

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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## Review of the Week.

WITH rather less hurry of business, a little more animation has been thrown into the proceedings of Parliament. The first Ministerial defeat for the session is of a perfectly unimportant kind, but certain occurrences of the debates have shown a rising spirit of independence in both Houses, and it only awaits some striking event, such as might still happen at home or abroad, to bring out the old feeling in either House. We do not of course refer to the debate upon the Oaths Bill, which was a kind of parade, the nature of the contest being well known beforehand. Mr. DEASY put forward the claim of the Roman Catholics, and proposed such an alteration of the oath as would relieve them from the offensive disclaimers now imposed. He began a series of intended amendments by substituting the words 'civil and temporal' for 'ecclesiastical and spiritual' in denying the authority of the POPE. But there was no getting over the case presented by Lord PALMERSTON: for his own part he did not object to some of the alterations proposed; but he showed, that if you presented to the Lords a bill containing a Roman Catholic change, as well as that intended for the Jews, the measure would certainly be rejected this session. The Roman Catholics have already obtained *their* relief; they are now called upon to assist in removing the last disability from the Jews. The Roman Catholics are proposing a very unequal bargain: they labour under no disability—at least that is not the point raised by them; but they dislike the compulsion to utter certain phrases. The Jews labour under a gross disability, and the question was, should we delay the removal of that disability in order to make a useless attempt at relieving the Roman Catholics from a more disagreeable? Sir FREDERICK THESIGER proposed to re-introduce the words 'on the true faith of a Christian,' contesting the whole principle of the bill in the guise of a 'verbal amendment.' There were some other amendments—by Mr. ROEBUCK, who disliked the idea of denying the 'ecclesiastical and spiritual' authority of the POPE in a formal enactment, because the authority is a fact; and by Lord ROBERT CECIL, who at the last would have reported progress before passing the bill through the committee. The decisive majorities by which all these amendments were set aside—by 373 to 83 in the case of Mr. DEASY, and 341 to 201 in that of Sir FREDERICK THESIGER—showed that the House of Com-

mons had thoroughly made up its mind. Here Lord PALMERSTON was completely on strong ground.

Even the contest over Ministers' Money in Ireland, between Lord DERBY and Lord GRANVILLE, although the majority was narrow, did not bring out the whole force of the Independent parties to which we have alluded. Lord DERBY, in fact, placed himself in a cleft stick. He had already abolished church cess when he was Secretary for Ireland under Lord GREY; he had winked at other changes, and even at sacrifice of part of the Ministers' Money; the circumstances being exactly the same as those under which Ministers now propose to abolish this impost on certain towns. The answer to Lord DERBY was complete. He admitted the triviality of the question on every ground but the high ground of 'principle'—ground which he abandoned twenty-five years ago. In fact, Lord CAMPBELL really explains the pith of the joke. It is quite evident that Ministers' Money was omitted out of Lord DERBY's own measure of 1833 by an oversight! But Ministers received a damaging support from Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who exposed the lax administration which makes the Church commission a burdensome expense; and he showed how they might have saved the money, where they are now going to create a deficiency by abandoning the impost. In fact, he taught them how to do their business. The Duke of NEWCASTLE, too, asked for some explanations. The contest ended in the defeat of Lord DERBY.

The defeat of Ministers in the House of Commons took place on the grand question of the Ordnance survey, with a long debate about the comparative merits of the six-inch and the twenty-five inch scale for the survey of the whole of the United Kingdom. The gigantic scale was favoured by the officials and by certain landowners, who thus obtained, through the Ordnance, a survey of their estates. A square mile upon the map is more than four feet square, giving a very fair representation of a gentleman's estate; and this is done for every landowner in the country by the Ordnance department. Sir DENHAM NORREYS moved to reduce the money vote, virtually stopping this gigantic survey, and his amendment was carried by a net majority of ten.

