroner's inquest has been held, when it appeared that the man and his wife, who were both of very intemperate habits, went together one night to a public-house in the town, where they had a quarrel, in the course of which the woman threw a rolling-pin and a carving-knife at her husband, the latter of which

cut his wrist. Previous to this, the maid-servant of M'Mullen had frequently seen her mistress mix a white powder with her master's food, and had also been repeatedly sent out of the kitchen while the dinner was being got ready. This white powder Mrs. M'Mullen likewise put, on one occasion, into some medicine which M'Mullen afterwards took, and which made him very sick; and once she mixed it in some of his tea. On the night of their quarrel at the public-house, the servant girl, who had accompanied them, undressed her mistress and put her to bed, when she found some more of the same powder in the pocket of her gown. After the death of M'Mullen, several bottles and jars, the latter containing a portion of his liver and kidney, were sent to an analytical chemist in Bolton, and in both of them, especially in the kidney, he found strong traces of antimony. Mr. Simpson, a grocer and druggist at Deansgate, stated that he often sold emetic powders made up of cream of tartar and tartarized antimony, of the latter of which there was about four or five grains. He knew Mrs. M'Mullen from being a customer at his shop. She purchased groceries, but he did not remember that he had ever served her himself. The emetic powders were called "quietness." Women always came for the powders, and they usually said that their husbands had been drinking. He did not remember ever selling one of these powders to a man.

The Jury, after retiring for five-and-twenty minutes, returned the following verdict:—"We are unanimously of opinion that the deceased Daniel M'Mullen's death has been occasioned or accelerated by antimony wilfully administered by his wife, Betsy M'Mullen; and we also express our disapprobation of the indiscriminate dispensing of such medicines." Mrs. M'Mullen was then committed, upon the coroner's warrant, for trial at the Assizes. A Bolton chemist has written to the *Times*, to deny that the custom of selling quieting mixtures to women with drunken husbands is common.

**DAVIDSON'S DIVORCE.**—The bill for this purpose (on the ground of adultery) has been read a second time in the House of Lords. Mr. Davidson had taken his wife, at her request, to Paris, to see the Exhibition. She was only to stay a week, but at the end of that time she refused to go back, saying she had become a Roman Catholic, and would not be exposed to the scoffs of her relatives. Mr. Davidson, being obliged to return to England, left her in the charge of a lady's-maid, who soon communicated to her master the fact of Mrs. Davidson receiving visits from a M. Emile Lalouette, with whom the lady had carried on a secret correspondence before and after her marriage. The lady's-maid, in giving evidence, said she told Mr. Davidson that she believed religion had nothing to do with his wife's staying in Paris. She admitted, in cross-examination, that she had written a letter to Mrs. Davidson, in which she said: "There is One above who knows you are innocent;" but this was "to comfort her," because she was "so young."

IRELAND.

**MR. JAMES SADLEIR.**—It is now said that Mr. James Sadleir, M.P., has gone, not to America, but to Sweden or Norway, where, in the absence of an international law, he is safe from arrest. At any rate, he is not to be found in Ireland. He has not had the decency, however, to vacate his seat.

**THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AND THE IRISH ATTORNEY-GENERAL.**—The Master of the Rolls, on Monday morning, made some observations in connexion with the Government and the case of James Sadleir. He said:—"May I now inquire, on the part of the public, whether informations have been sworn with respect to the facts disclosed in this case? If so, have any effectual or *bona fide* steps been taken to make any of the parties implicated amenable? Is it intended to prefer a bill of indictment at the next Clonmel Assizes, where some of the overt acts were committed? I have reason to believe that not a copy of an affidavit or any document was obtained, by the direction of the law advisers of the Government, of the Master's-office, or from the official manager, until on or after the 20th of June, the day I gave judgment in this case; though long prior to that date I had called attention to the fact that the Government had made no sign, notwithstanding the notoriety of the frauds of the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank. If the Irish Government were ignorant of all the details, it was their own fault. . . . I shall only add that, if no *bona fide* proceedings be taken at the next Clonmel Assizes, the result will be that the duty of a Privy Councillor, and the nature and meaning of the oath, will probably meet with more discussion than the Irish Government may be aware of." His Honour concluded by expressing a strong opinion against the conduct of the Master in Chancery (Murphy), who, it seems, had examined James Sadleir in his private chamber, no person being present but the official manager and his counsel and solicitor.

**THE LORD LIEUTENANT** has paid a visit to Limerick. Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, the political exile, reached Dublin on Tuesday afternoon, and took up his temporary residence at the Shelburne Hotel, St. Stephen's Green. He is in excellent health, and apparently in good spirits.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

ANOTHER protest against the "project of law" which seeks to indemnify the members of the Orleans family for the seizure of their property has appeared. It is signed by the Princess Clementine, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, a daughter of Louis Philippe, and is addressed to M. Bocher, the agent of the family. The communication runs thus:—"I learn from the newspapers, Sir, that the Emperor has just proposed to the Legislative Body to vote a sum of 600,000fr. Rente for the children of the Princesses, daughters of Louis Philippe. I lose no time in declaring that the Prince, my husband, and myself, have made no compromise with the Government of Louis Napoleon, have claimed no favour, no indemnification. Since the decrees of the 22nd of January, which despoiled my brothers, the children of my sisters, and myself, of the heritage of my fathers, I have taken every opportunity of protesting against that violation of my rights. I have claimed the property which was guaranteed to me by my marriage contract, the property which had been left to me by the King, my well-beloved father. I asked for justice: I demand it still.—Believe, &c., CLEMENTINE D'ORLEANS, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg." It has been remarked with some surprise that the Princess refers to the present ruler of France as "the Emperor," and it is noticeable that she does not refuse the money, but seems to regard it as an instalment of what is due to her.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes the official returns of the casualties sustained by the French army in the East, from the first landing of the troops in Turkey on the 1st May, 1854, to the 30th March, 1856, the date of the conclusion of peace. These returns include the men who died from illness, and those who fell in the field. Their number amounted to 62,492—namely, officers of all ranks, 1284; non-commissioned officers and corporals, 4403; and soldiers, 56,805. The Imperial Guard lost 2194 killed, one-half of whom belonged to the 1st and 2nd Voltigeurs. The Artillery, consisting of batteries supplied by the 17 regiments, had 5066 dead; the 12 battalions of Foot Chasseurs, 4426; the three regiments of Zouaves, 2734; the two regiments of the Foreign Legion, 1853; the Algerian Riflemen, 307; the Engineers, 820; and the 12 regiments of Cavalry, 1571. The remaining casualties befel the 50 regiments of Infantry of the Line. Fourteen generals perished, 20 officers of the staff, five military intendants, 70 medical officers, and 12 chaplains.

A vast quantity of military stores has been consumed in a fire which broke out towards the latter end of last week in the Commissariat hay-stores at Marseilles.

The interview between the Emperors of France and Austria is again talked of, but the *Moniteur* denies its truth.

M. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction, has died suddenly at Ems, while talking with M. Magne, his colleague. He had been taking a bath a few minutes before. Though only in the forty-sixth year of his age, he had recently been subject to fainting fits.

The Emperor has declined, with many expressions of thanks, the offer made by the Municipal Council of Nantes of the old palace of the Dukes of Brittany in that town, as a residence for the Imperial Prince. His reason for declining is that the outlay necessary for the purpose would be too heavy for the town, especially after the recent overflow of the Loire.

A struggle is now in progress between the Free-Traders and the advocates of "protection to native industry." Very similar to that which divided political opinion in England a few years ago. The origin of this contest of theories is to be found in the bill for the revision of the French Customs Tariff which was introduced before the close of the Legislative session, but which experienced so much opposition that it was ordered to stand over to the next session.

Some surprise has been felt that the Archbishop of Paris has not been made a Cardinal by the Pope, on the occasion of the baptism of the young Prince. It is said to have been the intention of the Pope to confer this honour; but he was dissuaded by Cardinal Antonicelli, whom the Archbishop had offended by remonstrating against his policy while at Rome in 1854.

The harvest has commenced in Provence and other parts of the South, and wherever it has not been injured by the late floods, it is ample and in good condition. The vines are again very healthy.

An Austrian officer, walking past the telegraph station at Glogovo, which is under the control of the French, took offence at the sentinel neglecting to salute him. He reproved the man with much warmth, and was answered so cavalierly that he beat the offender with his cane, and forced him to take refuge in his quarters. About an hour after this a body of fifty Austrian soldiers, commanded, it is said, by a corporal, arrived on the spot and demanded that the French soldier should be given up to them. His comrades, who only amounted to some ten or a dozen, felt they had no choice but to comply, and the wretched man was killed on the spot. The French Colonel, as soon as he heard of the event, made an energetic remonstrance to the Austrian commandant, in consequence of which the Austrian officer was

arrested. A diplomatic correspondence between the French and Austrian Governments ensued, and a despatch received in Paris states that Count Buol promises that punishment shall be inflicted upon all parties to the murder. The French Government has granted a pension to the family of the murdered man.

The shares in the Vienna-Salzburg railway were issued on the 23rd ult., and almost the whole of the first instalment of 30 per cent. was rapidly paid into the hands of the Credit Bank, which acts as the agent of the company. That bank has offered pecuniary assistance, should it be required, on very advantageous terms; but it has not been asked for.

The Italian army is being reinforced, though secretly. Troops have been sent in forced marches from Milan to the Po; but it is not known what has led to such a movement. The troops have a pontoon train with them. It is said that the Sardinians will intervene in Parma as soon as the Austrians quit the duchy.

While the King of Greece is in Germany, the question of the succession to the Greek throne will again be brought before the protecting powers, as Prince Adalbert of Bavaria positively refuses to join the Greek Church.

RUSSIA.

A subscription has been opened at St. Petersburg for the sufferers by the inundations in France.

The Russian Government has forbidden any unauthorized person to take soundings in the waters appertaining to the Government of St. Petersburg. This order has arisen from the fact of a foreigner having recently been observed making investigations of this nature on the banks of the Neva.

A fresh plan is mentioned as being now under the consideration of the Russian Government for the purpose of the gradual abolition of serfdom. This plan is described as consisting of a loan, to be raised by the Government, with the proceeds of which it would purchase serfs of the private owners, and then convert them into Crown tributaries, or, in case of their devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits, into hereditary tenants. The revenues arising from these liberated serfs, now left to follow the bent of their individual talent and capacities, with no other obligation than an obrok, or rent to be paid to the Crown, would, it is considered, amply provide for the interest and redemption of the loan.—*Times Berlin Correspondent.*

The *Invalide* has published another judgment of a court-martial, confirmed by the Emperor, which has been passed on the late paymaster of the Samuri regiment of infantry, Sub-Lieutenant Petrowski. He has been found guilty of forging a banknote, and squandering away 19,000 silver roubles out of the military chest, besides committing various other offences against the law. He is condemned to the loss of his rank and office, of his nobility and its privileges, and to undergo ten years' labour in a fortress.—*Idem.*

ITALY.

In the course of the political trials now proceeding at Naples, one of the Government witnesses, a man named Greva, notoriously addicted to every vice, confessed that he had been bribed by the Procureur-General to give evidence against the accused, and that, previous to these offers, he had been thrown into a dark and damp cell (he was already in custody for various offences), and kept without food for two days. At first, he consented to bear lying testimony against the political prisoners; but some feeling of remorse appears to have come over him, and he confessed his perjury in open court.

Alfonso Zeuli, the political prisoner at Naples, who was kept for a long time in chains, though in a dying state, has at length been removed to an hospital. But it is to be feared that this tardy "mercy" has been shown too late. The poor victim is rapidly sinking.

Great commotion has been observable in the northern parts of the Italian peninsula, and for a time it was feared that an outbreak was imminent; but the alarm has passed for the present. Mazzini, it is said, has spent some days in Switzerland, close to the frontiers of Italy; but finding the time not ripe for a movement, he has returned to London.

The re-establishment of amicable relations between Russia and Sardinia, interrupted ever since 1848, is now talked of.

The official *Gazette* of Parma announces the arrival at Parma, on Friday, the 4th of July, of the Marquis of Normanby, who immediately went to wait upon the Duchess.

Manin has published a letter, in which he denounces the proposal to re-establish in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies the constitution of 1812, instead of that of 1848. He has great confidence in the proposal to refuse the taxes, and adds that it would be well to publish far and wide some such declaration as this:—"The reign of law is at hand, whosoever shall have violated it must then render a strict account of his conduct. Any indulgence which might be claimed for acts done without premeditation before this notice, it will be impossible to extend to any act done after such notice. Every official, whatever his rank, who shall have lent himself in any way to violations of the law perpetrated by the government, will be required to answer therefore by his person and his fortune. The collectors of taxes will be required to pay back out of their own purses all sums of money

illegally collected; and the purchasers of articles sold to the damage of those tax-payers who refuse to pay the tax will be deemed to be, and will be treated as having, an unlawful and *mala fide* possession.' If all this were done well, and by common agreement, I am persuaded the Government would be compelled to yield without drawing a trigger. Before six months, you will have Poerio President of the Council of Ministers; or the revolution; and Victor Emmanuel proclaimed King of Italy."

"An important decision in the case of a prosecution for an offence against religion," says the *Times* Turin correspondent, "has just been given by the Criminal Court of Florence. A prisoner, who was accused of having changed his religion from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism, was defended by the Advocate Salvagnoli, who proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the civil code of Tuscany does not provide for such a case, and therefore that, though the fact of a man seceding from the established religion might be offensive to the discipline of the Church, it could not be tried by a civil court.

The Neapolitans have sent an address to Count Cavour, warmly applauding his political principles and conduct.

The King of Naples has had an interview with the Pope at Porto d'Anzio.

SPAIN.

Some cases of cholera have occurred at Seville and Huelva.

Castile is quiet, and the insurrections seem to be at an end, some disturbances in one or two places having been suppressed.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, who appears to be singularly unfortunate in his personal adventures, has just met with another accident, though it does not appear whether this was "after dinner" or not. He was staying at a villa at Glienicke while on his journey from Potsdam to Marienbad; and in this villa there is—or we ought now rather to say there was—a door formed of one single pane of glass, of great clearness, and without flaw or bubble. It was a present from the late Emperor Nicholas; and the Russian Imperial Glass Manufactory was said to be very proud of it. The King, in his shortsightedness, thinking the door was open, walked straight through it, shivering the glass to atoms, though it was about 3-16ths of an inch thick. He had just put on his undress officer's cap, the leathern peak of which protected his face. Strange to say, no injuries ensued.

Dantzic has been the scene of some disturbances, in course of which the military were called out, and three persons were injured, but none killed. The riots were occasioned by the dissatisfaction of the working orders at some changes which had been proposed by the magistracy in the constitution of the various sick funds and benevolent funds, the object of which was to place them more under the control of the municipality.

TURKEY.

A decree of the Porte orders the immediate levying of a tax of 15,000,000 francs.

There was to be, on the 5th of July, a great solemnity at Constantinople, in honour of the Allied Generals. Marshal Pelissier and General Codrington were to be presented with magnificent sabres and the cross of Medjidie in diamonds.

The Porte has fixed the amount to be paid by its non-Muslim subjects, for their exemption from military service, at 12,000,000 francs a year. This amount, however, is only temporary, until a general census of the population shall supply data for fixing it definitively.

The Austrian consul at Tenedos has been suspended from his functions, for having, by false reports, excited great alarm as to the situation of the island, and accused the Mussulmans of assassinating his son.

On the 24th of June, when the powers of the Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia expired, no resolution had been come to relative to their successors. In Moldavia, Prince Ghika has placed himself at the head of the movement, in favour of uniting the two Principalities, and neglects no means of exciting opposition to the Porte on that point.

THE LEVANT.

A commission has been appointed by the English Government for reforming the English consulates in the Levant. It originated in a memoir sent by Mr. Horaby, the English loan commissioner, to the Government.

GREECE.

The French squadron at Athens, paid due honour to King Otto on his departure from the Piræus, and also to the Queen on her return from accompanying the King. "The day after the King left," says a letter from Marseilles, "the Ministers of War and Justice, undertaking a mission foreign to their functions, and which properly belonged to an aide-de-camp of the royal household, or the Minister of Foreign Affairs, went to the French Admiral's vessel to thank him in the Queen's name for his conduct the day before. The Admiral, flattered to receive them, for he has never had any political relations with the Ministers who succeeded MM. Mavrocordato and Kalergis, being unwilling that, by indirect means, and without his previous consent, the Ministers should succeed in opening relations with him by a personal

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE RECENT LOSS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL STEAMSHIP.—An inquiry into the loss of this ship, which took place some months ago off the coast of Wigtonshire, on which occasion, though the ship was destroyed, all the passengers and the crew were saved, has been instituted by the Board of Trade. The investigation was conducted before the bench of magistrates at Stranraer. These gentlemen have given in their report which is to the effect that the cause of the accident was a dense fog, which obscured the beacon on the Scaar-Laggan Rock, so that the vessel ran on the rock; that there was a divergence from the course intended to be steered, and that this probably arose from a deviation of the compasses; that the master is therefore acquitted of blame; that he exhibited promptitude and judgment, coolness and decision, in his conduct after the ship struck; that the compasses seem not to have been satisfactorily adjusted; and that, in the opinion of the magistrates, the master of the vessel should be allowed the expenses incurred by him in his defence. The court add that they "cannot but regret the practice which exists among passenger steamers of running at great speed in time of fog, although satisfied that in this case the speed was not in any respect the cause of the accident;" and they submit to the Board of Trade, as worthy of consideration, whether means ought not to be taken to place an operation of such extreme delicacy and importance as the adjustment of compasses (especially in iron ships) under some authorized control or inspection.

ACCIDENT TO LORD HARDINGE.—A singular casualty befel the Commander-in-Chief on Monday at Aldershot. His lordship was at the queen's pavilion, seated on a sofa, and resting one arm on a table which moved on castors, when, on rising, and helping himself up by pressing rather heavily on the table, it slipped from beneath him, so that he fell, and severely injured one of his feet. The ankle was so swollen and inflamed that it was found difficult to say whether the joint was sprained or fractured. The sufferer was removed in an easy carriage to Farnborough, and thence by special train to town.

COLLISION ON THE MERSEY.—A lamentable catastrophe has happened on the Mersey. The Liverpool papers report that the new iron steamer Excelsior, Captain Kerr, just built on the Clyde, was proceeding on her first voyage to Belfast, having left Liverpool soon after midnight. When off the lighthouse, she came in direct collision with the Dublin Screw Company's iron screw steamer Mail, Captain Bailey, the stem of the Excelsior knocking off the figure-head of the Mail, entering her port bow near the bowsprit, and tearing its way through the spar-deck as far as the foremast. In the fore part of the Mail, under the spar-deck, lay a number of deck passengers, Irish labourers who were coming to the harvest in England. They lay asleep, with their heads close up to the bows of the ship. Five were killed as they lay, and nine others were dreadfully mangled, one of them dying soon after the collision. Fortunately, the bulkheads remained firm, and the Mail, though thus cut down to the water's edge, kept afloat, with the stem of the Excelsior so firmly imbedded in the wreck that it took upwards of an hour to get her free, and then not until the Excelsior left her anchor. Nearly all her chain cable was entangled among the broken timbers of the Mail. The Mail showed blue lights and sent up rockets. Two tugs proceeded to her assistance, and she was towed into the Prince's Basin. The bodies presented a frightful appearance, being dreadfully crushed and maimed. An inquest has been opened, and a large amount of testimony received. One of the Irishmen said that the stem of the Excelsior came through the bow of the Mail "like a blaze of lightning."

AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN DROWNED.—An accident took place on Friday week at Havre. Captain Walsh, of the English brig Cornhill, fell overboard into the Eure dock, and notwithstanding that he was almost immediately taken out of the water, all efforts to restore life proved ineffectual.

LOST IN THE ICE.—Two vessels bound to Archangel have been lost in the ice.

THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.—The Queen was to have reviewed the troops at Aldershot on Monday, but heavy rain prevented the show. Tuesday was also rainy and cold, but the review took place. The Crimean regiments having formed round the royal equipage, the Queen spoke as follows to the officers of cavalry and infantry who have been under fire, together with four men of each company and troop, who advanced at a given signal:—"Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers,—I wish personally to convey, through you, to the regiments assembled here this day, my hearty welcome on their return to England in health and full efficiency. Say to them that I have watched anxiously over the difficulties and hardships which they have so nobly borne; that I have mourned with deep sorrow for the brave men who have fallen in their country's cause, and that I have felt proud of that valour which, with their gallant allies, they have displayed on every field. I thank God that your dangers are over, while the glory of your deeds remains; but I know that, should your services be again required, you will be animated with the same devotion which in the Crimea has rendered you invincible." A simultaneous cry of "God save the Queen!" sprang into the air after this address; bear-skins and shakos were cast up in joy, or brandished on

the tops of bayonets; and a burst of cheering was carried on from line to line.