Infinitely more damaging to Ministers, however, was the previous discussion commenced by General PEEL, who called for a proper organisation of the War departments in accordance with the disclosures of the Sebastopol Committee and the Chelsea Com-

missioners. Lord PALMERSTON pleaded that General PEEL was speaking without complete information, and that much had been done since the Sebastopol and Chelsea inquiries. But the discussion called out, with peculiar animation, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. STAFFORD, Sir JOHN TRELAWNY, and chief of all, it called out in support of General PEEL, Mr. EDWARD BELLICE, that eminent Whig who is connected by marriage, by long political association, and by sharing so many great struggles with the purest and most energetic of the Whig party, particularly Lord GREY. The conversation was brought to no definite conclusion, but it drew forth a manifestation of feeling and of sympathies which will undoubtedly tell hereafter.

Debates have taken place in the two Houses upon industrial schools for the erring children of the 'lower classes'—those who have already rendered themselves liable to the criminal law by pilfering or vagrancy, and who are to be remanded to school instead of prison. Bills are before both Houses, and are steadily making way, notwithstanding practical difficulties.

Out of doors there has been comparatively little stir. The Roman Catholics have held another conclave, persevering with their purpose. The grand event has been out of the range of politics—the HANDEL festival. The East India Company, too, has had one of its meetings; and the illegality of the opium culture has again been discussed. But who expects to wrench anything out of the East India Company?

Some strange movements are observable in the Church—but this week we can only mention them. A deputation of the Evangelical Alliance, returned after a visit to Prussia, in preparation of a conference at Berlin, has been received to make its report in the Guard-house of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY's Palace at Lambeth. At a banquet in the Mansion House, the Bishop of LONDON glorified the rising importance of the 'lowest' in the Church—the curates. And at the annual meeting of the National Education Society, the same Archbishop of CANTERBURY presiding, approbation was expressed of the withdrawal of the QUEEN's letter, though it yielded 10,000*l.* to the clergy; its absence being an incentive to voluntary exertion. The Church 'of England' grows *national!*

The most important event has been in the money market, where the rate of discount has been reduced by the Bank of England from 6½ to 6 per cent. The Bank of France has reduced the premium on gold from 6 to 4 per mille, but there is

great reason to doubt whether this is a permanent step. The Bank of France has before reduced its rate of discount, but raised it again immediately. There has long been a belief that it was about to import a million more of gold; and should that be so, our Bank will have to go up again. At present, the Bank of France and all the authorities in France are endeavouring to paint everything as much as possible *couleur de rose*. But while reports of a good harvest are resolutely sent over to spread in this country, we have reason to know that those who are best informed give reports of the very opposite kind.

In France, the mockery of an election is the subject of the day. It begins to-morrow, Sunday, while the Emperor is enjoying himself in daily increasing seclusion at St. Cloud; reminding one of the Roman emperor who was great on the violin. Two useful results may be expected from the elections; they will disturb the stagnation of opinion in France, and, to some extent at least, enlighten Europe as to the tenure and character of the Imperial system.

Besides the political matters in the United States, to which we have alluded in a separate paper, we have advices also which are not very favourable to the crops in the West.

One question which ought to have considerable interest for Englishmen has been settled. By the judgment and firmness of the King, Belgium is quieted. His Ministers laid before him a report on the state of the Charitable Bequests Bill, and on the feeling of the public. It will be remembered that the bill was calculated to give increased power over charitable bequests to conventual and other ecclesiastical authorities, that it was proposed by Ministers, and supported by the majority of the elected chambers, but opposed by the representatives of the towns; the dissidents being supported by actual tumult in Brussels and other of the principal cities. Ministers advised the King, first, to suspend the sittings of the Chamber, then to prorogue it. They declared that the only object of their measure was to supplement public charity by private charity, and they suggested that they could take up the bill again under better auspices next year. The King replies that it is not desirable to disturb the peace of a country by questions which create hostile feelings between different parts of the population. If he had found the bill, he said, truly calculated to introduce the innovations ascribed to it by the minority, he should have refused to give his assent. And under the circumstances of public excitement he advises his Ministers, not simply to suspend their pursuit of the measure, but to abandon it. This act of the King appears at once to have restored tranquillity to Belgium.

In the law-courts some interesting cases have been brought forward this week; and one of the most interesting is that of the *QUEEN versus ERLAM*. It is a tale of heartless profligacy, ending in condign punishment. A 'gentleman' induced a young girl to leave her home, to accompany him to the Continent, in the prospect of being his wife. She was perhaps old beyond her years, for she was not yet fifteen, and she may have been ready in her credulity; yet the letters which are produced did not give the idea of a girl who was led away by anything but the grossest misrepresentation of a man whom she had some reason to believe. Arrived on the Continent, however, she discovers that he has a wife in England, and then this girl of fifteen determinately separates herself, and with a small sum of money, wrung from the conscience of her seducer, is left to her fate. The gentleman's gaieties, however, did not terminate without a moral for himself. Perhaps he thought that the daughter of a Jew, not in the highest life, might be safe game? He has found out his mistake. He does not meet with the picturesque fate of Don Giovanni, but is sent to prison for three months.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, June 15th.

### IMMORAL BOOKS AND PRINTS.

IN the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord CAMPBELL laid on the table, and moved the first reading of, a bill to check the sale and circulation of immoral books and prints. The bill was framed upon the principle of the measure which had been passed for putting down betting-houses. The search of houses would be allowed upon an affidavit that the law was violated, and abominable publications might be seized and carried away, whereas at present, after conviction of an offender, the sale went on more mischievously than before.

The bill was read a first time.

### MINISTERS' MONEY.

Viscount DUNGANNON presented petitions from Belfast, Maryborough, and other places, against the Ministers' Money Bill.

The Earl of DERBY: "On the motion for the second reading of that bill, I shall move that it be read a second time that day six months."

The Earl of WICKLOW presented a petition from the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners denying that they have surplus funds at their disposal, as stated during the discussion in the Commons on the Ministers' Money Bill, and declaring that their funds were totally inadequate for the accomplishment of the objects for which, by act of Parliament, they were originally destined. The petitioners prayed to be heard by counsel at the bar against the bill before the second reading.

### DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

Lord BROUGHAM moved that the petition of Mr. Henry Bertie Tollemache, for leave to bring in a bill to declare his marriage with Amelia Madeline Louisa Sinclair, otherwise Tollemache, otherwise Power, to have been dissolved and made void as from the 3rd day of July, 1841 (presented on Tuesday week), be referred to a select committee.—The motion was agreed to.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S ANNUITY BILL was read a third time without discussion, and passed.

### BURIAL BOARD OF ST. THOMAS (EXETER).

Earl FORTESCUE presented a petition from this body, praying for an alteration of the law respecting the closing of old burial-grounds and the consecration of new ones. The petitioners stated that the old burial-grounds in Exeter were closed in accordance with the Burial Act; but the Bishop of Exeter had refused to consecrate the new cemetery, because that portion of it used by Dissenters, which was unconsecrated, was not separated by a wall from the portion set apart for the interment of members of the Church of England.

### INDIA.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for a copy of a minute, dated April, 1856, of Mr. Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, upon the state and administration of criminal justice in that presidency; also for copies of the correspondence between the East India Company's Directors and the Governor-General of India respecting the introduction to the Legislative Council of the bills for the improvement of the law in India now under consideration. The Marquis accompanied his motion by some remarks on the necessity that exists for legal reform in India.—The Duke of ARGYLL said he would not refuse the papers, but denied the justice of Lord Clanricarde's remarks.—Lord MONTEAGLE warned the House that the system of procrastination they had always adopted with reference to the affairs of India would lead to the worst possible results.—The papers were then ordered.

### INDIA CRIMINAL CODE.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE presented three petitions from the merchants, planters, and other inhabitants of Lower Bengal, against the India Criminal Code recommended by the Legislative Council. He said he would not trouble so thin a house with any remarks on these petitions. (There were only nine peers present at the time.)

### TRANSPORTATION AND PENAL SERVITUDE BILL.

The report of amendments to this bill was brought up and agreed to.

Their Lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

### NEWSPAPER REGISTRATION.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. AYRTON gave notice that on the 13th of July he should move for a return relating to the case submitted to the law officer of the Crown respecting the registration of newspapers.

### SUPERANNUATION ACT.

Lord NAAS gave notice that, on the 23rd inst., he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 22nd section of the Superannuation Act of 1854.