AN EXPERIMENTAL RIFLE MORTAR has been lately cast in Woolwich Arsenal, and is about to be provided with its bed, which is partially complete. The mortar is shortly to be forwarded to Shoeburyness, to undergo a series of severe tests, the piece having been cast for experiment only, and is composed of pure gun metal. The crown is peculiarly shaped in a semicircular fashion, and the two sides are supported with strong iron side-straps, which it is expected will prevent the gun from shifting from the basin under the force of any amount of concussion during the experiments which it is intended to put the piece through. The bore is a 10-inch, and will be fired during the first trials with a charge of 30 pounds of powder, one wad, and a solid shot weighing upwards of 2 cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Count of Flanders and the Princess Charlotte, left the Bricklayer's-arms Station in a special train for Dover on Wednesday. They were accompanied to the state carriage by Prince Albert.—The Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Princess Louise, and a numerous suite, arrived at Dover on Thursday, on a visit to the Queen.

THE HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—A deputation of City gentlemen waited on Monday on the Lord Mayor, with a view to obtain, through the instrumentality of his Lordship, the closing of the Guildhall on Saturday at two o'clock, which, it was thought, might be done except when any unusual pressure of business arose. The Lord Mayor was favourable to the general principle of early closing, but conceived that it would be impossible to lay down any arbitrary rule in this particular case. He was aware that great good had been accomplished by the closing of wholesale houses and factories at two o'clock; but it would be very difficult to bring about an entire cessation of business at that hour. Probably, a somewhat later hour—four or five o'clock—might be adopted in the retail branches of trade. The bankers (added his Lordship) are at present subject to a great pressure of business on Saturdays, and, though the establishments are closed at four o'clock, the clerks often remain considerably later. With respect to Guildhall, probably three o'clock might prove to be a more convenient hour.

ASSAULT ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.—The chief mate of the American ship Assyrian, while that vessel was a short distance from Liverpool, on her homeward voyage to New York, murderously assaulted a sailor, and knocked him overboard. No effort was made on board the ship to save him; but he was picked up by a boat which happened to be near, and was taken to the hospital. Not many months ago, this ship was the scene of a tragedy while in the Mersey.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION OF 1857.—A letter from Prince Albert to Lord Ellesmere has been published in which his Royal Highness suggests that great good might result from making the Manchester Exhibition of 1857 illustrate the history of art by "a chronological and systematic arrangement."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE TYNE.—A melancholy accident occurred on Sunday evening on the river Tyne. It appears that a steamboat was proceeding up the river, when it passed a small sailing-boat, very heavily laden. Fourteen persons were in the boat (men, women, and children), and the gunwale was within a very short distance of the water. The swell caused by the action of the paddles of the steamboat broke over the bows of the sailing-boat to such an extent that the women of the party became alarmed, and, rising quickly, upset the vessel. All were instantly submerged. One of the number swam ashore, and six others were picked up by William Cowper, an old scullerman who plies between Redhugh and Elswick-quay, and who witnessed the accident from the shore; but seven were borne away and drowned.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape Assembly, in a committee of the whole House, have approved eleven resolutions, the object of which is to facilitate the bringing into the colony of emigrants, by granting sums of Government money for that purpose.

TETANIC SYMPTOMS CAUSED BY ANTIMONY.—Dr. Elliottson communicates to the Medical Times of Saturday two cases which have occurred within his practice of tetanic symptoms arising from antimony. The patients were infants, the one fourteen, the other eight months old. Alluding to the Rugeley case, Dr. Elliottson remarks:—"Palmer's course appears to have been simple enough—to attempt to murder Cooke by antimony, as he probably had murdered his other victims, and, not succeeding so soon as he anxiously desired, to resort at the last moment to strychnine, with which also he failed, till on the Tuesday night he gave it again." The writer says that antimony was the least likely of any poison to excite suspicion.

THE CALNE ELECTION.—The Earl of Shelburne having retired from the representation of Calne, in consequence of the Government offering him the office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a letter to his constituents, informing them of the fact, and thanking them for their past confidence. Sir Wil-

liam Fenwick Williams of Kars has been returned in his place, without opposition.

THE "BOY JONES."—The "boy Jones," of Buckingham Palace notoriety, is now undergoing punishment in the Devonport Gaol, for stealing from the house of Major-General Eden, the commander-in-chief of the western district.

COLONEL DREV, the French engineer officer who served with much distinction with the Turkish army in the campaign on the Danube, and took part in the gallant defence of Silistria, is still alive, and has just returned in good health from the Crimea. His supposed death prevented his being included among the French officers honoured with the Decoration of the Bath. The omission will, of course, be repaired.

A CASE FOR EXECUTORS.—Vice-Chancellor Kindersley has given judgment in a case which is interesting to executors. A lady named Wilks, as administratrix with the will annexed of the testator in the cause, having sold a portion of the estate to the amount of 1,400*l.*, received that sum, and, there being no order to deal with the money, either by paying it into court or otherwise, she paid it into the bank of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Co., and the money had been virtually lost, an extremely small dividend having as yet only been declared. The question was, whether she was liable for such loss. His Honour was of opinion that Mrs. Wilks was not liable, as it did not appear that there was any order, on the part of the legatees, to pay the money into court.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended last Saturday, the deaths of 1027 persons were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1846-55, the average number was 974, which, for comparison with last week's deaths, should be raised by a tenth part for increase of population, in which case it becomes 1071. There is a difference of 44 in favour of last week. A man, aged thirty-two years, died at 27, Drayton-grove, Brompton, on the 1st of July, of "English cholera," after seventy-two hours' illness. Diarrhoea shows a slight increase on previous weeks. The deaths from it were 29.—Last week, the births of 774 boys and 780 girls, in all 1554 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55, the average number was 1400.—From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.

SIR WILLIAM WILLIAMS.—A dinner to the hero of Kars was given by the Lord Mayor on Wednesday at the Mansion House.

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETING.—The principal meeting of the Ironmasters of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire was held in the Town Hall of Birmingham on Thursday. Prices were steadily maintained.

A DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN MUSSULMANS AND CHRISTIANS.—A Turkish mosque has been blown up by means of a mine sunk secretly under it. The Turks accuse the Christians of having excited the Albanian mountaineers to commit the act, in order to avenge the destruction of the church of St. George, and, in consequence, all the heads of the Greek commune of Podgoritza have been arrested and sent to Scutari.

THE POLICE FORCE.—From a return published on Monday, it appears that the total number of the police force employed in the various divisions of the metropolis at the present time amounts to 5817, that the average number on day duty is 2272, and the average number on night duty 3545. A reserve force of 54 men, available for any emergency, is attached to each of the divisions A B C D G and M. These men are employed patrolling in different divisions, if not required to fill casualties by sickness or other causes. It further appears that, in the quinquennial period between 1850 and 1856, 1276 policemen were dismissed from the force, and 4407 resigned office. During the same period, 264 policemen were charged with various offences at the metropolitan police courts; and of these 68 were convicted, and 196 discharged. This return was moved for by General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.

EVACUATION OF KERTCH.—An interesting account of the evacuation of Kertch by the English troops is given in a mercantile letter from that city. The Russian troops marched in on the 22nd, relieved the English sentries, and most cordially fraternized with them, went through the ceremony of crossing colours, shook hands, and evinced a hearty goodwill towards their late enemies. This generous expression of feeling was accompanied with Crimean champagne. The Russian band followed the English troops to the point of embarkation.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A SHOOTING-GALLERY.—Richard Cutley, the keeper of a beer-shop in Bute-street, Cardiff, has been accidentally shot by Sergeant Meehan, of the Glamorgan Militia, in a shooting-gallery. The wounded man died in the course of a few hours, leaving behind him a wife and young family. He was on the most friendly terms with the sergeant, and he stated, shortly before his death, that the pistol went off by the purest accident.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE BANKES, M.P. for Dorsetshire, expired at his residence in Old Palace Yard at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon. He had filled various legal posts, the last being that of Judge-Advocate-General under the government of Lord Derby. He was a high Conservative.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—An old man, seventy-six years

of age, who has recently been convicted of receiving a quantity of stolen beans, has committed suicide in the Sussex county gaol, after a most singular fashion. The turnkey, on opening his cell in the morning, discovered him lying upon his face, dead. It was found that he had thrown his bed upon the floor, had filled his nostrils with pieces of rags, his mouth with his handkerchief, and had tied another handkerchief over his mouth; after which, he must have thrown himself down upon his face.

PRINCE ADALBERT OF PRUSSIA dined last Saturday with Port-Admiral Sir William Parker, at Mount Wise.

FIRE.—A destructive fire broke out on Wednesday afternoon on the premises of some cabinet-makers and timber-merchants in the East-road, City-road. A large amount of property was destroyed, and some of the adjoining houses were injured.

PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R.S.—This distinguished naturalist, who for nearly thirty years has been connected with the Royal College of Surgeons, as Conservator of the Hunterian Museum and Professor of Comparative Anatomy, has just resigned his appointments, to enter on his duties at the British Museum, as Superintendent of the Natural History department.

MR. PETER CUNNINGHAM has been selected to edit the Catalogue of the Exhibition of Art Treasures at Manchester.

MR. MATHRU, the late Consul at Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday by the screw steamer City of Baltimore.

A FEROCIOUS HORSE.—A male horse, which, together with a mare, was harnessed to a cart, ran away a few days ago in the Vauxhall-road, Liverpool. On being pursued, three men, including a policeman and the driver, were knocked down, bitten, and severely hurt. According to the story, the horse seems to have been offended at the mare's head being seized by the persons who attempted to stop the pair. It was found necessary to beat the horse off the body of the driver. The policeman is seriously injured.

A SEVERE GALE has been blowing on the coast of Northumberland. Several vessels at sea, and the vegetation on land, have suffered; but no lives have been lost. The weather has been very boisterous, also, off Liverpool.

STRIKE AT THE ELSECAR IRONWORKS.—About three hundred hands employed at the ironworks at Elsecar, near Rotherham, are on strike. On the evening of the 26th ult. the furnaces were heated and the usual preparations made for commencing work, when, according to the statement of the workmen, they were unable to go on, owing to the high temperature of the weather, and desisted accordingly. Subsequently, warrants were obtained against two of the men for leaving their work without notice. This caused the whole of the hands to leave their employment, and the works were brought to a standstill.

MR. MARE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The certificate meeting in the bankruptcy of C. J. Mare, the ship-builder of Blackwall, took place on Thursday. According to the statement of Mr. Lawrance, who appeared for the assignees, a large majority of the creditors of the estate had been "bought off," having sold their debts to Mr. Quilter, the accountant under the bankruptcy, to whom the debts became payable. The bankrupt denied that he had, by himself or his agents, bought up any debts. He knew of Mr. Quilter proposing to do it, but he had never said he would give bills of exchange to increase the five shillings in the pound offered by Mr. Quilter to ten shillings. Some creditors were paid more than five shillings. The question "Who made up the difference?" was asked, but not allowed to be put. Mr. Quilter had said that, if the estate turned out well, he would take care of the bankrupt. The Commissioner, who said that the *bona fide* creditors only should have a voice in the proceedings, consented to an adjournment.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this society, for the purpose of advocating a general half-holiday on the Saturday, was held on Thursday at Willis's Rooms, St. James's-street; Lord Stanley, M.P., in the chair. The room was crowded. Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., and the Bishop of Sodor and Man, addressed the audience, and resolutions in accordance with the objects of the gathering were unanimously carried.

A DREADFUL EXPLOSION has taken place at the extensive colliery of the Coalbrook Company, in the Blaina Valley. Ten men who were working in the pit were killed, and a young man who descended to their help fell a victim to the suffocating effects of carbonic acid gas, or "choke damp," which always accumulates after an explosion.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—Mr. William Coningham writes to the papers to complain that a dilapidated, daubed-over, and repainted picture of the Virgin and Child, ascribed to Bellini, has been added to the list of our "art treasures."

REDUCTION OF THE WINE DUTIES.—A festival, under the auspices of a committee formed for the purpose of promoting a reduction of the duties on foreign wines, and at the same time advocating a mutually advantageous system of tariffs between France and England, especially in relation to the Potteries, was held at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. Mr. Oliveira, M.P., presided.

CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—A body, called "the People's Concerts Committee," under the patronage of Lord Raynham, Mr. Henry Mayhew, and others, announces that its first Vocal and Instrumental Concert will take place on Monday evening next, at the Philharmonic Hall, 14, Newman-street, Oxford-street, to commence at eight o'clock. The admission to the body of the hall is only twopence, and the proceeds, after defraying expenses, are to be applied to philanthropic purposes. The object is a very good one.

TIMBER-BENDING.—Among the new companies which have started into existence under the vivifying rays of the Limited Liability Act, we observe one for introducing to the English public an American patent for bending timber after a peculiar fashion, which, by causing the fibres to interlace, absolutely increases the strength of the wood, and, by pressing out the sap, seasons it in the course of an hour or so. It is obvious that here must be a great saving of capital; and several eminent engineers agree that the mode of bending is a great improvement on the former method.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 12.

### LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

#### THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### LANDOWNERS IN INDIA.

THE Earl of ELLENBOROUGH presented a petition from two native gentlemen in the Punjab, complaining that they had been not only deprived of a fourth of the revenues of their property by the Government during their lives, but their heirs were to be deprived of it altogether at their decease. His lordship urged that this was not a policy to be pursued towards the native gentlemen of India, whom it seemed the object of the Government to extinguish.—The Duke of ARGYLL explained that the property in question was not revenue derived from property, but only grants or remission from taxation, which the Indian Government had permitted the holders to enjoy for their lives, but which ought not to be continued after that.

##### THE MILITIA.

A discussion, originated by the Duke of Buccleuch, ensued on the arrangements of the Government with respect to the permanent staff of the Militia, which he contended was not large enough to secure the efficiency of that body. He also urged that the pay of the Militia should be better.—Lord PANMURE defended the existing arrangements, which he said had been framed with great care.

##### RUSSIA AND THE POLES.

Lord LYNDBURST asked whether the Government had received any intimation as to an amnesty granted by the Emperor of Russia to the Poles. He commented in very strong terms on the cruelty with which the Poles had been treated, and declared the amnesty to be worthless.—The Earl of CLARENDON said he had no official cognizance of the amnesty in question, but he did not doubt the correctness of that version of it which had been published, and he admitted that he was disappointed with its terms, having hoped that it would have been much more ample.

##### THE CRIMEAN INQUIRY.

In answer to the Earl of LUCAN, Lord PANMURE said that the Report of the Crimean Inquiry, which had been conducted by the Board of General Officers at Chelsea, had been laid before the Queen, but it had not yet been transmitted to the Government, and therefore he could not produce it.—The Earl of LUCAN then gave notice, for Tuesday next, of a motion for an address to the Crown, praying that the Report should be produced at once.

A number of Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### NEW MEMBER.

Sir WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS OF KARS took the oath and his seat for Calne. The honourable and gallant member was introduced by Lord Goderich and Sir George Pechell. He was loudly cheered as he came up to the table.

##### COAST DEFENCES.

Mr. HAYTER, on behalf of Sir Charles Wood, gave notice of a bill for improving the defences of the coast, and putting the Coast Guard under the control of the Admiralty.

##### THE ROAD THROUGH THE TOWER.

In answer to Mr. DUNCOMBE, Mr. MONSELL said that an old-established right of way through the Tower, which had been closed on account of the quantity of stores in that fortress during the war, would be opened again to the public as soon as the stores were cleared out.

##### MR. JAMES SADLEIR.

Mr. MACARTNEY asked the Attorney-General for Ireland to state to the House the name of the magistrate before whom any information was sworn, the date of the same, and the date upon which the warrant was

issued for the apprehension of James Sadleir.—Sir GEORGE GRAY said he must interpose before the learned Attorney-General replied to the question. It was exceedingly inconvenient under present circumstances to answer such questions as these, but, if hon. members were prepared to embody these suspicions in the form of a substantive motion, the learned gentleman referred to would be ready to reply and to defend his conduct and that of the Government with reference to this case. (Hear.) The learned gentleman had applied for a correct copy of the observations of the Judge, which had been the subject of remark, and as soon as he had received them he would bring the question before the House. (Hear, hear.)

##### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In answer to Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE, Mr. V. SMITH said he should bring forward the Indian Budget on Thursday next.

##### THE ROYAL ENGINEERS IN THE CREMEE.

Captain LEICESTER VERNON brought forward a statement of the services of the Royal Engineers in the late war. No notice was taken of his observations.

##### THE SABLEIR CASE.

Mr. NAPIER put a technical question, as to the duties of a Privy Councillor in Ireland, to the Attorney-General for Ireland, and took the opportunity of going into the dispute between the latter learned gentleman and the Master of the Rolls. Mr. Napier urged that the Attorney-General had charged the Master of the Rolls with violating his oath as a Privy Councillor.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND complained of the way in which charges were brought against him in an informal and irregular shape. He had just heard by telegraph of a most improper proceeding of the Master of the Rolls in his Court in reference to this subject, and, when he was fully informed of that learned judge's observation, he could go into the whole matter.—Mr. CARDWELL, Mr. G. H. MOORE, Mr. HARRISON, and Mr. WHITESIDE, made some observations, and the matter was concluded by Mr. NAPIER stating that he would bring the subject on again, if possible, on Monday.

##### COUNTY COURTS.

On the motion for going into committee on the County Courts Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE raised a discussion on the expediency of placing the charge for the Judges of the County Courts (170,000*l.* a year) on the Consolidated Fund. His proposition met with little support, and the House went into committee on the bill.—The rest of the sitting was occupied in disposing of a long list of orders of the day, amounting to twenty-six in number; the bills being for the most part of an unimportant character.

##### SPAIN.

The return of M. Escosura, Minister of the Interior, who is now at Valladolid, is postponed. Several workmen have been arrested at Madrid. The cholera is not spreading beyond Seville.

##### GREECE.

The *Moniteur Grec* admits that the quasi-official letter published by the *Minerva*, recommending Mr. Smith O'Brien to the care of the inferior authorities, and enjoining them to put soldiers at points where he might be in danger of molestation by brigands, originated in the office of the Minister of the Interior, and that it was issued by a prefect to the mayors of his district. The only foundation for the charge of "forgery" brought against the editor of the *Minerva* was the improper addition of the name of M. Bulgaris to the document.

##### ITALY.

A Vienna letter of the 5th, in the *Nuremberg Correspondent*, says:—"We are assured that within the last few days a new note of the Austrian Cabinet has been sent to the Neapolitan Government, calling its attention to the delicate state of its relations with the Western Powers, and the dangers to which that state of things may lead. The Austrian Minister at Naples, General Martini, has been directed to support this note in the most energetic manner; and the Neapolitan Minister, Prince Petrucci, has been able to learn, from his conferences with Count Buol, what are the real views of the Austrian Government on the subject."

THE MINISTERIAL WHITEBATT DINNER will take place at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, and—as at present arranged—on Saturday, the 19th instant.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. G. COCHRANE, who has for some time commanded the Dublin district, will, it is believed, have the colonelcy of the 11th Regiment, vacant by the death of General Sir John Wilson.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S commission as Lieutenant-General has been antedated the 4th of June, 1856, thus placing the gallant officer in his proper position as senior of Sir William Codrington, who was promoted to be Lieutenant-General on the 6th of June.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admission for six days ending Friday, July 11th, 1856, including season ticket holders, 48,441.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
National Association of United Trades:—Mr. Winter's letter is unavoidably omitted, and will appear in our next number. A pressure of matter has rendered it necessary to postpone, also, "The Federal Union of the Trades."

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

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 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 RETURN OF THE GUARDS.

THE Romans returning from victory passed through laurelled arches, and enjoyed full triumph. Our Guards, returning, are welcomed by the people; but how partial is the triumph, how partial the victory! The work has been but half done. If it was worth while to rescue Turkey from the encroachments and oppressions of Russia, is not Italy worth rescuing? are the oppressions of Austria less intolerable? has she encroached less into the very heart of the land, into the domestic administration?—The Sultan was menaced on his throne; is not the Duchess of PARMA a proof that the Italian princes set their thrones only as the agents of Austria, threatened with displacement if they mutiny? Is not VICTOR EMMANUEL as faithful an ally to us as ABD-UL-MEDJID? Would not Italy, freed from exclusions, hostile tariffs, military restraints, and pauperizing government, be as profitable a field for English commerce and capital? Yet the Army is coming home to be "reduced to a peace establishment;" the very reduction being a proclamation and a license to Austria and her accomplices.

The soldiers as they marched back into their own town showed all the marks of war, its dangers and hardships. Among those war-worn ranks how was the nation represented? But partially. The working classes were there, in the ranks; the titled and moneyed classes were among the officers. Of those officers not one had been with the men from first to last,—not one! As a body the middle classes are excluded, because through the ranks they have no chance of rising to their own social grade, and the ranks themselves, therefore, are a degraded position; and into the rank of officers they cannot attain. The force did not represent the nation: among the ranks, many a man was known to the crowd standing on the pavement; among the officers, many a one received bows and smiles from drawing-room windows; but few were there indeed who would return to homes which had a shop in front, few indeed were known to the great middle-class multitude. This is one of the reasons that make the Army to the middle class an abstract proposition; which to them make war known only by its cost; and which make them unwarlike. Yet, as Sir WILLIAM OF KARS says, "Woe to the nation that neglects the military art."

And if there was one lesson which the entry of the Guards could enforce, it was the powerless and degraded state of that nation which is deprived of military arts. As a nation, the English are so deprived. They furnish the men for the Army—the men, who

have no military art, but are only the machine; the men, who have no influence in the Army, but are only the slaves. The officers represent not the nation, but classes. If an individual, like NOTT, or WILLIAMS, rises to distinction, he is at once added to the commanding class. Yet the Army is the great lever of political power. We forget its political use, because we only use it on rare occasions; but the use is always effectual, although often latent. If our "preponderance" declines in the East, we redress the balance with the great red lever. If the "populace" demands to exercise any control at home, it is crushed down with the great red lever. The very path taken by the returning Guards showed how little they belong to "the nation" itself: the Parliament, and the Ministers responsible to Parliament, wished them to return by a route which should let the whole people witness the entry; RICHARD AIREY, one of the flunkey adherents of the exclusive class, resolved that the troops should not go by that path; and the department of a caste—the Horse Guards—conquered the department responsible to Parliament—the War Department. This shows how little the great red lever, which determines the balance of power, and settles the possession of power, belongs to the nation.

Yet it is a great instrument. The English have in themselves all the qualities necessary for preserving the military art and obtaining military power. Those war-worn men are of the stock; that firm red wall is English flesh and blood. Throw an Englishman into the Army, and he becomes a soldier, and his arm wins a part of the victory. The English blood is quite capable of manning, commanding, or wielding that Army. Only just now, the Englishman has a dream, that arms are an exclusively professional matter; so he leaves them to the Horse Guards—who defy Parliament, and whose born friends dictate our foreign policy; making slaves on the Continent, until England herself is threatened with being swamped by the extension of slavery. We talk of slavery encroachment in America,—but that is only black slavery: we are the allies of the BROOKS of Austria, and are about to back him in his assault on the CHARLES SUMNER of Italy. The Guards have shown us how Englishmen can do the work; we have recalled them from the work half done, because we have but a vague idea of the trouble that the European Slavery party is about to give us: but the Guards are ready to go back and finish; and next time, they shall march from London Bridge to Hyde Park, and have a triumph all the way.

### THE OPPOSITION IN FRANCE.

SINCE the midnight *coup d'état* of December, 1851, LOUIS NAPOLEON has sought to consolidate his power by three different methods:—by resting upon foreign alliances, by engaging the services of the weak and the corrupt, and by silencing the true friends of order and legality. His most successful enterprises have been abroad. He has dragged England in and out of a war, in which France assumed the leading part. He has been admitted into the family of princes, into the councils of European diplomacy. At home the great leaders of the Legitimate, Constitutional, and Liberal parties remain at a distance from his throne, unconciliated and resolute, regarding him as an apparition, the enemy of the State, and a public criminal. From the first he has stood in the void of isolation, an adventurer among adventurers, endeavouring to bribe the good-will of some classes, and to terrify the spirit of others. Where is the old noblesse, which he tried to enlist in the *haute*

*domesticité* of the Tuileries?—the Duc de MORTEMART, who was asked to be Grand Marshal, and laughed in the Emperor's face?—the Duc de GUICHES, who was nominated Master of the Hounds?—the Duc de MOUCHY, who was to be High Chamberlain? REGNAULT DE SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY; BERTHIER, the impostor of Wagram; MARET, the fictitious prince of Bassano; MENJAUD, who uttered the profane benediction of Nancy, are among the servants of the palace. His Imperial Majesty is obliged to content himself with a *domesticité* of that description—the newest ornament of the Tuileries being the hereditary plush and shoulder-knots of CAMBACERES. What became of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S solicitation of CARNOT, CAVAIGNAC, GOUDCHAUX, DESGOUSSÉE, BETHMONT, HAVIN, who were invited to be legislators, with the prospect of being ministers? They have steadily refused to receive honour or office from the dynasty of December. That dynasty could endow itself prodigally from the confiscated treasuries of the nation. It could vote, for its own benefit, a stupendous civil list; it could ordain the suppression of every public right; but it could not force honest politicians to be its ministers or its friends.

Failing to seduce the ancient nobility or the Republicans, LOUIS NAPOLEON turned to the Orleanists, towards whom he had acted exactly as he acted towards the French people. He injured them that they might seem to depend upon him for assistance. It would not seem a very hopeless task to convert M. DUPIN from his old opinions; but even he rejected the early proposals of the new sort of despot with aversion and disgust. Not even BERTHIER, LANNES, or CAULAINCOURT, descendants of NAPOLEON'S nobility, would wear his gorgeous liveries, so that he was compelled to pay imperial wages to the agents of December. As long as the miserable St. ARNAUD survived his crime he received three hundred thousand francs a year, and more than two millions of francs are now distributed annually among the comrades of CAMBACERES, that stupendous lacquey, who has a salary of one hundred thousand francs as master of the ceremonies, and thirty thousand as a senator. The parallel of this body-guard of usurpation could not be created in England, from the aristocracy, or the army, or any other class. Towards the Church LOUIS NAPOLEON pursued a similar course of action. He bought the corrupt and drove the honest from their places. By this means, by expelling all conscientious functionaries, by keeping the keys of the ballot-box, by transforming Paris and the great towns into camps; by transporting, driving into exile, compelling to emigrate, or placing under surveillance nearly a hundred thousand of the most honourable citizens in France; by arresting the action of every constitutional law; by creating a mock legislature and a Russian police; by stifling the press, and by winning over the correspondents of the foreign press,—he succeeded, and was Emperor of France. But it was ominously said—His next card is an English alliance; and afterwards a war. He has played that card. What next? He has tried a political amnesty, offered upon the most insulting conditions, and it has failed. He now resumes the Orleanist scheme, and offers six hundred thousand francs a year to the princesses of the expatriated family.

That family replies by treating him as a successful impostor. His charity is refused. The Orleanist princesses deny his right to take or to give; and he undergoes the shame of making a false move, and of being reminded that he stands in the position of a public robber.

The Count de MONTALEMBERT'S exposition

of his reasons for resisting the grant is a proof that some men in France still dare to speak the truth, in the face of a prætorian government. Three times has he denounced the spoliation of the ORLEANS family. Once he has told the Legislative Body that it had suffered LOUIS NAPOLEON to demolish its tribune, and substitute an *orchestre de bal*. But now that men in France are no longer enveloped by the terrors of that December night, when the army that was sworn to protect the laws stood in readiness to massacre the citizens, Count de MONTALEMBERT, who, no doubt, has his compunctions for the past, utters a more fearless and a more decisive protest, and tells the French nation, to the Emperor's face—desiring it to be recorded in the Minutes of the Legislative Corps—that it is governed by success, and not by justice—by spoliators, by salaried sycophants, by a man upon whose head lies whatever bloodshed may be inevitable in France. If the example of the Count de MONTALEMBERT were followed, the authority of LOUIS NAPOLEON might be essentially weakened. Unfortunately, however, an opposition cannot be composed exclusively of eminent men: it must have its rank and file. Few Frenchmen dare be in that situation. LOUIS NAPOLEON shrinks from transporting Count de MONTALEMBERT to Cayenne; but a very short time passes without the disappearance of some one, from Paris, to a destination unknown to his friends. Any Opposition that can be created must be purely parliamentary, or must work by secret means upon the country. The country, it is true, is to a great extent prepared. Were a free press in existence, it would assail, from every town and province, the immoral and insolent system by which France is governed. The Empire is essentially unpopular. But the army, the police, the bureaucracy keep guard over the avenues of opinion.

As, however, the Parisian journals have learned, how "to imply all without expressing anything," and as Count de MONTALEMBERT has proved that a statesman may raise a free and clear voice against the hypocrisies and immoralities of the Empire, it appears to us that a liberal opposition might be constituted, and that it is time for France to remember, before she is dragged into new enterprises, that she was once governed by the law, and that Frenchmen were not always ashamed of their political position. It is a new thing for France, in this century, to be behind Prussia, Piedmont, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Northern States.

**WHY IS MAN SO CHEAP?**  
 While bread and meat are rising in price, man is growing cheaper. The reason, we shall be told, why man is so cheap, and woman too, is, that the supply exceeds the demand; but this statement is really nonsense. Supply and demand are the supply and demand by men, not the supply and demand of men. The true reason why men are so cheap is that the whole system of our laws and Government rests upon the principle, that we should have a reverent care of the material productions, and leave the men to take care of themselves. It is so right through out, if men combine to advance their own interests, as they have done at James' house, our law interferes, brings them before the police, and punishes them for combination, or for breach of contract, or for some other offence against laws which are passed by the employing class. It is said that the leaders of the men in such matters act in an arbitrary and tyrannical spirit; perhaps they do; but if the best of the joke is, that although there are mistakes on both sides, the result in all cases is, there is a strict con-

struction for the mistakes of the men, and a liberal construction for the mistakes of the master. The men must not combine to raise wages, but employers may combine, and do combine, to lower wages. The railway men at Liverpool are dismissed or punished for their combination to prevent wages being lowered. Several miners at Barnsley declare that they will not work because the mine in which they labour is not in a safe condition. If an employer were to suppose that the mine was not safe, ample means would be taken to satisfy him on its condition before he would venture in; yet three hundred or four hundred men are surely three hundred or four hundred times as valuable as one man.

The story of the young dressmaker told by Mr. JOHN LILWALL, and recounted in our last number, exemplifies another species of physical pressure to which men, as well as women, are subjected in this country. The girl was employed in a house for the making of dresses. It is considered necessary for the health of any young girl that she should have enough sleep, enough leisure, enough food, enough variety, and enough comfort of mind, to give her rest, and promote the happy course of that nutritive process which is necessary to her growth and development. It is also considered necessary that the dress to be worn at drawing-rooms should consist of a certain stuff, should be worn in a particular manner, adorned very elaborately, yet not exceed a certain price. Now, under present arrangements, the dress cannot be produced in that elaborate state of finish at that price, without employing to make it young girls who must be kept awake at midnight, and paid such wages that they can have neither sleep, nor rest, nor food, nor leisure for digestion, much less leisure for exercise, for the cultivation of their minds, and for the natural development of their feelings. Here are two necessities then—one necessity for the birth and development of a dress, another necessity for the birth and development of a young person. The two necessities are incompatible, and which gives way? The gown is considered the absolute necessity—the girl must take her chance. This is why man is so cheap: the absolute necessity is determined by the supply and demand of the goods—the human creature is a secondary consideration. It is so all through. It is not the dressmaker we consider, but the dress; it is not the butcher whose well-being we care for, but the meat; it is not the grocer whose moral and physical condition is the object, but the grocery; it is not the baker, or even the bread-eater, whose sole satisfaction we seek, but the bread. Nor is it even these goods for the sake of their utility to man—it is the goods as saleable commodities alone. The bread may be adulterated, so that it passes and gets the price of a loaf; it is the same with the butcher's meat—it may rot; the gown—it may be of counterfeit stuff. But it is the trade in the gown, the meat, the grocery, the bread, &c., that is the object of existence; and it is the trade to which our makers look, not to the tradesman, the working man, or the consumer.

We need not point out the madness of this preference; we only take the occasion to make a little note of the circumstance, by way of memorandum. It is not at all essential to trade, or the existence of goods that this preference should be maintained quite the reverse. Both trades and goods would be better off, if we were to put the artisan, the tradesman, and the consumer in a better position, adding, and another argument. If we were to consider that there are so many human beings in the country, how can we best promote their condition, and well-

being?—that would be the true starting point. The one little condition necessary to a better régime, would be the introduction of a little more acting together between the circles amongst whom the rent employments of society are divided. the business of the law to administer justice between man and man: it might at least the workman equal liberty, permit free in labour without compulsory laws. A tradesman would a little more consider real wants of the consumer, and supply with no adulteration; if the consumer consider the needs of the tradesman tradesman of the artizan, and not stick in wages,—we should have the same conditions, even the same court dresses without the same sacrifice of flesh and blood. It is only the jealousy of a destructive petition that prevents clever artizans developing machinery so that gowns far splendid, far more rich in material, could be produced with even less money. It requires that one simple test—the place the human being above the commodity. In all, nature compels us to do so in fact somebody, that poor working girl was of value than the gown could be even the most enthusiastic of court dressers. not the dress that the girl is making but girl herself who is the subject of anxiety those who know her. It is not the gown the shop that cause the most solicitude the parlour of the employer. So neither the gown that makes the parent's heart with hope and fear: it is not the gown is taken to the arms of the bridegroom the flesh and blood within. It is not a riband, but "what this riband bound," is worth "all the rest the world goes round yet men and women are killed to make riband, as if that were worth the sacrifice flesh and blood. And all because our industrial is based upon the principle that is the goods whose welfare we must consider the men and women being only lumber to be taken for what they will fetch."

**A TALE OF FORCED MARRIAGE**  
 THERE is no expectation that the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill will pass through both Houses of Parliament this session. Our readers know its object: it would compel the petitioner for divorce to go to the Houses of Parliament, but would not go to law court where the judgment would be guided according to the facts and to the principles of common law, indicated by statute. Relief would be given to the wife for divorce on the ground of certain reasons also defined by the statute: if the husband had been guilty of adultery, and were further guilty of desertion, cruelty, or bigamy, the wife would be able to obtain release. There is one argument against the bill which might be used, but it is an argument more strongly in favour of another. Half of that which is an offence against the law under the present system is occasioned by the law itself. It frequently happens that men and women are brought together and suited to each other at one period of their lives, but whose characters become so totally divergent at a later period as to be totally unsuited; the tempers become what is called "incompatible;" the attempt at living together in one household is the cause of incessant discord and incessant misery. No the proposed bill were passed, and passed will be some day, it would hold out to husband and wife this promise, that when the simple application to be released from marriage would not, for an instant be entertained, but would be scouted, it would be committed an offence against the law. I

husband can be induced to be an adulterer and stop away from his wife long enough, if he can be provoked to use violence, or if he be fool enough to subject himself to the penal law as a bigamist, then the compact can be dissolved. It is already the law that divorce can be obtained for those who can afford it, if the wife commit the offence; but it does not seem to have occurred to those who have the handling of this subject as a matter of legislation, that the crime would, in many cases, not be committed if the occasion of it were taken away.

While the bill is passing through Parliament, there comes before the House of Lords the petition of MADGEWICK SPICER DAVIDSON, praying that the marriage with CATHERINE ANNE, his wife, be dissolved, on the ground of adultery. The bill has passed the House of Lords; the LORD CHANCELLOR has delivered judgment, giving credence to the story told in court; and we may therefore, although we have still some reserve of doubt, assume for the purposes of argument that the tale was rightly told. But it is one which far less establishes the ground of divorce, than it shows that the husband and wife ought to have been released from an untoward bond before the offence was committed; and that in fact they ought never to have been brought together.

CATHERINE ANNE WOOD is the daughter of a gentleman in Wiltshire, a widower with four children. MADGEWICK DAVIDSON is a solicitor. At the time of the marriage, in February, 1855, he was thirty-nine years of age, and the young lady was then under twenty-one. She had no fortune, but Mr. DAVIDSON had been happy in his business, and he was enabled to settle upon her 8000*l.* One of the objects of the bill was to set aside this settlement, on the ground that it had been obtained by the means of a pretended attachment on the part of the lady. There was no evidence that effectually established that pretence. Mrs. DAVIDSON was chargeable with extreme folly; she was extravagant in her dress; she appears to have exacted from her husband a lavish expenditure, and to have been capricious in her wishes; but there was no evidence to prove that either before marriage, or after, she had shown that kind of attachment which woman displays for man when they should be married. On the contrary, before her marriage she wrote to a music-seller in Rathbone-place with whom she had been a customer, invoking his aid. She told him that she was a victim to injustice and tyranny; she said that all her letters were read, begging him not to mention having received this one, and she asked him to forward any letter he might receive for her. She did receive letters. One was on the 22nd of November, 1854, three months before her marriage; she again received letters through the same medium after her marriage. It is quite clear that they came from EMILE LALOUETTE. This was a young man whom she had met at a school in France, a few years before her marriage, when she was seventeen or eighteen. It appears that she then formed an attachment for him so strong that it made her marry with reluctance, and after her marriage, made her resolve to break short the union with her husband. Mr. DAVIDSON took her to Paris; and it is shown that she prepared for a long, if not for a permanent, absence, although the excursion was only to be short. In Paris she found means of meeting with LALOUETTE; their love for each other was unconcealed, although the lady gave it a professedly spiritual turn; and they remained together under circumstances which gave no doubt as to the indulgence of their passions. *Romeo and Juliet* could not have been more undisguised before the Nurse

than the young couple before MARY ANN DENMAN, the lady's maid.

All this story is very plain; it is only wonderful that any gentleman should have desired to retain for his wife a woman whose affections he had not previously ascertained, without the slightest doubt, to be his own and his own exclusively. It was said in evidence that he was "only too indulgent;" and his "kindness" aggravated the charge against the wife. Very shortly after his marriage, she withdrew from him as much as it was possible; avoided being a wife to him; was cold and indifferent; and all this notwithstanding that he had settled 8000*l.* upon her, that he gave her money for her most extravagant wishes, kept three saddle-horses exclusively for her use, and relinquished 230*l.* a year out of his income in order that he might return home at an earlier hour. It is a fact however,—although they tell it in romances,—although we find it in *Romeo and Juliet*, and although it comes out sometimes in cases of this kind,—that even 8000*l.* a year, a full purse, and three saddle-horses will not always render the lover blessed. In this case the suitor had dreadful leeway to make up, inasmuch as he was about twice his wife's age. If we judge by experience, no man shall safely presume that, after he has obtained possession of a woman, he shall win her heart by an exhibition of cash and saddle-horses. Some women may be so won; but they are seldom worth the winning. Yet the reliance placed upon these aids in the evidence would imply that the suitor relied upon them in fact. Perhaps he believed that it was the duty of the wife to be won; that it was no longer his place to be a suitor after he was married. It is often a ruinous case when the husband falls back upon his "rights." It violates the philosophy of that astute gentleman who said that if a man did not want his wife to be seduced from him, he should keep on seducing her himself. But it is not to be done with 8000*l.* and three saddle-horses. It is to be done without these auxiliaries; for there is no statement that EMILE LALOUETTE was able to command the assistance of 8000*l.* and three saddle-horses.

Some persons had the power to dispose of CATHERINE ANNE WOOD, and they so far defied experience, past and present, as to venture upon the hazardous experiment of rendering her one with MADGEWICK SPICER DAVIDSON. The experiment proved a failure. It was absolutely necessary for both their sakes that they should be divided. It will be happy if their story, which is laid before the whole world in the columns of the *Times*, should teach other men and women, where there is no love on both sides, not to venture upon the experiment. It should teach others, who can dispose of young women before they have attained their majority, not thus to usurp the power of Providence. But the case may also teach our legislators how absurd it is to be making special acts of Parliament every time these matrimonial disasters occur, instead of revising, once for all, the law of matrimony and its relations, with a proper jurisdiction to settle inevitable disputes on the grounds of justice and humanity.