### SAVINGS BANKS.

In reply to Mr. COLLINS, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that he had no objection, if the House wished it, to append to the Savings Banks Bill the regulations prepared by him for the future management of such institutions. He should state, however, that these regulations were prepared with a view to banks not now in existence; and, in order to make the measure work in practice, it would be necessary to give to the Government power to make alterations in these rules which experience might prove to be expedient, or to adjust them to the circumstances of existing banks. If the House should be willing to agree to a clause of that

nature, he would introduce one into the bill before the House; and, if it met the views of members, he would suggest that the bill should go into committee *pro forma* that night, and be reprinted with the amendment.

### THE OATHS BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, when Mr. DEASY, upon the first clause,—which included a declaration "that no foreign prince, person, prelate, State, or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, directly or indirectly, within this realm,"—moved to substitute for 'ecclesiastical or spiritual' the words 'temporal or civil.' As the principle of the bill was to abolish all distinctions founded upon religious opinions, he desired that the oath to be taken by the Roman Catholic subjects of her Majesty should be the same as that taken by other subjects; in short, that all members of the Legislature should be placed upon the same footing, and that their allegiance should be tried by one uniform test.—Lord PALMERSTON warned Mr. Deasy that, if he succeeded in altering the oath as he proposed, the change would entail the ultimate failure of the measure.—Mr. DRUMMOND desired to see the distinction in the oath abolished.—Mr. STAPLETON, though agreeing with the spirit of the amendment, did not like the mode proposed; for the disclaimer of 'temporal and civil power' would imply the existence of 'ecclesiastical and spiritual.'—Mr. WALPOLE signified that he must oppose the bill.—Mr. ROEBUCK asked if the oath as proposed was true. It said that 'no foreign potentate had any power, ecclesiastical or spiritual,' in England. Was that true? (*Hear, hear.*) The Pope had no power over him; but had not the Pope power, 'ecclesiastical and spiritual,' in England? Members were called on perhaps twenty times in their life actually to swear to a lie. There was not a man who did not know that the Pope had 'ecclesiastical' power here. Why, had he not parcelled out the kingdom in bishoprics? The English Legislature had passed a law which they dared not enforce, against the authority of the Pope. (*Hear, hear.*) And the Pope exercised 'spiritual' power here, for he ordered a belief in the Immaculate Conception. If they knew, then, that the Pope exercised that dominion, and were called on to swear he did not, were they not called on to swear to a lie, knowing it to be a lie? It was the duty of the House to relieve them from this.—Sir FREDERICK THESIGER was perfectly astonished at what he had just heard; but was happy to be able to relieve the conscience of his honourable friend as to his having sworn to a lie. The oath was not intended to declare a fact, but to assert a right; and the words in question therefore denied that there was in any foreign potentate any 'legal' right or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual.—Mr. HOPE thought the bill before the House did not settle, but rather exacerbated, the irritating theological questions that exist between Jew and Christian, Roman Catholic and Protestant.—Mr. MOORE said he looked upon the fact of there being a separate oath for Roman Catholics, apart from Protestants and Jews, as an honourable distinction; but he should like his coreligionists to be sworn 'on the true faith of Christians.' The noble Lord, with a Government as strong as that of 1841, stooped to the mean shifts of the Government of 1850; with the views of a great statesman, he condescended to imitate the smallest trickster; and with the greatest principles he mixed up the smallest questions of religious intolerance. (*Loud cheers.*)—Mr. NAPIER spoke in favour of retaining the oath as it now is with reference to the Pope.—On a division, the numbers were—For the amendment, 83; against it, 378: majority against, 290.—Mr. ROEBUCK, after 'spiritual' proposed to insert 'by law.' His object was to declare that the Pope has no power, ecclesiastical or spiritual, by law.—The committee immediately divided upon this amendment without any discussion. The numbers were—For the amendment, 68; against it, 243: majority against, 175.—Sir FREDERICK THESIGER then moved the amendment of which he had given notice, to add at the end of the oath, after the word 'realm,' the words 'and I do make this promise, renunciation, abjuration, and declaration, heartily, willingly, and truly, on the true faith of a Christian.' He desired in this way to secure the Christian character of the House, which had always hitherto existed, and which was one of its bulwarks.—This amendment was supported by Mr. STANPOPE, Mr. WIGRAM, and Mr. WARREN, and was opposed by Mr. KINGLAKE and Mr. EVANS.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said that hitherto he had opposed the admission of Jews to Parliament; but his opinions on this point had changed, and he could do so no longer. Their admission would not un-Christianize the House, which, in the sense intended, is un-Christianized already. The presence of a few Jews there could not deprive Parliament of the character of being, in the best and wisest sense, a Christian assembly. He thought, however, it would have been better if Government had determined on retaining the words 'on the true faith of a Christian,' to be used only by Christian members, and had at the same time introduced a bill allowing a special oath for the Jews. Still, he felt bound to support the bill as it stood.—The amendment was likewise opposed by Mr. HORSMAN, and supported by Mr. NAPIER and Mr. WHITBREAD; the latter of whom remarked that, if they admitted the Jews to the House, the next Prime Minister might be