#### PARLIAMENTARY MAGIC.

ON a former occasion we deemed it our duty to support the claims of MEER JAFFIER ALI against the East India Company. Since then we have seen no reason to change our opinion as to the abstract justice of his case. But the manner in which that case has been brought before the public suggests some serious questions. The Legislature has wisely provided stringent enactments against bribery and corruption during the election of the re-

presentatives of the people. It has not yet, however, taken into consideration the peculiarities of *Khutput*. It is not many years, scarcely many months, since this word of ill omen first startled the press, the public, and the Parliament. The phrase had been just imported from India by the overland route. It was in everybody's mouth, but within the comprehension of very few. Ultimately it was explained that at the Court of his Highness the Guicowar certain practices had prevailed indicative of a very low estimation of honour and public morality. All things were venal, though not ostensibly offered for sale as marketable commodities. The British Resident at Baroda at that time was a high-minded, honourable gentleman, but not remarkable for acuteness, and by no means a match for Oriental intrigue and deception. Had he been at all aware of what was going on, there is no doubt he would have reported the circumstance to his superiors. But while he dozed on in blissful ignorance, the most frightful corruption was spreading around him. Handsome shawls, richly caparisoned steeds, costly jewels, and other valuable "considerations," were secretly presented to the wives, daughters, and near relatives of persons in power. That female gratitude and female influence should fail to make a suitable return for such acceptable compliments, could hardly be expected from human nature. This form of bribery was known as *Khutput*.

When the existence of this monstrous evil gradually came to the knowledge of the Indian Government, great and just was the indignation it excited; and all good men must remember gratefully the vigorous measures adopted by General OUTRAM to expose and put down a state of things so disgraceful and pernicious. At home there was a general outcry against the corrupt condition of society in India, and honourable members of the House of Commons loudly inveighed against the Government under which such flagrant enormities were possible. With a slight change of names, the same charges may now be brought against these grave moralizers themselves. The faults they found so grievous in their neighbours lose their deformity on nearer and personal acquaintance. *Khutput* has raised its hydra head, unrebuked, in the very lobby of the faithful Commons. Many a fair dame may now exhibit a real Indian cashmere, who has hitherto been doomed to the less fashionable productions of the French or English loom. Many a rosy-fingered damsel displays on her well-rounded arms "barbaric pearls and gold, the wealth of Ormuz or of Ind." *Ita bonum publicum, ut in plerisque negotiis solet, privata gratia devictum!*

Unhappily this is not the only bad feature in the case. The claims of MEER JAFFIER ALI were enforced by means of a private bill. There is precedent, indeed, for such a course; and one eminently calculated to encourage the abettors and advocates of the Ameer. It is known to the student of Indian history as the Nozid case, but for the sake of mere English readers, it may be worth while to recapitulate its most salient points. In the year 1775, at a time when the civil Government of Madras was notoriously corrupt, Mr. JAMES HODGES, Member of the Council of Masulipatan, advanced a sum of money to NARSING APPARAO, Zemindar of Nozid; and also took upon himself the payment of his debts to the other members of the Council. He thus became the Zemindar's creditor to the amount of 57,500 Madras pagodas, though he was aware that such conduct was in direct contravention to the wishes of the Court. This irregular transaction was studiously kept from the knowledge of Government until 1779;

when APPARAO, finding himself hopelessly involved in debt, declared his inability to pay his annual rent, or land-tax, to the Company. In this emergency Mr. HODGERS prevailed upon the Madras Government to sequester the Zemindari, and out of the proceeds to appropriate a certain sum for the payment of the yearly tribute, together with one-fourth of outstanding arrears. The surplus was to be devoted to the maintenance of APPARAO, and the liquidation of his private debts. No specification, however, of creditors was sent in, nor was it stated that certain villages had already been assigned to them as actual security. Five years afterwards, though decidedly of opinion that the entire transaction was wrong and every way injurious, Lord MACARTNEY promised these private creditors that, on the surrender of their mortgages, he would recommend their claims to the favourable notice of the Company, so that they should receive any surplus which might remain after the demands of Government were satisfied. However, nothing came of this proposed arrangement, and in 1803 the balance due to the Company amounted to five lakhs of pagodas. The permanent settlement of the Northern Circars being then effected, they very liberally cancelled these arrears and restored the Zemindari, assessed at a lower rental or land-tax. Previous to this, APPARAO'S private creditors had made an application to the Court for payment of their claims, which was very properly declined, as establishing a dangerous precedent. Nothing more was afterwards heard of them until the year 1831, when a private bill was brought into the Lower House in favour of Captain MURRAY, who had married Mr. HODGERS' grand-daughter. There is no doubt that the success of this bill was entirely owing to Captain MURRAY'S great parliamentary influence. And this was boldly stated in the Upper House by Lord BROUGHAM, who strenuously opposed the bill, in conjunction with Lord ELLENBOROUGH, not yet a systematic opponent of the Honourable Court.

As might be expected, the result of this most objectionable measure was to invite other complainants to have recourse to the same means for the redress of their imaginary grievances. In the very next year a Mr. HUTCHINSON endeavoured to carry through a private bill, to compel the Court to discharge certain claims made by him as heir to his uncle's property, who had lent money to the Raja of Travancore, contrary to the regulations under which he held office. This bill, also, would have passed had it not been opposed by masterly skill and perseverance by Mr. MACAULAY, one of the Secretaries of the Board. Since the failure of that attempt to interfere with the Government of India, no similar measures have been proposed until the one lately introduced for the benefit of MEER JAFFIER ALI. But already others are talked of. ALI MOBAD, of Khyrpore, and the King of Oude, are both mentioned as likely to enter the lists against the Indian Government, and, by the aid of *Khutput*, to aim at obtaining the reversal of that Government's decisions. It is quite possible that they may succeed. An appeal to the feelings is usually triumphant in this country, when the display of generosity imposes no additional expense on the tax-payers. It is so simple to decree that such or such a sum shall be paid by the East India Company, forgetful for the moment of the now stereotyped assertion that they are only trustees for the proper expenditure of the revenues of India. And it is so pleasant to talk of our common brotherhood with our copper-coloured fellow-subjects, and to insist upon their being treated with liberality and deference. This is both simple and pleasant—for a season.

But the time will assuredly arrive when the British Government will bitterly repent of their credulity or complaisance, should they ever take the administration of the Indian Empire into their own hands. *Khutput* will avail to set aside any decision whatsoever. By means of a private bill, smuggled through the House, every deposed Rajah or Nawab, every fraudulent Zemindar—with sufficient means to retain a solicitor and a couple of members of Parliament—may succeed in practically subverting the Government, and in bringing the whole machinery of the State to a dead-lock. The Lords have, therefore, for once, deserved well of their country in throwing out a Bill establishing such a dangerous precedent. But we doubt not the Hon. Court will display a judicious and graceful liberality towards the unfortunate promoter of that Bill.

#### A LIBERAL PARTY.

It is the more surprising that there is no great, solid Liberal party in the House of Commons or in the country, because there are excellent materials for such a party. The Tory union is virtually dissolved. It cannot govern Parliament, or restore itself in the confidence of the nation. It has no policy. The Whig connexion, under the leadership of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, lost its parliamentary majority, and has not since regained it. If there be English politicians who have a future, who may aspire to the position degraded by the Tories and abandoned by the Whigs, they are the Liberals, who have definite opinions, in real harmony with the genius of the constitution.

They see before them an exhausted parliamentary machine, an electoral system utterly and hopelessly corrupt, a House of Commons that dares not displace the Prime Minister because it cannot point to his successor, a Legislature that has ceased to discuss politics, Whigs who have adopted all the cant of Conservatism, Tories who, having nothing at present to conserve, because nothing obsolete seems in danger, split upon a score of crotchets, and have almost ceased to be a party. When a real opportunity arrives for a declaration of policy, they shrink from it. One important debate has occurred this session in the House of Commons—the debate on the dispute with America. It was the duty of the Opposition to aid in pressing upon the Government the necessity of reforming its diplomatic habits, and keeping clear of gratuitous quarrels with America. But where were Mr. DISRAELI, Lord JOHN MANNERS, Sir BULWER LYTTON, Mr. WALPOLE, Mr. HENLEY—that array which tells how low the party of the gentlemen of England has sunk in oratory, in intelligence, in political character? Their names were not in the list of the minority, for this reason, that their habitual supporters have lost confidence in them; that a number of the country members have refused at present to countenance their struggle for office; that, had they spoken and voted, they might have exposed the breach which has taken place. It may appear ingenious to disparage Mr. MOORE, but the Disraelites would have rushed after him had not the party been divided. It is prudent to be quiet when you are weak. Therefore, as patriotism was out of the question, the critics of the Government policy were without the assistance of Mr. DISRAELI'S knot of friends.

With these instances of incapacity, irresolution, and disunion among the old parties before them, the Liberals may effectually occupy the recess in the preparation of a political movement. To them exclusively the nation looks for improvements and de-

velopments of religious liberty, of commercial law, of army reform, of law amendment, of finance, of administration, of the parliamentary system—subjects about which the Tories and Whigs declaim loudly when out of office; but in connexion with which both have practically and naturally failed.

But some caution is necessary when the plans of new political associations are traced. Men of bad political character, the failures of past agitations, frothy and vulgar talkers, should be carefully excluded or repressed. They taint from the first the reputation of a political movement. They form an obstruction and a dead weight. It is not every one who professes volubly his liberal principles that should be admitted to the government of a Reformer's League. Members of committees and councils should be chosen by the constituents almost as deliberately as Members of Parliament.

We shall have to make some observations on the practical plan and operation of a political society; this is a subject that should be attentively examined.

A PAUPER VICAR.—A story, singularly disgraceful to the present state of our rich "national Church," was divulged a few days ago in the Woodstock County Court, where the Rev. James Brogden, of Deddington, Oxon, appeared personally as defendant, in answer to a judgment summons for committal, as he had failed to pay 10*l.* per month, in accordance with an order made last November. In the course of the hearing, the reverend gentleman stated that, since the order was issued, his family had subsisted chiefly on the charitable contributions of friends; that his living was under sequestration; that he had no means whatever to pay; that, although he had done his own duty for three years, he had not been allowed any stipend to subsist upon, except from the 3rd of October to the 3rd of January last, at the rate of 100*l.* per annum, but that the Bishop's secretary would not pay it; that he had expostulated with the Bishop of Oxford in vain, stating what was the fact, that his wife, a French lady of rank, had been for months without a household servant, compelled, with her daughters, to do all the domestic work; that all he had regularly to subsist upon, except occasional gifts, was 1*l.* per week, 14*s.* of which were always deducted for bread. The order of payment was altered from 10*l.* to 1*l.* per month.

AN OFF-SHOOT FROM THE FAUTLEROY CASE.—Judgment was given on Monday by Vice-Chancellor Stuart in a case arising out of the Fautleroy forgery. The plaintiff, Mrs. Derbishire, was interested in certain trust property for her separate use for life, with a restriction on anticipation. Fautleroy, who was executed for forgery in 1824, was one of the trustees of that property, and he applied 3500*l.*, part of it, to his own use, and represented that he had invested that sum in the purchase of 4869*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, in the names of himself and his co-trustees. Proof against the estate of Marsh, Stracey, Fautleroy, and Graham was made for the sum of 3500*l.* by the surviving trustees, and they had received dividends on that amount. The bill was filed by Mrs. Derbishire against the trustees for the purpose, among other things, of making them liable for the sum of 4869*l.* Three per Cent. Consols and the dividend thereon. The case had been already partially settled by a judgment of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker, but it now came again before the court on further directions. Vice-Chancellor Stuart decided against granting to Mrs. Derbishire the relief sought for.

TWO TRAGEDIES IN THE CRIMEA.—Lieutenant Pierce, of the Land Transport Corps, has been shot dead in the Crimea by some scoundrels who were hiding in the bushes skirting the path which he was pursuing, in the early morning, in company with a private, who escaped, and brought the news to camp. A few days after this, a veterinary surgeon in the Turkish Contingent gave a party to some of his comrades. They talked a good deal about the murder of Lieutenant Pierce. Mr. Elkes, the host, in the course of the night rose and walked about the room. A Mr. Weston was roused, and, being alarmed, he asked what was the matter. There was no answer. Weston again called out, and, receiving no reply, said, "Fred, Fred! I see the shadow of a man on the wall, and I fear there is some villainy about. Is it you?" Still there was no answer, and Weston fired, killing his friend Elkes almost immediately. The table which they had dined on the evening before was cut up into planks to make a coffin for the host.

THE CRIMEA.—A despatch from Vice-Admiral Tréhouart announces that the definitive evacuation of the Crimea by the French troops took place on July 5th. Those portions of the peninsula occupied by the Allies were given up officially by Marshal Pelissier to the Russian Commander-in-Chief on the 7th instant, and, from the 8th, every one still in the place was under Russian law.

## 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 foresee that our task of indicating in a general way the contents of the Periodicals this month will not be completed in this article; indeed, the whole space available for Literature in these columns would barely suffice to meet the demands every quarter when the 'monthlies' are reinforced by the 'three-monthlies,' and it is precisely the latter which make the most demands. Take, for example, the *Westminster Review*, with its varied contents at once solid and interesting. It opens with a masterly survey of the principle and practice of "Christian Missions." Sympathizing profoundly with that noble impulse which causes men to devote themselves to probable destruction and inevitable hardships for the sake of carrying the truth to other human souls, the writer does not suffer himself to be led away, by his admiration for the motive, to blindly applaud the practice; and in his survey of the history of missionary enterprise, he sums up with terrible force the damnatory evidence against missionary practice, palpable in the utter failure of all missions. The Catholic missions are described, and the results interrogated; then the various Protestant missions are submitted to the same test. Everywhere the result is failure, unless we are to count as success the mere fact of thousands being baptized. By violence and by persuasion the heathens have been made Christians to the extent of baptism; but in no other sense. The greater immorality which has followed these conversions helps in some degree to explain the uniform and startling depopulation which the Missionaries have seen to follow their settlement among the heathens:—

In 1777, Captain Cook found 200,000 people inhabiting Tahiti. He declared his estimate to be rather under than over the mark. Those were the days of wars, human sacrifices, infanticide, and that ordinary recklessness of life which the missionaries profess to have, generally speaking, cured. Aged natives at that time remember the high priest Tearmoar, who uttered the prophecy which the people caught up for its strangeness at first, and repeat now for its dread pathos. It is at this day sung in the depths of retreat, where the missionaries cannot overhear—

"A harree ta fow,                    "The palm-tree shall grow,  
A toro ta farraro,                "The coral shall spread,  
A now ta tararta."                "But man shall cease."

A census taken just before the American Exploring Expedition was there, showed the indigenous population to be 9000. The missionaries called it 8000. In the Sandwich Islands, the decline of the population is such as history can scarcely parallel, and as every hearer at an Exeter Hall May meeting should be informed of. We are told, not only by native tradition, but by the early navigators of the Pacific, that there were once human abodes wherever there was good soil and water, and that the population of this group was not less than 400,000. Now it is under 65,000. Twenty-five years ago—within the period of strenuous missionary effort—it was double this.

We must refer to the article itself for details at once picturesque and conclusive wherewith the writer exemplifies his philosophical positions, and will only quote some part of what he says respecting

## THE INSTITUTION OF EXETER HALL.

Exeter Hall is one of the institutions of our age, appropriate to a critical period of a Protestantism threatened by High Churchism or Romanism on the one hand, and science and philosophy on the other. When the Clapham Church began its ministrations, nobody had the least idea of such a result as the Exeter Hall institution and its staff. The Bible Society was formed, and the religious leaders of the Anti-slavery movement were its originators and officers. Some of us are old enough to remember the conflicts about the admission of the Nonconformists to the Bible Society, and the zeal of the orthodox Dissenters when admitted. All these parties, and the Quakers as a body, and the leaders of missionary enterprise, held periodical meetings in London, and most of them at the same time of year. When the menagerie was removed from Exeter Change, and the old edifice pulled down, the Low Church and Nonconformist leaders of the philanthropy of the age proposed to build a place which might be the head-quarters of their enterprises—and Exeter Hall was opened in 1831. Great boast has been made of the crowds assembled there, of the magnitude of their accommodation, and of the prodigious amount of the funds contributed for benevolent objects; but it does not appear that sufficient attention has been given to the bureaucratic interests created by such an organization. The expenditure of an annual million and a half in objects as various as the sects of the religious world, and reaching to the ends of the earth, must require a large and diverse agency; and the agency, with the money in its hands, constitutes a power—a power abundantly able to sustain missions under any adverse influences whatever. The mere collecting of the funds employs no small number of poor clergymen, and laymen who make themselves as like clergymen as they can. Vain men, and men who think it a duty to let their name and station be used in a good cause, are on committees; and the real business of committees is done by secretaries; and the secretaryships, which confer enormous unrecognized power and prodigious patronage, are objects of ambition to the active and aspiring men of all sects that can get a footing in Exeter Hall. Whatever their sectarian differences may be, these men have a strong interest in such concert as may keep up the organization in vigour and authority. They are the paid staff of a rich social department; and the zeal of a paid staff on behalf of the department by which it lives and enjoys life may always be depended on. That zeal cloaks all deformities, conceals all delinquencies, gets rid of sinners, and obtrudes its saints; denies failure, magnifies success, and devotes some of its professional benevolence to "making things pleasant" for contributors who enjoy giving their money, but would be painfully disturbed by hearing that anything was going wrong. The subscribing multitude assemble to hear of widows rescued from the pile, children snatched from the Ganges, savages singing hymns, missionaries dying in the odour of sanctity, Jews extolling the cross, and infant converts from Romanism spitting out texts in the priests' faces; and it would be a chilling disappointment to them to hear that widows still choose to burn; that the heathen are perishing out of their lands; that a dying missionary now and then hopes that no more brethren will come out into the wilderness, and waste their lives as he has done; that some hypocrite has embezzled funds; that a devoted member here and there has turned secular, and become devoted to Sammon in one form or another. The rule of conduct in such cases is, "least said, soonest mended;" and the glow of hope and complacency is not to be clouded over by bad tidings which

nobody will be the better for hearing, while some will be the worse for the telling. Thus the servants of Exeter Hall become its masters. While professing to render their account, they lead the religious public whithersoever they will. Now and then some story comes out which reveals the true quality of some of the managers of missions and other enterprises. Such a case as that of Davies versus Pratt, which our readers may remember, and other disclosures occasionally made in the law and arbitration courts, justify any strength of expression that can be used in warning the donors of the annual million and a half to look to the spending of their money, and to the character of the agents they employ to promote the spread of Christianity. We need not descend into the dirt of sectarian and philanthropic intrigue and scandal to bring up specimens. The reports of the law-courts are doing that work for us. We need only point to facts open to general knowledge, and registered already as material for history.

The next paper is on the "Natural History of German Life," taking the admirable works of RIEHL as text, and setting forth what is properly called the 'natural history' of the German People as a basis for social and political philosophy. Had we space at disposal we would quote largely from the very quotable pages of this article; the following onslaught on that strange misconception, the 'ideal peasant' is all we can venture on:—

Only a total absence of acquaintance and sympathy with our peasantry could give a moment's popularity to such a picture as "Cross Purposes," where we have a peasant girl who looks as if she knew L. E. L.'s poems by heart, and English rustics, whose costume seems to indicate that they are meant for ploughmen, with exotic features that remind us of a handsome *primo tenore*. Rather than such Cockney sentimentality as this, as an education for the taste and sympathies, we prefer the most crapulous group of boors that Teniers ever painted. But even those among our painters who aim at giving the rustic type of features, who are far above the effeminate feebleness of the "Keepsake" style, treat their subjects under the influence of traditions and prepossessions rather than of direct observation. The notion that peasants are joyous, that the typical moment to represent a man in a smock-frock is when he is cracking a joke and showing a row of sound teeth, that cottage matrons are usually buxom, and village children necessarily rosy and merry, are prejudices difficult to dislodge from the artistic mind, which looks for its subjects into literature instead of life. The painter is still under the influence of idyllic literature, which has always expressed the imagination of the cultivated and town-bred, rather than the truth of rustic life. Idyllic ploughmen are jocund when they drive their team afield; idyllic shepherds make bashful love under hawthorn bushes; idyllic villagers dance in the chequered shade and refresh themselves, not immoderately, with spicy nut-brown ale. But no one who has seen much of actual ploughmen thinks them jocund; no one who is well acquainted with the English peasantry can pronounce them merry. The slow gaze, in which no sense of beauty beams, no humour twinkles,—the slow utterance, and the heavy slouching walk, remind one rather of that melancholy animal the camel, than of the sturdy countryman, with striped stockings, red waistcoat, and hat aside, who represents the traditional English peasant. Observe a company of haymakers. When you see them at a distance, tossing up the forkfuls of hay in the golden light, while the waggon creeps slowly with its increasing burden over the meadow, and the bright green space which tells of work done gets larger and larger, you pronounce the scene "smiling," and you think these companions in labour must be as bright and cheerful as the picture to which they give animation. Approach nearer, and you will certainly find that haymaking time is a time for joking, especially if there are women among the labourers; but the coarse laugh that bursts out every now and then, and expresses the triumphant taunt, is as far as possible from your conception of idyllic merriment. That delicious effervescence of the mind which we call fun, has no equivalent for the northern peasant, except tipsy revelry; the only realm of fancy and imagination for the English clown exists at the bottom of the third quart pot.

The conventional countryman of the stage, who picks up pocket-books and never looks into them, and who is too simple even to know that honesty has its opposite, represents the still lingering mistake, that an unintelligible dialect is a guarantee for ingenuousness, and that slouching shoulders indicate an upright disposition. It is quite true that a thresher is likely to be innocent of any adroit arithmetical cheating, but he is not the less likely to carry home his master's corn in his shoes and pocket; a reaper is not given to writing begging-letters, but he is quite capable of cajoling the dairymaid into filling his small-beer bottle with ale. The selfish instincts are not subdued by the sight of buttercups, nor is integrity in the least established by that classic rural occupation, sheep-washing. To make men moral, something more is requisite than to turn them out to grass.

We have next a severe but deserved castigation of Dr. WILLIAM SMITH for unscrupulous bookmaking, and the sin of "obtaining reputation under false pretences." The writer is justly indignant that Dr. SMITH, whose share in the "Classical Dictionaries" has been so trivial, should claim the reputation of them, should speak of "my Classical Dictionaries," and advertize them as the works of Dr. WILLIAM SMITH. There is indeed "something too much of this"; but Dr. SMITH appears to have begun his literary career in this way:—

One of his first publications was an edition of part of the writings of Tacitus, the text being copied from a German edition, the essay of Bütticher "De Stylo Taciteo" being translated by a friend, as a sort of introduction, and the notes translated by another friend from those of some German scholars. The union of these three portions completed the book, saving the title-page, which was the genuine contribution of Dr. Smith himself.

Readers of book advertisements must have noticed the iteration of Dr. WILLIAM SMITH's name, and set him down as a bookseller's hack of very rapid paces; according to the statement of his reviewer this "pace" has been so surprising that except ALEXANDRE DUMAS, who is said to keep a company of "eminent hands" in employment, we know of no such rapidity:—

Forcellini thought three and a half years' employment of his undivided time not more than enough for the single letter A, to say nothing of revising that letter, copying it for the press, and printing. In a shorter period than this, Dr. Smith throws off a lexicon of more than 1200 closely-printed three-columned pages, and this as a bit of by-play; for simultaneously he was fulfilling the duties of three professorships—Latin, Greek, and History—in the "New College" of the independent denomination; secondly, he was editing and himself writing largely in the Dictionary of Geography; thirdly, he was putting together a School History of Greece, requiring no slight amount of labour, though little more than an abridgment of Mr. Grote's work; fourthly, he was abridging the Classical Dictionary down to a volume in 12mo; fifthly, he drew up, within the same period, a second edition of the "Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities," with "alterations and additions so numerous, that it must be regarded," he tells us, "to a considerable extent as a new work;" sixthly, he super-

intended the preparation of "A Smaller Latin-English Dictionary," abridged from the larger work; and seventhly—we do not know whether we are justified in saying lastly—he gives us what might have taken an ordinary mortal a large portion of a life—an edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall." The *magnum opus*, however, despite the varied and heavy claims on the author's time, was completed in the early part of last year.

The reviewer then examines the "Latin Dictionary" on the title-page of which Dr. Smith has placed his name—and very severe the exposure is.

We must only add in a line that the rest of the *Review* is devoted to articles on "Froude's History;" "Hereditary Influence, Animal and Human;" "Popular Amusements;" "Ministerial Responsibility;" and the usual sections on "Contemporary Literature;" making altogether a very excellent number.

The *National Review* has a varied programme. It opens with a long and temperate article on MOORE, scarcely worth so much space; then follows a critical protest against GROTE's character of ALEXANDER THE GREAT; a judicial and well-timed paper on "Pictures and Picture Criticism;" a review of FROUDE's History; and a remarkable paper on what the writer felicitously calls the *Hard Church*, and its novel, *Perversion*. High Church, Low Church, Broad Church, and No Church, seem to us preferable to that *Hard Church* so forcibly characterized in this paper, and so unconsciously betrayed in the malignant novel named *Perversion*. Next in order comes the article which we like the best in the number, although on the somewhat unpromising subject of Sir ROBERT PEEL. There is no mistaking here the brilliant and penetrating author of the papers on MACAULAY and the *Edinburgh Reviewers* in former numbers, and if his subject is this time less felicitous, his manner is equally admirable. The thesis he expounds is that Sir ROBERT was nearly the ideal of a constitutional statesman according to this definition of such a statesman, "the powers of a first-rate man and the creed of a second-rate man." One might be tempted to query the "first-rate"—seeing that such powers ought to include originality, invention, depth, and audacity. But nothing can be better than the writer's description:—

A constitutional statesman is in general a man of common opinions and uncommon abilities. The reason is obvious. When we speak of a free government we mean a government in which the sovereign power is divided, in which a single decision is not absolute, where argument has an office. The essence of the "gouvernement des avocats," as the Emperor Nicholas called it, is that you must persuade so many persons. The appeal is not to the solitary decision of a single statesman; not to Richelieu or Nesselrode alone in his closet; but to the jangled mass of men, with a thousand pursuits, a thousand interests, a thousand various habits. Public opinion, as it is said, rules; and public opinion is the opinion of the average man. Fox used to say of Burke: "Burke is a wise man; but he is wise too soon." The average man will not bear this. He is a cool, common person, with a considerate air, with figures in his mind, with his own business to attend to, with a set of ordinary opinions arising from and suited to ordinary life. He can't bear novelty or originalities. He says: "Sir, I never heard such a thing before in my life," and he thinks this a *reductio ad absurdum*. You may see his taste by the reading of which he approves. Is there a more splendid monument of talent and industry than the *Times*? No wonder that the average man—that any one—believes in it. As Carlyle observes: "Let the highest intellect able to write epics try to write such a leader for the morning newspapers, it cannot do it; the highest intellect will fail." But did you ever see anything there you had never seen before? Out of the million articles that everybody has read, can any one person trace a single marked idea to a single article? Where are the deep theories and the wise axioms, and the everlasting sentiments which the writers of the most influential publication in the world have been the first to communicate to an ignorant species? Such writers are far too shrewd. The two million, or whatever number of copies it may be, they publish, are not purchased because the buyers wish to know new truth. The purchaser desires an article which he can appreciate at sight; which he can lay down and say, "An excellent article; very excellent; exactly my own sentiments." Original theories give trouble; besides, a grave man on the Coal Exchange does not desire to be an apostle of novelities among the contemporaneous dealers in fuel; he wants to be provided with remarks he can make on the topics of the day which will not be known not to be his; that are not too profound, which he can fancy the paper only reminded him of. And just in the same way, precisely as the most popular political paper is not that which is abstractedly the best or most instructive, but that which most exactly takes up the minds of men where it finds them, catches the floating sentiment of society, puts it in such a form as society can fancy would convince another society which did not believe, so the most influential of constitutional statesmen is the one who most faithfully expresses the creed of the moment, who administers it, who embodies it in laws and institutions, who gives it the highest life it is capable of, who induces the average man to think, "I could not have done it any better if I had had time myself."

We cannot resist quoting this subtle and finely expressed description of two typical intellects:—

Lord Byron's mind gained everything it was to gain by an intense, striking effort. By a blow of the imagination he elicited a single bright spark of light on every subject, and that was all. And this he never lost. The intensity of the thinking action seemed to burn it on the memory, there to remain alone. But he made no second effort; he gained no more. He always avowed his incapability of continuous application: he could not, he said, hear the grammar of any language. In later life he showed considerable talents for action; but those who had to act with him observed that, in reality, he was the most stubborn of men. He heard what you had to say, assented, to all you had to say; and the next morning returned to his original position. In moments of ordinary argumentative resistance was so hopeless as that facile acquiescence and instantaneous recurrence. The truth was, that he was, and some others are similarly constituted, unable to retain anything which he did not at any rate seem to gain by the unaided single rush of his own mind. The ideas of such minds are often not new, very often they are hardly in the strictest sense original; they really were very much suggested from without, and preserved in some obscure corner of memory, out of the way and unknown; but it remains their characteristic that they seem to the mind of the thinker to be born from its own depths, to be the product of its latent forces. There is a kind of eruption of ideas from a subterranean world. The whole mental action is volcanic; the lava flood glows in *Childe Harold*, all the thoughts are intense, flaming, forth vivid. The day after the eruption the mind is calm; it seems as if it could not again do the like; the product

only remains, distinct, peculiar, indestructible. The mind of Peel was the exact opposite of this. His opinions far more resembled the daily accumulating insensible deposits of a rich alluvial soil. The great stream of time flows on with all things on its surface; and slowly, grain by grain, a mould of wise experience is unconsciously left on the still, extended intellect. You scarcely think of such a mind as acting; it seems always acted upon. There is no trace of gushing, overpowering, spontaneous impulse; everything seems acquired. The thoughts are calm. In Lord Byron, the very style—dashing, free, incisive—shows the bold impulse from which it came. The *stealthy accumulating words of Peel seem like the quiet leavings of an outward tendency, which brought these, but might as well have brought others.* There is no peculiar stamp either in the ideas. They might have been any one's ideas. They belong to the general diffused stock of observations which are to be found in the civilized world.

An excellent paper on Professor WILSON and the *Noctes*, one on the "Past and Future of Christianity," and one on "American Anxieties" conclude the number.

The *British Quarterly* begins with a paper on "Peel and the Peel Party in 1856," follows this up with a review of Mr. Gosse's books, in a style meant to be amusing—science in jest; then reviews the Life of WARDLAW; VEHSE's book on the German Courts; VAUGHAN's "Hours with the Mystics;" and "Recent Editions of the Greek Testament." Besides these it has a biographical paper of interest on "Aubrey—antiquary and gossip," with pleasant extracts; and two political papers. But our space is exhausted, and we must be content with this brief notice.

A NATURALIST AT TENBY.

Tenby: a Sea-side Holiday. By P. H. Gosse. Van Voorst.

If you are to spend your holiday at Tenby by all means put Mr. Gosse's volume in your portmanteau; and if any other spot on our coast attracts you, Mr. Gosse may still be your companion. Not that he is a particularly good describer of places, or that he tells you much about Tenby which your own observation would miss; but he is an enthusiastic naturalist, and is admirable in his accounts of animals. His books, which are popular and deserve to be so, afford good illustrations of the old but much neglected truth in literature, that a man writes well about the things in which he is really interested and which he really knows. Set Mr. Gosse among the fissures and boulders of the Devonshire coast, or in the noble caverns of St. Catherine's Rock, and he will discourse with an enthusiasm and a vividness truly delightful: the naturalist then is uppermost; and Mr. Gosse is only a naturalist. When, on the contrary, he tries to be facetious, philosophical, theological, or pictorial, his failures are remarkable. There is in *Tenby* somewhat less of that ill-placed and everywhere nauseous compound of bad sermons and poor poetry which disfigures the *Rambles on the Devonshire Coast*; but there is more obvious bookmaking, and for bookmaking he has neither style nor art. We notice these defects in his pleasant volume, because he should be warned against such facile but profitless writing in future. Let him continue to observe and record his observations, and leave "literary efforts" to more accomplished writers. His pen and pencil serve him admirably when he has only animals to delineate; but when he tries to make incidents out of the most ordinary occurrences, and when he drags in Exeter Hall reflections, he wears the reader.

Besides the animals well known to Naturalists, Mr. Gosse describes some less known, and records some facts of interest about them. For example, it was long a dispute whether Sponges were animal or vegetable; Mr. Bowerbank's discovery of cilia in the little sponge known as *Grantia Compressa* settled the question in most minds in favour of the animal nature of sponges. Yet the presence of cilia, although important, was not rigorously conclusive, since many of the flowerless plants have cilia, and all the zoospores of plants have them. Hence there is great value in the fact recorded by Mr. Gosse. The scarlet sponge, so common in the third cavern of St. Catherine's, at Tenby, is seen to pout from its little eminence a transparent membrane, in the form of a bladder. These bladders attracted Mr. Gosse's attention, and he touched one with the point of a needle; "it at once shrank up into a wrinkled column, but did not retract, and presently distended again." Here we have the two characteristics of animal life—contractility and spontaneous movement. The animal nature of the sponge is thereby established, unless we class the sponge with the sensitive plants.

Of course the reader knows the jelly-fish, or "sea blubber," so often cast upon the sands, especially after a gale. Medusa is the scientific name, and beautiful is the illustration given by Mr. Gosse of the *Rhizostoma* which he captured. He observes that small fishes are so used to resort to the chambers underneath the disk, that children, when they find these Medusæ floating, turn them over to seek for the fish. "It has been supposed that the fishes voluntarily resort to these chambers for shelter; but shelter from what? one naturally asks. It is quite possible that they may be attracted into them by some motive or other; but I apprehend that the ulterior object of the ordinance is not the benefit of the fish, but that of the Medusæ. I believe it is always found—certainly it was so in my specimen—that while some of the fishes are alive others are dead and bearing the appearance of *partial digestion*." This passage, which looks so plausible, labours under two disadvantages, one of inaccurate anatomy, and one of inaccurate observation. The "chambers" to which Mr. Gosse alludes are not stomachs, nor are they stomachal: they are therefore not the cause of that appearance described by him as "partial digestion," nor are they receptacles of food. They are ovarian chambers. Secondly, the observation of fish and Medusæ establishes as a fact, that these chambers are sought by fish as shelter from their enemies. Mr. Gosse has himself candidly reproduced the excellent observations of Mr. Peach, who saw very small fishes playing round the Medusæ, and when alarmed or attacked, rushing under the umbrella and among the tentacula of the Medusæ, where they remained until danger had passed, and then emerged again to sport and play round their sheltering friend. When under the umbrella they lay so close as to allow themselves to be taken into a bucket with the Medusæ, from beneath which they would come out and gambol as when in the sea. And it strikes us as remarkable that Mr. Gosse should not have remembered his own observation, recorded in his Devonshire

Rambles. Speaking of the Medusa named *Chrysaora*, he notices that "a little shrimp-like creature makes these chambers his residence;" in them he snugly ensconces himself, occasionally taking a swim in the water and returning. "That this is the natural habit of life followed by this crustacean I have no doubt." Then why should he doubt that it is also the natural habit of small fish?

There are passages in this book which will be excessively misleading to all persons not conversant with the animals spoken of; we allude particularly to those in which the lowly-organized animals are credited with the possession of tissues and organs not a trace of which can be found. Here is a typical instance. Having described the vegetable appearance of the polypes, he says they are animals because "they have muscular, nervous, circulating, digestive systems, special organs of sense, special weapons of offence—some of these, it is true, not distinctly appreciable to our observation, but inferrible by legitimate deduction from observed phenomena." It is almost incredible that any one who had studied polypes could write such a sentence. Muscles and nerves are as purely hypothetical (and as absurdly so, let us add) as that green cheese of which the moon is said to be made; a fluctuation of globules is not to be styled *circulation*; and as for the special organs of sense, no one that we remember has ever pretended that such organs existed.

We must not close with an objection, so we will notice Mr. Gosse's very ingenious suggestion respecting the 'bird's-head process' on the polyzoa. Rising from beneath the cell in which the polype lives, there is what under the microscope looks very like a vulture's head stripped of its integument, and to make the resemblance more complete, the formidable bill is incessantly snapping, and the whole organ swings to and fro, as on a joint. The function of this organ has been much disputed. Several observers having noticed that these snapping bills seized small animals roving that way, not unnaturally concluded that in some way or other these bills were connected with the feeding of the polype. "But it seems to have been forgotten," adds Mr. Gosse, "not only that these organs have no power of passing the prey thus seized to the mouth, but also that this latter is situated at the bottom of a funnel of ciliated tentacles, and is calculated to receive only such minute prey as is drawn within the ciliary vortex. I venture to suggest a new explanation. The seizure of a passing animal and the holding of it in the tenacious grasp until it dies, may be a means of attracting the proper prey to the vicinity of the mouth. The presence of decomposing animal substance in water invariably attracts crowds of infusory animalcules, which then breed with amazing rapidity, so as to form a cloud of living atoms living around the decaying body. Now a tiny annelid or other animal caught by the bird's-head of a Polyzoan and tightly held, would presently die; and though in its own substance it would not yield any nutriment to the capturer, yet by becoming the centre of a crowd of busy Infusoria, multitudes of which would be constantly drawn into the tentacular vortex and swallowed, it would be ancillary to its support, and the organ in question would thus play no unimportant part in the economy of the animal."

In conclusion we beg Mr. Gosse to give us as much zoology as he can, and as little of anything else. Pen and pencil will find ample scope in the delineation of animals, and the public will gratefully acknowledge all labour in that direction.

AN UNKNOWN KINGDOM.

First Footsteps in East Africa, or, An Exploration of Harar. By R. F. Burton, Author of "Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah." Longman and Co.

HARAR is a city of Eastern Africa, the capital of the ancient Hadyah Empire. Its name has long been famous. It is of great antiquity, and was once the metropolis of a mighty race; it is still a centre of Mohammedan learning; its walls and houses are constructed of stone; its king is independent. The people speak an unknown dialect, have a peculiar coinage, and form a distinct nationality. They carry on a great trade in coffee and in slaves, in cotton cloths, and in the celebrated drug called Kat, which is sold, at Aden, to Arabian merchants. Rochet, travelling among the Adels, heard many singular accounts of Harar; Harris, in Shoa, was told of its curious history and manners; voyagers along the East African coast have frequently been interested by rumours from that strange interior kingdom; but the modern Somali remained unexplored, and Harar—the Eastern Timbuctoo—unvisited, until Lieutenant Burton, returning from the Arabian shrines, volunteered to undertake a geographical and commercial expedition under the sanction of the East India Company.

Crossing the Indian Ocean, from Aden to Zaylah, he travelled, through the Somali region across the Marar plains and the Galla frontier, to Harar, a walled city with five gates, and returned by another route to Berberah, the most important point on that coast. His disguise was that of an Arab merchant, "some negro Merlin," having predicted that the first visit of a European would bring ruin upon Harar. Thus, though that place is scarcely three hundred miles from Aden, Salt and Stuart, Krapf and Isen-berg, Bunker and Rochet, and the Catholic missionaries attempted in vain to reach it. El Hamma, the Porter, a native agent of police, with bright blue and yellow turban and variegated raiment, Guled, a Bedouin youth, and Abdy Abokr, surnamed the End of Time, were the companions of Lieutenant Burton. At Zaylah, a city on the coast, he stayed twenty-six hours, observing the Zaylan coquettes, brightly tattooed,—dancing, singing, and slapping their slave-girls,—feasting in African fashion, playing African games, conversing with the officials, inspecting the public buildings, making excursions, and reading the narrative of Ibu Batuta.

Three distinct races inhabit the territory of Eastern Africa—the Aborigines, the Sawahili negroes, Bushmen, Hottentots, and other stentopygic tribes; the almost pure Caucasians, whose immigration is of recent date, and the half-castes, the Abyssinians, Gallas, Somals, and Kaffirs, whose origin is buried in obscurity. Lieutenant Burton's opinion is that the Kaffirs of the Cape are the descendants of North African tribes, pushed southward by unknown causes. The Somali he determines to be a half-caste nation, an offshoot of the great Galla race, approximately like the originally Negro-

Egyptian, to the Caucasian type by a steady influx of pure Asiatic blood. They petted Lieutenant Burton like a child, forced him to drink milk and eat mutton, offered him young girls in marriage, and begged him often to become a Somal chief, to lead their expeditions, kill their elephants, and free their country from lions. Once a man said to him, in a pitying tone, "What hath brought thee, delicate as thou art, to sit with us on a cow-hide in this cold desert, under a tree?" From their poverty, and their habit of begging, the region of the Somali has been called, by the Arabs, the land of Give-me-Something. Their language abounds in poetry, and, though it has no written character, contains a myriad of songs—the works of the poets, poetasters, poetestos, and poetaccios of North Africa. Their women resemble the sculptured models of Egypt—they are brown, solid, smooth, and so Kallipygan in their style of beauty, that the Arabs compare the hips of the Somal girls to inflated skins. The Somal girls, in turn, deride the maidens of Arabia, and affirm that they are thinner than tadpoles. The old Russian custom prevails among them by which the bride, on the first night after her marriage, is submitted to a private whipping from her husband's hand, to prove her humility. The whip, in fact, seems almost as powerful an instrument of government in Eastern Africa as in Naples or Lombardy, even grown girls being liable for misbehaviour to suffer public discipline, after having two or three jars of water poured over their persons, in Avan fashion, to make them ready for the punishment.

Selecting a winding route from Zaylah to Harar, Lieutenant Burton travelled among the various Somal tribes, crossed the maritime plains, and commenced the ascent of the Ethiopian highlands, inhabited also by the Galla nation. This gate of the interior kingdom was decorated with tropical tints, with trees, with growths of the gigantic cactus, with flowering and berry-bearing plants, and with birds such as Audubon would have followed across a continent. We have not yet seen the African or the Asiatic Audubon. Here the Bedouin held a council, seated in rings, with their round shields and bright-headed spears forming a perfect African picture. Upon this plateau, 3350 feet above the sea, the climate reminded Lieutenant Burton of Southern Italy. In one place, by the way, he saw a ruined city—the remains of houses, with a mosque and a palace, extending a mile and a half along the road; farther on he examined the broken arches, the roofless houses, the dinted battle-plain of Aububah. Still advancing, he entered the broad valleys and the prairie leading up to Harar, the natives coming out of their camps and fields to gaze as the strangers passed. The white skin of the European had been detected, and finding that he was in danger of passing for a Turk, he avowed himself an Englishman. As an Englishman, though he might be hated, he was certain to be feared. As a Turk, he would be hated and scorned.

He crossed the Erar river—shallow, cool, and clear, and found himself among fields and gardens. The peasantry were coming from the city market with empty gourds, in which they had carried their milk and butter; a noble of Harar was riding along upon a handsomely-caparisoned mule, and attended by seven servants. He wore a magnificent robe, with a white turban edged with scarlet, and had an Abyssinian broad-sword hung over his left shoulder. Saluting this grandee of an unknown kingdom, Lieutenant Burton pressed on through a narrow-fenced lane, passed a number of women holding a fair under a tree, reached the summit of a hill, and saw before him the object of his journey, Harar, a cluster of sombre buildings, with two grey minarets—a remarkable contrast to the green fields and coloured sides of the mountains. "None had ever succeeded in entering that pile of stones," he thought; and, though it was no Quinsai that he saw, a warder admitted the strange cavalcade, which proceeded up the main street to the palace—a range of low buildings, placed round a court, in which the Galla chiefs, with zinc armlets, spears, and sandals, stalked to and fro, and were admitted into the audience chamber. There, in a vast whitewashed hall, hung with matchlocks and polished fetters, sat, upon a raised Indian cot, the Sultan Ahmad bin Sultan Abibakr.

His appearance was that of a little Indian rajah, an etiolated youth twenty-four or twenty-five years old, plain and thin-bearded, with a yellow complexion, wrinkled brows, and protruding eyes. His dress was a flowing robe of crimson cloth, edged with snowy fur, and a narrow white turban tightly twisted round a tall cap of red velvet, like the old Turkish head-gear of our painters.

Now, Harar is a city about two hundred miles from the Indian Ocean, and five thousand five hundred feet above the sea-level. It has an excellent climate, and the country is well cultivated. It has its history of wars, massacres, and dynasties—the dynasties being, of course, the origin of the massacres and wars—and is at present a mile long, half a mile wide, enclosed by a wall, and built of stone cemented with clay. It has not only its own dialect, unintelligible to any save the citizens, but its population of about 8000 persons forms a distinct race. Harar, say the Somals, is the paradise of asses; and the men, says Lieutenant Burton, are certainly ugly. The women, slender and delicate, are gracefully dressed, and at festivals adorn themselves with wreaths of fragrant buds. They tattoo their bosoms with stars, paint their eyebrows, use kohl to fringe the eyes, and henna to stain the hands and feet. Many of the prettiest have been imported from other African countries, Harar being a great station for the slave caravans from Zangaro, Gurague, and the other Galla regions. Harar coffee is well known in the European market; its ivory, tobacco, safflower, and cloth are also famous among the traders of the coast. Three caravans leave the city usually for Berberah, on the Indian Ocean—slaves being the principal merchandize.

Lieutenant Burton's description of Harar and of his adventures in general is remarkable for its originality, and for the number of interesting details he has collected on the modern condition of East Africa. It had been his intention, after returning to Berberah, to renew, and enlarge his preparations, and to penetrate, by tracks unknown to Europe, to Zaazibar. Circumstances prevented the prosecution of this enterprise, which would have added materially to our knowledge of African geography, and of the resources which may be expected under fortunate influences, to supersede the slave-trade, and substitute for it a legitimate commerce in the native

products and in European manufactures adapted to the African market. However, while the Harar journey was in progress, an English officer, Lieutenant Horne, was engaged near the coast, inquiring into the native systems of trade and the caravan routes, visiting the maritime mountains, sketching all places of interest, and making a variety of meteorological and other observations. Another, Lieutenant Speke, was directed to land at Busder, on the Somali coast, penetrate beyond the maritime line of hills, trace the course and watershed of the Wady Nogal, and collect specimens of the reddish earth which is supposed to denote the presence of gold. He was unable to reach the celebrated Wady, but his journal of three months' adventure, appended to Lieutenant Burton's narrative, is of considerable interest and value. As a contribution, therefore, to African geography, and as a fresh and graphic picture of life and manners in the little-known interior of East Africa, Lieutenant Burton's account of his journeys and of his visit to the capital of the ancient Hadiyah Empire must take its place in the Library of Historical Travel.

#### DE BAZANCOURT'S WAR CHRONICLES.

*The Crimean Expedition to the Capture of Sebastopol: Chronicles of the War in the East, from its Commencement to the Signing of the Treaty of Peace.* By the Baron de Bazancourt, charged with a Mission to the Crimea by his Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction. Translated from the French, by Robert Hows Gould, M.A. 2 vols. Sampson Low, Son and Co.

EVERY stage of the progress of this work has been unfortunate. Not that the courtly writer himself conceives or could conceive that the whole thing, including the choice of the Baron de Bazancourt, as the chronicler of the war, has not been perhaps the most felicitous thing done these three years. We have not the least doubt that the Baron de Bazancourt looks upon himself as the most fortunate of men, and his book as the most fortunate of works. Nevertheless we say it is unfortunate. In the first place the book was to be done to order; in the next place the Baron's conception of the rôle he was to play was rather that of a *claqueur*, or showman, than that of an historian—a fine point of view from which to write the chronicles of a war. No sooner was the Baron's first volume in print than it formed hostile critics—notably, a well-known and capable pen in *Blackwood's Magazine*. No sooner was the second volume published than it was met by a universal outcry from the English press enforcing a charge of something more than unfairness; and this general reprobation of the work was followed by a short official notice in the *Moniteur* repudiating the alleged official character of the book; of which more anon. Lastly, so closely does misfortune tread on the heels of the poor Baron, that the very title of his book, when rendered into English, ceases to be not only not a true description of the contents of the volumes, but not a true translation of the title the official chronicler bestowed on his own book. The Baron de Bazancourt, knowing what he was about, was content to call his volumes "L'Expédition de Crimée jusqu'à la Prise de Sébastopol: Chroniques de la Guerre d'Orient, par le Baron de Bazancourt, Chargé de Mission en Crimée par S. Exc. le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique." But his translator makes an addition to this title by interpolating after the phrase "Chronicles of the War in the East" the words "from its Commencement to the Signing of the Treaty of Peace." The work of the Baron de Bazancourt was already intrinsically so erroneous, that it scarcely required the finishing touch given by Mr. Gould to make even its title-page false. The Chronicles, such as they are, extend to the taking of Sebastopol and no further. They totally omit what Mr. Gould's title implies they contain—the narrative of the war after the fall of Sebastopol. There were movements made, and movements not made. In judging of the conduct of the campaign, especially so far as the French are concerned, it is essential to know why certain movements were made, and why others were not made. Now Mr. Gould's title implies that this period of the war is included in the story supplied by De Bazancourt; and hence, we say, since the wily Frenchman knew better than to attempt to deal with a subject involving the reputation of a French Marshal, it is unfortunate for him that his English translator should, by trying to cover a great omission with a false title, have made that omission so conspicuous.

The apparent object of the book seems to have been the depreciation of British services in the war; the vindication of the French commanders from adverse criticism, and the exaltation of the Emperor Napoleon into a consummate strategist. By dint of suppression and misrepresentation, M. de Bazancourt continues to make out a superficial case for his clients. Had he, however, carried on his narrative beyond the capture of the Malakhoff, he would have had to devise reasons that would account for the detention of the Turks in the Crimea, and the inactivity of Pelissier. That would not have been so easy as the slandering of Lord Raglan, and it was, therefore, evaded.

The history of the volumes is almost sufficient to condemn them. In January, 1855, the Baron de Bazancourt was sent to the Crimea by M. Fortoul for the express purpose of concocting a history of the campaign. Who was Fortoul? The Minister of Public Instruction. The work, therefore, to be accomplished was to be of such a character as would suit the views of the Director of Public Instruction; that is, the instruction to be conveyed was to be such as the Emperor would approve. Under these circumstances, what wonder that De Bazancourt should produce a French renegade of the war? France must have glory; here was glory dished up by the imperial chronicler. Accredited to the camp by Marshal Vaillant, De Bazancourt took up his quarters there, and got together the odds and ends of personal experience that help to make up this history. He also had access to documents, such as the unpublished despatches of the French commanders and the French Emperor. When we have added that the product of the Baron's labour was published with a dedication to the Emperor on its front, and an intimation that the Emperor had accepted that dedication, we shall need to tell the reader little more to make him aware of the contents of the volumes before us. We need scarcely say that in the narrative of De Bazancourt the share of the English in the Alma was of the most trivial kind; that Inkermann was won by the French, who condescended to march to the aid of the English; and that in the siege it is the English who are

never in time, and who are not able to carry on the works they commence. M. de Bazancourt, who nearly omits the English from the battle of the Alma, quite forgets to state the original wrong direction was given to the siege by the French engineers; that the place was not assaulted in October, 1854, partly because French batteries failed, blew up, were snuffed out, and what not. The translator of these volumes coolly tells us that the "facts" stated by De Bazancourt are authentic. No doubt the "facts" are; but the difficulty in this case is to determine what are the facts. The statements of this writer are certainly not facts. An illustration of this is to be found in the explanation of Lord Raglan's death. It is one of the objects of De Bazancourt to adulate the Emperor. Now it seems that in the spring of 1855 Louis Napoleon sent out a plan of campaign to the Crimea which involved field operation. The plan is undoubtedly ingenious, and looks very well upon paper; in fact, it is one of those plans which almost anyone at all acquainted with military matters could design. Lord Raglan stoutly held out against this plan. Considering all the circumstances, he preferred direct operations against the place. It offered the least risk—it was capable of the greatest development. One consequence of this dissidence was the recall of General Canrobert, and it is certainly evidence that the Emperor Napoleon preferred the military judgment of Lord Raglan on the spot to his own at a distance; that he recalled his own incapable general, and appointed Pelissier to the chief command, with these instructions: "Conformez-vous autant que possible aux instructions données; s'il y a nécessité de les modifier, que ce soit d'accord avec Lord Raglan." The fact was that Lord Raglan and General Canrobert could no longer work together—had not been able for a long time to work together. And well they might not, for if we may believe our voracious chronicler, Canrobert was for actively pushing the siege at Christmas! On the 18th of June it was arranged that the place should be assaulted. Baron de Bazancourt does not tell us that Pelissier forgot the injunctions of his master, nor that he changed the whole plan of attack agreed on between himself and Lord Raglan.

Bearing all these things in mind, we only ask the reader to inspect the following specimen of the Bazancourt mode of writing history. We prefer the original to the translation of the "facts," as Mr. Gould so politely calls them:—

La journée du 18 juin avait produit dans l'esprit de Lord Raglan une émotion profondément douloureuse qu'il ne chercha pas à dissimuler. Malgré toutes les appréhensions, malgré tous les obstacles et toutes les difficultés sans cesse surgissantes, il avait poussé à la continuation du siège direct; il s'était opposé de tout son pouvoir au projet d'investissement, et avait entraîné la démission volontaire du Général Canrobert par son refus de coopérer à ce mouvement. Si, dans les événements qui se passaient et dans ceux que l'avenir tenait en réserve, la responsabilité du Général Pelissier était grande, celle de Lord Raglan était plus grande encore peut-être; car elle avait précédé celle du nouveau général en chef de l'armée française. Le général anglais donna dans sa pensée une importance immense à ce revers passager de nos armes, et devant tant de sang répandu, devant les efforts brisés de ses héroïques soldats, le doute lui vint aussi, et avec ce doute une cruelle amertume qui sera son cœur navré; la mâle tranquillité du Général Pelissier, qu'il alla trouver à la batterie Lancaster, ne put effacer les douloureuses impressions qui s'étaient emparées de lui; il retourna silencieux et abattu vers son quartier général, dont il ne devait plus sortir que dans un cercueil.

En effet, dix jours après, c'est-à-dire le 28 juin, Lord Raglan expira entre huit et neuf heures du soir.

That page from the book of our imperial friend is worth whole volumes of comment. It is all but totally untrue. Lord Raglan died of the cholera, and not of remorse because he had declined the responsibility of carrying out Louis Napoleon's plan of campaign.

We have neither space nor time for a detailed examination of these volumes. What there is of value in them—certain authentic documents—might have been comprised in a twentieth of the space. The thing actually required—an account of the movements of the French army—could have been better supplied by the barest narrative of some military man in a quarter of the space; and then, perhaps, the style would have savoured less of Mantilini and more of Cæsar.

#### SALAD FOR THE SOCIAL.

*Salad for the Social.* By the Author of "Salad for the Solitary." Bentley.

THE compounder of this Salad says that old books by great authors are not in everybody's reach. Was that his reason for publishing a volume which contains very few references to great authors, or to old books? He seems to have exhausted his originality, his essence of brown-backed folios, his subtleties of obscure philosophers, his rare anecdotes and quaint epigrams, in his chapters for the Solitary, which really were the results of curious and eccentric reading. But, in this book, he imitates himself; quotes Sydney Smith, Southey, Disraeli, Hood, Leigh Hunt, and Talfourd; relates stories of Curran and O'Connell, of Rowland Hill and Sheridan; treats of natural history, law, literature, and the toilet, in commonplace essays, based on popular authorities, and, in fact, fails altogether to make good the claims of his book as a treasury of choice sentences and illustrations from "fragrant scarce old tomes." We do not say that the volume is unamusing. It is light, pleasant, easy, but not what it pretends to be. We shall merely be able to pick out from its ten chapters some good materials for table talk—fragments that float in a redundancy of familiar frivolity.

This sort of note is useful, but it scarcely adds to the flavour of the Salad:—

Nowhere is paper so much used as in the United States. In France, with 35,000,000 of inhabitants, only 70,000 tons are produced yearly, of which one-seventh is for exportation. In England, with 28,000,000 of inhabitants, 66,000 tons are produced; while in this country the amount is nearly as great as in France and England together.

As gossip, the account of Lackington is appropriate in a chapter on book-craft:—

James Lackington—the well-known London bookseller—may be said to have established his claim to our notice from the publication of his "Autobiography." From the shades of obscurity, he was indebted to thriftiness and parsimony, no less than to his untiring zeal and exertions, for his ultimate distinction. Although we may not

assign to his character any literary eminence, his career was marked by singular eccentricity; his spacious establishment in Finsbury-square, around which, it is said, that he actually drove a coach-and-four, contained an immense collection of books. Among his many expedients to excite notoriety was the publication of an advertisement, stating that his coach-house in Old-street had been robbed of 10,000 volumes, consisting chiefly of Dr. Watts' "Psalms and Hymns," a manoeuvre that answered the twofold purpose of letting the world know that he kept a coach, and that even so large a quantity of books could scarce be missed from his collection. He also had the vanity to hoist a flag at the top of his house as a signal, whenever he arrived from his country seat at Merton. His vanity was certainly very amusing, and excusable, when we consider the disadvantages of his humble origin. At ten years old he commenced crying apple-pies in the streets, so that, as he himself intimates, he soon began to make a noise in the world. His success in this, his first essay, induced speedily the exchange of tarts for books; thus he commenced business as a bookseller, which one year yielded him a profit of 5000l.

The author enumerates the literary publishers of London—William Longman, who has written on Entomology; John Murray, William Wood, a zoologist, and the editor of Buffon; William Moxon, a poet; A. J. Valpy, a classical writer; M<sup>c</sup>Cray, a translator of German lyrics; Talboys, John Russell Smith, Charles Knight, and H. G. Bohn. Thence diverging to long names and words, he quotes the classical "Wusku-Wuttsthementum Yul-Lordumun Jesus Christ Nuppoqhussuaenenmun" of Stephen Day, with the well-known

"Aldeborontiphosphornio!  
Where left you Chrononhotonthologos?"

And Robert Lovell's

"*Panzoologico-mineralogia*: a complete History of Animals and Minerals, contain<sup>g</sup> the summe of all Authors, Galenical and Chymical, with the Anatomie of Man."

Most of the anecdotes in the volume are of as recent reference and little rarity as the following:—

Scott is known to have profited much by Constable's bibliographical knowledge, which was very extensive. The latter christened *Kenilworth*, which Scott named *Cummar Hall*. John Ballantyne objected to the former title, and told Constable the result would be "something worthy of the kennel;" but the result proved the reverse. Mr. Cadell relates that Constable's vanity boiled over so much at this time, on having his suggestions adopted, that, in his high moods, he used to stalk up and down his room, and exclaim, "By Jove, I am all but the author of the Waverley Novels!"

We shall string together a few paragraphs of gossip:—

A printer's wife in Germany lost her life by feloniously meddling with the types. She went into the office by night, and took out the word "lord," in Genesis iii. 16, where Eve is made subject to her husband, and made the verse read, "he shall be thy fool," instead of "he shall be thy lord." It is said that she was put to death for her wickedness. It is well known that printers of an early edition of the Scriptures were so heavily fined as to be utterly ruined, for leaving out the word "not" from one of the Ten Commandments.

We have seen this before, yet all readers may not have seen it:—

At a subscription of the French Academy for some charitable object, each contributor putting in a *louis d'or*, the collector, by mistake, made a second application to a member noted for his penuriousness—"I have already paid," exclaimed the latter, with some asperity. "I beg your pardon," said the applicant, "I have no doubt but you paid; I believe it though I did not see it." "And I saw it, and do not believe it," whispered Voltaire.

Daniel Dancer, when he had 3000l. a year, used to beg a pinch of snuff from all his friends, and when his box was full, bartered its contents for a tallow candle. But his parsimonious ingenuity appears contemptible in comparison with that of the Russian miser, who learned to bark that he might avoid the expense of keeping a dog.

That Mary of Scotland, who had exquisite hair of her own, wore red fronts, that Cleopatra was red-haired, that the Venetian ladies to this day counterfeit yellow hair, that the Roman virgins powdered their hair with gold, are fragments of traditionary chit-chat. From the same repertory comes the observation that Chatham, when he intended to speak, crowned himself with his best wig, that Erskine, before he rose to plead, drew on his bright yellow gloves, that Horace Walpole wore "a cravat of Gibbon's carvings," that Raleigh crusted his shoes with jewels, that Petrarch pinched his feet, that Aristotle wore a profusion of rings, that Byron was proud of his handsome neck, that Rousseau affected the Armenian style of dress, that Voltaire delighted in his gold and scarlet coat, and that Caesar scratched his head carefully, so as not to disarrange the locks arranged over the bald place.

Tradition insists that corsets were first invented by a brutal butcher of the thirteenth century, as a punishment for his wife. She was very loquacious, and finding nothing would cure her, he put a pair of stays on her, in order to take away her breath, and so prevent her, as he thought, from talking. This cruel punishment was inflicted by other heartless husbands, till at last there was scarcely a wife in all London who was not condemned to the like infliction. The punishment became so universal at last that the ladies in their defence made a fashion of it, and so it has continued to the present day.

Among the legal anecdotes in the *Salad* is one on the trite subject of the law's delay:—

About a hundred years ago, a Scotch gentleman bequeathed to his "poor relations, of whatever degree," the sum of 20,000l. In effect, he left them a Chancery suit, which has remained in the family ever since. In the first place, the next of kin disputed the validity of the bequest, but it was established by Lord Chancellor Camden, and 463 persons made out their relationship. Thereupon, in the year 1766, a bill was filed for the distribution of the money amongst them, which has not been effected to this day.

A mad young nonconformist said in the pulpit, not long ago, that the difference between the devil and a deacon was this:—that if you resist the devil he will fly from you, while if you resist a deacon he will fly at you. This being a style of Christian ministry, admired by large and evangelical congregations, it is not to be wondered at that a chapter may easily be filled with citations of pulpit eccentricity. Here is the newest in the *Salad*:—

A minister of the "Kirk" of Scotland once discovered his wife asleep in the midst of his homily on the Sabbath. So, pausing in the steady, and possibly somewhat monotonous flow of his oratory, he broke forth with this personal address, sharp and clear, but very deliberate: "Susan!"

Susan opened her eyes and ears in a twinkling, as did all other dreamers in the house, whether asleep or awake.

"Susan, I didna marry ye for your wealth, sin' ye has'd none! And I didna marry ye for your beauty; that the hail congregation can see. And if ye have no grace, I have made but a sair bargain!"

*Salad for the Social* is by no means a good book—not half so good as *Salad for the Solitary*. All we can say in its favour is, that some of the chapters are amusing.

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL IN SMYRNA.

Ismeer, or Smyrna, and its British Hospital in 1855. By a Lady.

London: James Madden, Leadenhall-street.

THIS book is decidedly interesting though ill-constructed. There is a smartness about it, a gossiping epistolary style which gives lightness and vivacity to the anecdotes narrated and freshness to the pictures described. But there is occasionally—and this we do not praise—a flippancy of remark and a dash of Scottish vanity, which may tell on the north side of the Tweed, but not on the south. How is it that Scotch people, go where they will, must compare everything they see by something "dear Scotland" possesses. Let it be ever so rare and indigenous, there is something analagous existing amongst their thistles and oat-fields. You cannot read a book written by a Scotchman without finding out his nationality by the allusions he constantly makes to the land of his nativity.

The writer of the volume before us is one of those ladies who undertook the charitable mission to the East, to render what assistance they could to the sick and the wounded of our neglected army. Her destination was Smyrna. On their way out, considerable attention and respect was manifested towards these sisters of mercy, who left their homes—and this was the marvel of the continental ladies—without having any vow to accomplish. On board the *Sinai*, the steamer that took them from Marseilles to Smyrna, were a number of French soldiers, who sang song after song; some in allusion to the alliance, *Vive la France et l'Angleterre*; some to past times, *Vive la République*; sometimes—in spite of the supreme St. Arnaud—the *Marseillaise* was commenced, but at once put down by one or other of the officers.

On their arrival at Smyrna, it was found that no preparations had been made for their reception, and that the two hotels of the place were crowded. It is not our intention to accompany them through their troubles. They at last found a house, within a few minutes' walk of the hospital, fit to be inhabited. They then commenced their official duties. The reader must not suppose that because we find narrated the experiences of a lady-nurse, her narrative savours continually of medicines and ointments. She is neither prophylactic nor clinical. We have a description of the hospital, the wards into which it is divided, the number of physicians or surgeons, sisters, nurses, orderlies, &c., appointed to each, the rules and regulations by which they had to act, and many other interesting details. But this is not all. We have anecdotes of the patients themselves, of the influence the ladies possessed over them, and of the nature of their occupations when convalescent. Though hard-worked, that is, from nine, A.M., to half-past five, P.M., our authoress had opportunities of peeping about under a veil outside of the gates of the hospital and the dwelling-house—of visiting the different quarters of the town—of going to the bazaars—of entering the mosques—of talking to the men and women—and of observing manners and characters. Sometimes *business* was slack. She then retired to a friend's house, a few miles from "Ismeer, the Beautiful," enjoyed a pic-nic got up by the medical officers, and sees something of the country. But a trip into the country was rather dangerous. The brigands of the hills—true Greeks—infested the highways, and even entered the villages in search of prey. Their prey was man. They sought him, not to kill him, but for the sake of the ransom-money. The English, of course, were looked on as good prizes, and a sleek, comely medical man was estimated at 3000l. The price of our authoress is not stated, but the bishop of Moray and Ross kindly guaranteed her rescue by the following document, addressed to the English Consul at Smyrna:—

September 12th, 1855.

"I hereby undertake to repay any amount that may be necessary to recover Miss — out of the hands of the robbers.

"ROBERT EDEN, Bishop of Moray and Ross."

Readers who would understand the consternation caused by the capture of a prize amongst the quiet denizens of the towns may consult this volume from page 140 to 150. Sometimes such a courteous message as the following was sent by the chief of the band to the officers of the staff and the other English residents:—"That he would take any of them he could catch, man, woman, or child; and if their ransom was not forthcoming in four-and-twenty hours, he would flay his victims alive." Of course such a chivalrous intimation made all circumspect. The men only ventured forth with revolvers in their hands, and the women never without the protection of the men. Sometimes an onslaught was made on this troop of marauders, and many fell either by force or treachery. But no sooner was one chief decapitated than another sprang up; and if a band were dispersed, it was quickly re-formed by the unquiet spirits which always abound in ill-governed countries.

The account of the internal discipline of the hospital, the conduct of the men, the nature of their occupations, we have before alluded to as interesting. We cannot help feeling amused at some of the difficulties which the ladies had to put up with. Native servants were proved to be bores, and something else. "The Greeks could never be depended upon; they constantly brought things into the hospital, secreted in their full sort-of-petticoat trousers, and they as frequently carried things out, with utter disregard to the rules of *meum* and *tuum*. Everything was tried to prevent these irregularities, but without effect. We could not do without the Greeks, and the Greeks could not do without stealing. It was more than suspected that the Greek merchants of Smyrna were in communication with the Klephts or brigands of the hills."

We cannot too highly praise the great order and regularity that prevailed in the hospital arrangements, and the kindness and attention of the superintendents and nurses. That those were fully appreciated is testified by many an anecdote of the poor patients told with much consideration and

good feeling. "It does my heart good to see an English woman again"—"You ain't a voman, you're a hangel"—"God bless ye, ye're a fine woman"—and many such phrases, uttered from the heart with tears in their eyes, repaid all the trouble of the ladies and the nurses and gave new courage to their exertions. If what was done in 1855 had been done in 1854, what a fine army might have been rescued from destruction. In the winter of 1854-55 we were taunted with our mismanagement, with our incapacity, and it was thrown in our teeth as a national disgrace that our army was perishing by hundreds. We nobly redeemed ourselves in the following year. How is it, then, that the absolutist system of conducting war—the perfection of military government in some eyes—presents the following picture? It was taken a short time before the articles of peace were signed:—

The French are sufferers very much. I say this not from hearsay, but having both witnessed it and personally known some of the officers. From bad food, want of vegetable diet, insufficient clothing, and exposure under tents, lying on the damp ground. Precisely the same circumstances have taken place as in the British army last year, under similar conditions. Scurvy, in its worst form, followed by dysentery, diarrhoea, and, latterly, typhus of a most virulent form, has been sweeping them off by thousands. I was assured by a French officer, that the loss of their medical officers alone was so great, that the whole number attached to the army have been twice replaced from home.

The excellent sanitary condition of the English and Sardinian forces at this time is well known. With this contrast we close our notice of the book.

### THE EARTH AND MAN.

*The Genesis of the Earth and Man.* By Reginald Stuart Poole, M.R.S.L.  
Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

THE object of this essay is to maintain the hypothesis of many original pairs from which the human race has descended. Mr. Poole devotes his first chapter to explanations of the incongruity that exists between the Mosaic account of the creation and the results of scientific discoveries. Starting with the supposition that the whole Bible is a revelation, he endeavours to show "that revelations of this kind, of which the subjects are events, were generally conveyed in representations to the sight," and that therefore the Mosaic account of creation must be regarded as a record of appearances. With Professor Lee, he thinks that the narrative of the formation of the first woman means simply that the creation of Eve was revealed to Adam, who, in a "deep sleep" or ecstasy, and that he might thus have seen God take one of his ribs, make it a woman, and bring it to him. Mr. Poole also argues from citations of Scripture that the six days of creation may refer to six visions. He further contends, that there is a close analogy between natural days and the great geological periods; that the former term is frequently used to signify life, and that in the latter instance it may also be used for the epoch occupied by the energizing spirit of the Creator in calling into existence the several elements of the earth.

It is unnecessary to follow Mr. Poole through the argument in support of his hypothesis that there was a pre-Adamite race of human beings. If Cain, being banished to the land of Nod, had a mark put upon him that men might know him, it may fairly be asked, What men? Evidently not the children of Adam and Eve; they could scarcely have peopled whole regions in about three generations.

Mr. Poole's theory, then, is that man was created as soon as the earth was fitted for his habitation, which may have been thousands of years before the creation of Adam; that the equatorial region of Africa was the scene of his birth; in fact, that the true negro, the aboriginal inhabitant of Nigritia, is the primary variety of our species; that branches from this stock gradually overspread the valleys of the Nile and other rivers, the southern portions of Africa, and extended into the Malayan Peninsula, China, India, and Arabia. Mr. Poole agrees with Dr. Barrow in perceiving a striking resemblance between the Hottentots and the Chinese, and hence concludes that both sprang from the Nigritian stem. The same hypothesis supposes that from the Chinese sprang all the Mongolian or Turanian races, extending from the limits of the Malayan region, through Asia and Europe, to the coldest limits of the habitable earth and throughout the American continents, pervading every zone. The Malayan variety, it is conjectured, sprang from a branch of the Mongolian or Turanian stock, nearly allied to the Chinese, and by degrees entirely supplanted the older Nigritian settlers eastward of the African continent, excepting a few instances. The principal of these exceptions are to be found in the mountainous parts of the Malayan peninsula, the islands of Luzon and Tasmania, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, and Australia. Mr. Poole does not think it necessary that we should suppose that these races sprang from one pair, however much the marriages between brothers and sisters, which prevailed in Egypt, may seem to sanction the idea. He would rather infer that it commenced with two pairs, because "the marriages of brothers and sisters are contrary to the laws of the Creator, to whose moral government we have no right to impute inconsistency;" and because the differences of the black and brown and tawny races may be most easily accounted for by the supposition of physical differences, however small, in two pairs of protoplasts. We now arrive at the Caucasian variety, which, we are told, was brought into existence after all the other varieties had become developed, commencing with Adam, and dividing into two branches, namely, the race of the exiled Cain, which degenerated, by his own and his children's marrying with descendants of the primitive stock; and the race of Adam's other sons and daughters, who may reasonably be presumed to have produced a progeny uncorrupted by intermarriage with inferior races, and, therefore, more properly to be termed the Adamite race.

Such is the theory Mr. Poole wishes to establish. He has incorporated in his argument a variety of chronological, historical, and philological details, and we recommend his book to those who may be tempted to pursue the inquiry.

### The Arts.

#### RISTORI AS ROSMUNDA.

ALBOIN, King of the Lombards, having slain Comundo, the father of Rosmunda, makes her drink blood out of her father's skull. Alboin is slain in turn by Amachilde, who marries Rosmunda, and then defeats Clef, the defender of this battle in Alboin's cause in battle. ALFIERI'S play opens whilst the sounds of this battle are heard in the distance. Rosmunda, the daughter of Alboin and Rosmunda, her step-mother, are conversing together. This Rosmunda is detested by Rosmunda, not only because she is the accursed daughter of Alboin, the impious remnant of his house, but because Rosmunda suspects that her new husband, Amachilde, loves her. Rosmunda, therefore, dooms the Princess to the embrace of Alaric. To condemn the young Rosmunda to so ruthless a lord surprises even the rough Amachilde. But Rosmunda has spoken. Her word is law. Amachilde must use his sword at the will of his imperious mistress; but vengeance and policy are hers. In the battle which gave Amachilde the victory over Clef, Ildovaldo saved the life of his chief. How can that chief reward him? Let Ildovaldo demand what he pleases, and he shall have it. Ildovaldo confesses his love for Rosmunda. That confession is wormwood to Amachilde, for, as Rosmunda suspected, he himself is deeply entangled by her charms. But Rosmunda loathes him for having murdered her father, and will hardly condescend to ask him to save her from Alaric. Nevertheless she does prefer this request, and Amachilde promises his support. But in vain they appeal to Rosmunda's pity. She is inexorable. Ildovaldo, therefore, vows he will emancipate Rosmunda.

At length Amachilde openly confesses his love for Rosmunda—but his passion is spurned. Rosmunda, enraged at the thought of Amachilde's love for Rosmunda being requited, is suddenly transported with joy when she learns from Rosmunda's lips that Ildovaldo—not Amachilde—is the object of her affections. A touch like this in the hands of RISTORI could not fail to evoke delight. Fired with an unquenchable hate for Amachilde, Rosmunda abandons her design to marry Rosmunda to Alaric. She will use Ildovaldo to accomplish her vengeance. If he can conquer Amachilde, let him take Rosmunda by force. And yet must it be that this cursed daughter of Alboin, the murderer of Rosmunda's father, shall be made happy by Rosmunda herself?

Lieta?—no! sei tu ancora:—io vivo ancora.  
Happy?—Thou art not happy yet:—I still live.

Just as Ildovaldo has arranged the escape of Rosmunda, Amachilde appears—he offers to fight his rival, so that he who is victorious shall have the Princess. The offer is rejected, and Ildovaldo is disarmed. Rosmunda releases Ildovaldo. There is a battle. Ildovaldo, consumed with impatient love of Rosmunda, leaves the command to his lieutenants, and returns to claim the hand of his bride; but instead of that hand he meets with Rosmunda's contempt for not having accomplished her command—the death of Amachilde. Meantime Amachilde has been victorious over Ildovaldo's soldiers, and returns triumphant. Rosmunda, seeing the two rival lovers of the hapless victim both present, and united only in their desire to rescue her, sweeps her away—like some beast of prey—and stands prepared to plunge the dagger to her heart. The two rivals are compelled in turn to disarm themselves, and to dismiss their soldiers. Rosmunda summons hers, and then stabs Rosmunda. Ildovaldo falls by her own hand. But Rosmunda's vengeance is but begun—Amachilde lives.

Such is a slight sketch of ALFIERI'S *Rosmunda*, in which Madame RISTORI has played her part. Though it is impossible not to admire the ingenuity of the author in having constructed a play of five acts with only four characters, we must confess that the impression produced upon us was that which might be produced by a dramatic exercitation. It is true, as ALFIERI himself says, that until the close of the play it is quite impossible to say which is the principal character, or what will be the issue. The puzzle is complete. Like a well-shuffled pack of cards, there is absolute uncertainty where each card is to be found. We confess that this peculiarity, whilst it exalts our opinion of ALFIERI'S faculty for the mosaic of the drama, has the effect of rendering the characters somewhat artificial. Nevertheless there is considerable power in the work. It is not that there are any very fine passages which can be torn from the context, but there is a boldness, a rough-hewn grandeur about some of the characters, which demonstrates power. Rosmunda is no mere fury. She has suffered cruel wrongs. She is a woman of commanding temper. She is bent upon vengeance, and applies herself to the accomplishment of her design with the sternest will. Amachilde is a brave soldier, but it is obvious that his character is too weak to resist either the imperious force of Rosmunda, or even the fascinations of Rosmunda. Nor is his moral sense strong enough to oppose his path to crime—when crime becomes a necessity. Rosmunda, though the daughter of a barbarian, is full of noble thoughts. She maintains a settled dignity. She would sacrifice all for Ildovaldo, and yet she would not abate one jot of her hatred for Amachilde, even to win her lover. Ildovaldo is a soldier of tried loyalty—of a noble, loving nature. He is the victim of circumstances.

No character can better suit the genius of RISTORI than Rosmunda. Her dress and figure are always admirable. But the prominent point, as it seemed to us, of her acting in this part was the marvellous way in which she seemed to lord it over every creature with whom she came into contact. If she failed to control by her moral power, she hesitated not to employ physical force. Amachilde, the partner of her crimes, had long recognized her influence, and seemed to sink in her rebuke. When he explains to her the danger of outraging Rosmunda, it was excellent to watch the patronizing sneer on her countenance, as she gently told him that, whilst the sword was his, policy and vengeance were hers, and then, placing her hand upon his shoulder, led him off the stage like a corrected child. Nor was the touch less striking when, with an imperious air, she holds him in her grasp, and, with a stern rebuke, bids him leave Rosmunda!

But dost thou, my consort,  
Differ from me? and darest thou talk to me?  
Must I before them discuss with thee  
Reasons of state? Let us go; come:  
Leave him a little time to reflect.  
Leave her, I say.

But the last scene of all, in which she exhibits her power, is perhaps one of the most surprising exhibitions of dramatic art ever witnessed on the stage. The incident of the two lovers standing at bay is said to be borrowed from a French novel, *L'Homme de Qualité*. It is somewhat melodramatic; but the perfect art with which RISTORI demonstrates by her every gesture her fixed determination to revenge is worthy of all praise. She seems to clutch the poor Rosmunda with her avenging fingers—to encumber her with a terrible embrace, which makes the spectator tremble. It is the Laocoon in spirit.

Throughout the play, indeed, there are not many delicate touches of character.

But there is something ingenious and natural in the pain which Romilda feels when she reflects that the hated Romilda is really loved by Almachilde and by Adovaldo—that to Romilda she is indebted for her own escape—that, in order to accomplish her vengeance upon Almachilde, she must forego her plan of marrying Romilda to Alario, and must unite her to Adovaldo. Such a happy consummation, however, is but a passing thought. To this she cannot submit. Romilda must perish!

In a play like the *Romilda*, in which the characters are so broadly drawn and the intention of the author is so patent, there is less room for criticism and less room for dramatic ingenuity than in a drama which, like those of SHAKESPEARE, contains characters of mere subtlety and variety. The critic and the player must, in the play at least, concur in their idea of the characters. The only point is whether the idea agreed upon is successfully exhibited in action.

THE FIELDING FUND.

In noticing the recent performance of the Amateur Pantomime at DRURY LANE, we mentioned that it was in contemplation to establish, by the aid of this happy alliance of wit and charity, a fund for the relief of emergencies among literary men, without the intermediate agency of any Institution. We are now gratified to be able to announce the development of this excellent design, under the highest auspices, and with the hearty co-operation of those excellent gentlemen of the Fielding Club, who are equally ready at all times to amuse the town and to assist "the brethren." The following Prospectus explains the objects and intentions of the Committee, who have undertaken to carry out an admirable purpose:—

The support with which the audiences were pleased to honour the Amateurs, at the representations of the Pantomimes of *Guy Fawkes* and *William Tell*, has enabled them to devote a considerable sum, on three separate occasions, to charitable purposes.

As their performances have never yet been attempted before a general public, it is thought that some large receipts are still to be collected: and they hope that the following object may be carried out, by one or more representations:—

It is proposed to devote the proceeds of the house to the establishment of a Fund for the immediate relief of emergencies in the Literary or Theatrical world. Those connected with either profession know, too well, that instances occur, even weekly, when, in the first hour of affliction or calamity, a few pounds forwarded at once, are likely to prove of far greater service than six times the sum, subsequently given, after the painful routine of application, questioning, and deliberative awarding.

The fund must necessarily be too modest in its organization to interfere in the slightest degree with any of the admirable institutions now existing. Its distribution will be in the hands of a Committee of Gentlemen, likely to know, intimately, the circumstances of the majority of cases coming before them. Everything can be done quietly and unobtrusively; and no expense need be incurred in the distribution. The following gentlemen will act as Trustees to the Fund:—ARTHUR PRATT BARLOW,

ESQ.; CHARLES A. COLE, ESQ.; MARGARET W. HALLIST, ESQ.; JAMES M. LANGFORD, ESQ.; ALBERT SMITH, ESQ.; ARTHUR W. W. SMITH, ESQ.; CHARLES TAYLOR, ESQ.

The First Representation for the above purpose will take place at the THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE, on SATURDAY, July the 12th. The Pantomime will be preceded by Mr. PLANCHE'S Farce, entitled, *The Loan of a Lover*, in which Mrs. Keeley has most kindly offered to play *Peter Spyk* for this occasion only; and a Young Lady will make her first appearance, on any stage, in the character of *Gertrude*.

We hear that her Majesty has engaged a box for the performance this evening, and that the Fund is to be placed under her special patronage. There are names on the Committee which are a sufficient guarantee of the generosity, the discretion, and the delicacy with which the Fund will be administered. We are glad to find that it includes the dramatic profession among its intended beneficiaries. We wish it all success.

THE THEATRES.

A LITTLE piece, called *Music Hath Charms*, was produced on Monday evening at the PRINCESS'S, as a sort of preliminary make-weight to that gorgeous Easter extravaganza, or show pantomime, the *Winter's Tale*, which still maintains its attraction, and which that night reached its sixty-second representation. The heroine of the farce is a young French widow, who keeps a fashionable lodging-house in Paris, and who gradually gives up a gay Gallic suitor for the sake of an eccentric and somewhat grumbling Englishman whom she at first detests, but who adores her, and who finally achieves his conquest by the skill with which he joins in an amatory duet. *Madame de la Roche*, the young widow, is performed by Miss LECLERC—a lady remarkable for the grace and vivacity of her acting; and the successful suitor finds a rough and ready representative in Mr. DAVID FISHER, who is himself the adaptor of this "trifle from France."

Mr. BALEE had a benefit at DRURY LANE on Monday, when his own undying and unwithering *Bohemian Girl* was performed, followed by a concert; in the course of which Madame VIARDOT GARCIA, Miss DOLBY, Miss ARABELLA GODDARD, and other notable singers, contributed to the pleasure of the audience.

*I Puritani* has been revived at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, with GRIST in her old part of *Elvira*, GARDONI as *Arturo*, and FORMES as *Giorgio*.—Madame BOSIO has appeared as *Leonora* in the *Trovatore*, with complete success.

Lovers of the ballet have been gratified at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE by the production of *Le Corsaire*, partly founded on Lord BYRON'S poem, in which Madame ROSATI has achieved a triumph. The ballet has already turned half the heads of Paris, and seems likely to do the same with our English brains, the dancing being brilliant, the scenery gorgeous, and the stage effects striking.

Lastly, we have to chronicle that the ADELPHI has been shocking the admirers of Madame RISTORI by burlesquing her *Medea*, with Mr. WRIGHT for the heroine.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

**BANKRUPTS.**—JOHN NEWMAN WALKER, Honnedsitch, hardwareman—JAMES HUNT, Noel-street, Islington, auctioneer—HENRY ARMAND PROBER, Harleyford-place, Kensington, coach proprietor—JOSEPH ROOK jun., Birmingham, factor—HENRY WILLIAMS, Swansea, timber merchant—HENRY SHAW, Halifax, worsted-spinner—THOMAS WRIGHT, son, and THOMAS WRIGHT jun., York, tailors—HENRY LEADBEATER, Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchant—JOHN STOCKS BATTIE, Almondbury, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer—CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Burscough, Lancashire, licensed victualler—THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH, Liverpool, timber merchant—JOHN GREGORY, Manchester, accountant—THOMAS HINDLE, RICHARD STUTTARD, and HENRY WAINMAN, Acersington, power-loom cloth manufacturers.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—A. Young, Eaglesham, Bannockburn, manufacturer—J. Young, Fisherrow, Edinburgh, builder—J. Low, Glasgow, provision merchant.

**BANKRUPTS.**—ALEXANDER ELLIS THOMSON, Culm-street, wine merchant—BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Sherburne, attorney—JOHN MORRISON, Strand, printer—GEORGE COX, Barbican, mathematical instrument maker—JAMES ENSOR, Copthall-buildings, City, dealer in shares—THOMAS WATSON, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, mining agent—SAMUEL NEVILLE, Northampton, shoemaker—HARRIET NEALE, WILLIAM NEALE, and JOHN NEALE, Liverpool, hollow-ware manufacturers—GEORGE POSTER, Horbury, York, worsted-spinner—CHARLES HENRY BEAMAN, North Shields, Northumberland, ship-chandler.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—JOHN GOURLIE or GOURLAY, Motherwell, porter—PETER LIVINGSTON, Dunfermline, grocer—SIR WILLIAM HENRY DON, Bart., Edinburgh, underwriter.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

**BIRTHS.**  
DURHAM.—On the 6th inst., the Countess of Durham: a son.  
GRIESBACH.—On the 6th inst., at 31, Westbourne-park Villas, the wife of O. F. W. Griesbach: a son.  
HOOD.—On the 6th inst., at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, the Lady Mary Hood: a son.  
KINTORE.—On the 6th inst., at 7, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, the Countess of Kintore: a son.  
MELHADO.—On the 7th inst., at 13, Westbourne-park Terrace, the wife of Daniel Melhado, Esq.: a daughter.  
NEVILLE.—On the 8th inst., at 18, Hertford-street, May-fair, the Lady Charlotte Neville: a son, stillborn.

**MARRIAGES.**  
FAYLE-SAVILE.—On the 3rd inst., at Tawstock, the Rev. R. Fayle, to Eleanor Elizabeth Savile, relict of the late Albany Savile, Esq., of Oaklands; and sister of Sir Bourchier Palko Wrey, Bart., of Tawstock Court.  
JENYNS-BULWER.—On the 9th inst., at Heydon, Norfolk, the Rev. Fitzgerald Gambler Jenyns, Vicar of Melbourn, Cambs, to Emily Rose Lytton, eldest daughter of William Barle Lytton Bulwer, Esq., of Heydon Hall.  
WILSON-SIMMONS.—On the 4th inst., Sylvester Wilson, Esq., Captain R.M.'s 56th Regiment, only son of Major-General W. G. Wilson, Royal Artillery, to Anne Corbet, eldest daughter of Major George Simmons, late Rifle Brigade, and granddaughter of the late Sir Thomas Lo Brakon, Baron of Jersey.

**DEATHS.**  
BANKES.—On the 6th inst., at his London residence, in Old Palace-yard, the Right Hon. George Bankes, Curator Baron of the Exchequer, and M.P. for the county of Dorset, aged 68.

MACDONALD.—On the 18th of May, 1856, aged 34, Robert, eldest son of the late Mr. John Macdonald, of Lloyd's. He was drowned while on a voyage from Mauillato Sydney, when the ship *Ceylon* foundered in a typhoon.  
NIGHTINGALE.—On the 5th of May, at Kamptee, aged 35 years, Captain E. H. Nightingale, 23rd Regiment, Madras L.I., eldest son of the late A. M. Nightingale, Esq., H. M.'s 23rd Fusiliers, and grandson of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart., of Kneesworth, co. Cambridge, deeply regretted.  
PRENDERGAST.—On the 4th inst., at Brighton, General Sir Jeffery Prendergast, Madras Army.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, July 11, 1856.

THE funds are inclined to be flatter, since last week. The immense drain of gold to the Continent, and the evidently unsatisfactory monetary state of France, are causes which have tended to depress the several markets. Money, about Threadneedle and Lombard streets, still continues easy. The Turkish Six per Cent. stock has had a reaction to 105, after having fallen to 70 1/2; and since yesterday has again fallen to 103. The Four per Cent. stock is about the same, 106, and but little doing in it. Russian Fives are 113 to 115; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent.; Peruvian, and Buenos Ayres stocks are firm. The French railway market is still flat, and not yet recovered from the depressing influences at Paris. Great Western of Canada and Grand Trunk's partake of the general depression. The heavy market shares—North-Western and South-Western, Leeds, Midlands, &c.—are all 1/2 per cent. lower. Dovers, Berwicks, Great Northern, &c. are also flatter. Amongst the new adventures, there has been a marked improvement in Riga Railway. Immediately after the settlement they rose 1/2 per share premium and are now 1/2 per share premium. The allotment of shares in the Ceylon Railway, does not seem to have given satisfaction to the Stock Exchange, who have received very few shares. The premium per share is now 2 1/2 to 3 per share. East Bengal has fallen to 9-16 premium per share; East Indian shares generally are firmly held. Joint-Stock Banks continue very firm. National Discount have risen from a discount to 1/2 premium, and with their increasing prospects may go to 3/4 premium, unless another discount bank starts. Crystal Palace, nothing doing in them. Mines are all down—the prices of metals being so much reduced.  
The closing prices are as follows:—  
Consols for account, August 10, 95 1/2, 96; Turkish Six per Cent., 103, 103 1/2; Turkish Four per Cent., 105 1/2, 106; Dutch Two-and-a-Half, 65, 66.

Aberdeen, 20, 31; Bristol and Exeter, 90, 98; Caledonian, 61, 62; Chester and Holyhead, 76, 77; East Anglian, 181, 191; Eastern Counties, 104, 104 1/2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63, 65; Great Northern, 95 1/2, 96; Ditto, A stock, 77, 78; Ditto, B stock, 130, 132; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 111, 113; Great Western, 62 1/2, 63; Lancaster and Carlisle, 73, 74; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77 1/2, 78; London and Blackwall, 7 1/2, 7 1/2; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 108, 110; London and North-Western, 107 1/2, 108 1/2; London and South Western, 104, 107; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34, 34 1/2; Midland, 82 1/2, 83; Birmingham and Derby, 53, 54; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 154, 161; North British, 37, 38 1/2; North-Eastern (Berwick), 87, 88; Ditto, Extension, 31, 31 1/2; Ditto, Great North-Eastern Purchase, 24, 1 1/2; Ditto, Leeds, 18, 19; Ditto, York, 63, 64; North Staffordshire, 43, 44 dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 32, 34; Scottish Central, 108, 110; Scottish Midland, 70, 81; South Devon, 153, 161; South Eastern, 74, 75; South Wales, 81, 83; Vale of North, 20, 20 1/2; West Cornwall, 4, 8; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8, 8 1/2; Bombay and Baroda, 2 1/2, 2 1/2 pm.; Dutch Rhinish, 24, 24 pm.;

Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 37 1/2, 38; East Indian, 24 1/2, 25; Ditto, Extension B, 23 1/2, 24 1/2; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 14, 14 1/2; Great Central of France, 7, 7 1/2 pm.; Great Indian Peninsula, 22 1/2, 23; Great Luxembourg, 51, 52; Great Western of Canada, 25 1/2, 26 1/2; Ditto, New, 3, 3 1/2 pm.; Great Western of Canada Bonds, payable 1857, 100, 102; Ditto, ditto, Bonds, payable 1873, without option, 111, 112; Madras 4 1/2 per cent. guar., 21 1/2, 21 1/2; Namur and Liege, with interest, 9 1/2, 9 1/2; Northern of France, 45, 45 1/2; Paris and Lyons, 59 1/2, 60 1/2; Paris and Orleans, 55 1/2, 56 1/2; Royal Danish, 20, 21; Sambre and Meuse, 11 1/2, 12 1/2; Sciude, guar. 5 per cent., 3, 3 1/2 pm.; West Flanders, 5, 5 1/2; Western and North Western of France, 37 1/2, 38 1/2; Brazil Imperial, 2 1/2, 3; St. John del Rey, 21, 23; Cobre Copper, 63, 65; Great Polgooth, 1, 1; Great Wheel Vor, 1, 1 dis.; Linares, 8 1/2, 8 1/2; Pontgibaud, 11 1/2, 12 1/2; Santiago de Cuba, 2 1/2, 3 1/2; South Australian, 3, 3 1/2; Australasian, 103, 105; Bank of London, 70, 72; London Chartered Australian, 21, 22 x. d.; Oriental Bank, 41, 43; Australian Agricultural, 28, 30; Canada Land, 127, 130 x. d.; Crystal Palace, 2 1/2, 2 1/2; Oriental Gas, 1 1/2, 1 1/2; Peel River Land, 2 1/2, 3 1/2; Scottish Australian Investment, 1 1/2, 1 1/2; South Australian Land, 36 1/2, 37 1/2 x. d.; Van Diemen's Land, 16 1/2, 17 1/2.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, June 11, 1856.  
THE variable weather and the very moderate supplies of Wheat and Flour into London during the week have kept prices firm. Off the coast, the arrivals of Wheat and Maize have been rather numerous. Several cargoes of Kalafat Wheat have been sold at 59s. 6d. and 62s. 6d. and soft Burgos at 57s. A cargo of Kubanka, on passage at 59s., one of Taganrog Ghirka, past Constantinople, at 58s., and one of Marianopolli at 65s. Only a few cargoes of Maize have been sold—Brazil at 30s. 6d., Foxanian at 31s. 6d., and Galatz at 31s. 6d. For a mixed cargo 30s. 6d. has been refused. The sale of two cargoes of Galatz for September shipment has been reported at 32s. As the demand for Maize is rather slow, it is possible that something below these rates will have to be submitted to before the cargoes now on the coast are cleared off. Barley, Oats, and Beans fully maintain Monday's rates.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	218 1/2	218 1/2	218 1/2	218 1/2	218 1/2	218 1/2
3 per Cent. Red.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
3 per Cent. Con. An.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Consols for Account	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
New 3 per Cent. An.	94 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
New 2 1/2 per Cents.				80		80
Long Ans. 1860		3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
India Stock						
Ditto Bonds, £1000		22 p	22 p	22 p	22 p	22 p
Ditto, under £1000		17 p	18 p	18 p	18 p	18 p
Ex. Bils., £1000		17 p	20 p	17 p	20 p	20 p
Ditto, £500		17 p	17 p	18 p	17 p	17 p
Ditto, Small		17 p				

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

Brazilian Bonds	102 1/2	Portuguese 4 per Cents.	
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	88	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.	112 1/2
Chilian 6 per Cents	105	Russian 4 1/2 per Cents	100
Chilian 5 per Cents	65	Spanish	46 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per Cents	65	Spanish Committee Cer.	61
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.	97	of Coup. not fun.	61
Equador Bonds	23	Turkish 6 per Cents	108 1/2
Mexican Account	23	Turkish New, 4 ditto	104 1/2
Peruvian 4 1/2 per Cents	40	Venezuela, 4 1/2 per Cents.	
Portuguese 4 per Cents.	40		

MADAME RISTORI'S BENEFIT will take place at the Lyceum Theatre, on Monday Morning, July 14, on which occasion will be performed (for the first time in England) Silvia Pellico's Tragedy entitled

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

After which a Petite Comedie in one-act entitled I GELOSI FORTUNATI.

Doors open at half-past One; the performances will commence at Two.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA LYCEUM. Last week but Two.—Extra Night.—Bosio, Mario.

On Monday Evening, July 14, will be performed Verdi's Grand Opera IL TROVATORE.

Leonora (for the second time in England)....Mad Bosio. Maurizio.....Signor Mario.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Monday and during the week (Wednesday excepted), the performances will commence with the comedietta of DEELICATE GROUND.

After which (first time) a Polyglottical tragedy called MEDEA.

To conclude with a comic scene, entitled A CONJUGAL LESSON.

MME. PAULINE VIARDOT respectfully announces that her MATINEE MUSICALE will take place, by the kind permission of Lord Ward, at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, on Wednesday next, July 16, 1856.

SADLER'S WELLS.—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.—Great Success of the WIZARD OF THE NORTH MAGIC and MYSTERY on an increased scale of Splendour to that of his Celebrated Entertainment at the Lyceum and Covent Garden.

FRENCH EXHIBITION. THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by Modern Artists of the FRENCH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-second Annual Exhibition is now Open at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 4, Coventry-street, ECIESTER-SQUARE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER REMEDIES FOR STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—The manifold advantages to the heads of families from the possession of a medicine of known efficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and used with success in cases of temporary sickness, occurring in families more or less every day, are so obvious to all, that no question can be raised of its importance to every housekeeper in the kingdom.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind.

SISAL CIGARS, SEAL CIGARS, at GOODRICH'S Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores (established 1780), 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square.

THE COMMISSION TEA COMPANY, No. 35, KING WILLIAM STREET, near LONDON BRIDGE.

Established 1823. BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of London. RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.—Mr. John Vose Moore.

The Company are one of the oldest firms in the City of London, and have for nearly thirty-three years been distinguished by the excellence, cheapness, and purity of their Teas and Coffees.

They supply families properly introduced to them, or who can give them any respectable reference, upon the best trade terms, in parcels of any size exceeding 1lb. weight.

Teas, when desired, are packed in 10lb., 14lb., and 20lb. canisters, without extra charge; and 3l. value (including Coffee) forwarded carriage paid.

Good to Strong Congou Tea.....2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. Fine to very fine Pekoe Souchong.....3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. " Very Choice Souchong.....4s. 0d. " Good Ceylon Coffee.....1s. 0d. " Fine Ceylon Tea.....1s. 2d. " The finest Mocha, old and very choice.....1s. 6d. "

For the convenience of their customers, the Company supply Sugars and Colonial Produce at a small per centage on import prices.

Monthly Price Circular free. THE COMMISSION TEA COMPANY, 35, King William-street, near London-bridge.

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

Entirely free from nauseous flavour and after-taste, is administered with speedy and marked success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Specially rewarded for its purity and efficacy by the Governments of BELGIUM and THE NETHERLANDS, and expressly sanctioned by the ROYAL SANITARY POLICE OF PRUSSIA.

Approved of and recommended for its purity and superiority over every other preparation by BEZELIUS, FOURQUET, Drs. JONATHAN PERRIER, HASSALL, LETHBRIDGE, SHERIDAN MUSEBRATT, GRANVILLE, the Lancet, and innumerable other British and foreign scientific authorities and distinguished physicians.

Has almost entirely superseded all other kinds on the Continent, in consequence of its proved superior power and efficacy—alleviating suffering and effecting a cure much more rapidly than any other kind.

Contains iodine, phosphate of lime, volatile fatty acids—in short, all the most active and essential curative properties—in larger quantities than the Pale Oil manufactured in Great Britain and Newfoundland, mainly deprived of these by their mode of preparation.

EXTRACT FROM "THE LANCET," JULY 29, 1854.

"Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. In the preference of the Light Brown over the Pale Oil we fully concur. We have carefully tested a specimen of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in bottles capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WRAP, FROM ALL CHEMISTS, by ANSALL, HARRISON, and CO., sole British Consignees, 77, Strand, London; and by many respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the United Kingdom.

Half-pints (16 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts (30 ounces), 8s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. THE PATENT PNEUMATIC PALATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Messrs. MOGGIDGE and DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentists to the Royal Family, 13, OLD BURLINGTON-STREET, BOND-STREET, PATENTERS of the self-sustaining principle of fixing Artificial Teeth.—From One to a Complete Set, upon their peculiar principle of self-adhesion, which can be adapted to the most tender mouths, without any operation whatever, and possess the desired advantages of preserving their natural colour and protecting the adjoining TEETH—of never decaying or wearing out, and so arranged as to render it impossible to distinguish ARTIFICIAL from the NATURAL TEETH, and restoring to the countenance a younger and improved appearance.

The PNEUMATIC PALATE has excited the greatest admiration of the most eminent PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS OF ENGLAND and the principal cities of the CONTINENT, who constantly favour them with their distinguished recommendations, and who consider their system to be greatly superior to any in use, as by it the greatest possible firmness and security in the mouth is attained, and the patient enabled to properly perform the important operation of mastication, which is most essential to health.

It also renders the articulation clear and distinct, and the unpleasant whistling, so long complained of, impossible.—This to public speakers is invaluable.

An upper set, 10 Guineas; a lower set, 10 Guineas; a full set of Artificial Teeth, 16 Guineas; a single tooth, 1 Guinea.

STOPPING, CLEANING, &c. ATTENDANCE, 16 TILL 5 O'CLOCK. ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

MESSRS. MOGGIDGE AND DAVIS, SURGEON-DENTISTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY, No. 13, OLD BURLINGTON-STREET, BOND-STREET, LONDON.

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and FURNITURE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON'S Stock on show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and children's Cots, stands unrivalled either for extent, beauty of design, or moderateness of prices.

Common Iron Bedsteads, from 12s.; Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 17s.; and Cots, from 20s. each. Handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2l. 7s. 6d. to 15l. 15s.

A Half-Tester Patent Iron Bedstead, three feet wide, with Bedding, &c., complete:

Table listing bedstead prices: Bedstead ..... 4 6; Chintz furniture ..... 0 17 0; Pailasse, wool mattress, bolster, and pillow ... 1 13 0; A pair of cotton sheets, three blankets, and a coloured counterpane ..... 1 5 0; £4 19 6

A double bedstead, same ..... £6 15 9; If without Half-Tester and Furniture: Single bed, complete ..... £3 13 9; Double bed, complete ..... 5 5 9

BATHS and TOILETTE WARE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has ONE LARGE SHOW-ROOM devoted exclusively to the DISPLAY of BATHS and TOILETTE WARE.

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.

Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, 3l. to 5l.; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 14s. to 32s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths, Toilette Ware in great variety, from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.

PAPER MACHE and IRON TEA-TRAYS.—An assortment of TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier Maché Trays, per set of three..... from 20s. 6d. to 16 guineas. Ditto, Iron ditto..... from 13s. 0d. to 4 guineas. Convex shape, ditto..... from 7s. 6d. Round and gothic waiters, cake and bread-baskets equally low.

TEA-URNS, of LONDON MAKE ONLY.—The largest assortment of London-made TEA-URNS in the world (including all the recent novelties, many of which are registered) is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, from 50s. to 6l.

The late additions to these extensive premises (already by far the largest in Europe) are of such a character that the entire of EIGHT HOUSES is devoted to the display of the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes, Turnery, Lamps, Gaseliers, 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.

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