Rothschild, as his illustrious colleague in the region of London (Lord John Russell) had already at office. (*Laughter.*) If the Attorney-General are a moment from prosecuting the British *ughter*); and if Baron Rothschild were to write a short note, and publish it in that great which dictates to the world; but not to him (Mr. e), stating what he conscientiously believes re-Christianity, his honourable and learned friend appear in the Court of Queen's Bench and pro-aron Rothschild, because every man who im-he Christian religion attacks not only the mon-d the constitution, but subverts the law, for is Christianity.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL warmly the rampant bigotry of Mr. Whiteside, and sup-e bill, which would show the superiority of real-ity over Judaism.—Mr. NEWDEGATE supported ndment; and Lord PALMERSTON, having first ented Sir John Pakington upon the frank avowal ange of opinion, replied to the objections offered roposed form of the oath, observing that the not a religious, but a political, assembly, and is not entitled to inquire into the religious of its members, except so far as they may tend ice and sway their political conduct.—Upon a the amendment was negatived by 341 to 201. uestion that the clause stand part of the bill, POLE inquired whether the bill was to stand as awn; because, if so, the Jews and Roman Car-are put upon a different footing. He asked the clause in Lord John Russell's bill, restraining n holding offices which Roman Catholics can- would be inserted in this bill?—Lord PAL- replied that her Majesty's Government had no of making any alteration in the bill as it then

ROBERT CECIL moved that the Chairman report but this motion was negatived upon a divi-

NTINCK asked for a distinct answer to the ques-ther it was the intention of the Government Jews should be eligible to the offices of Lord or and Prime Minister?—Lord PALMERSTON at the bill was not a bill of disqualification, efore, as it stood, it would not prevent Jews ding those appointments. If any members o raise a discussion upon this point, he should objection to the Chairman's reporting progress first clause was agreed to.

st clause having passed, a further unsuccessful was made to report progress, and, after some a, the other clauses of the bill were agreed to. UND DUES BILL, the COUNTY CESS (IRELAND) d the MILITIA (IRELAND) ACT AMENDMENT re respectively read a third time and passed. ls were advanced a stage; and, some further having been disposed of, the House adjourned at one o'clock.

Tuesday, June 16th.

#### EQUALIZATION OF POOR RATES.

HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl of MALMESBURY petitions from several parishes in the metro-ying for the equalization of poor rates. He hat some arrangement ought to be made by e rich parishes should contribute their quota the rates of poor parishes; but at the same lt satisfied that some check should be put upon arishes, so that they should not run into ex-penditure.

#### MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND) BILL.

arl of ELLENBOROUGH hoped that before they with the second reading of this bill, there laid upon the table an account of the present nd expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Commis-Ireland. There was an account up to 1849; s idle to ask the House to come to any decision esion unless they knew the state of the funds ds of the Commissioners. On principle he did t to charge these funds with Ministers' Money; is desirable to know whether the funds were f bearing the charge.—The Earl of WICKLOW that the Commissioners should be heard by efore the second reading of the bill.

#### INDIA.

ONTEAGLE asked if it was the determination of nment to consolidate the two courts in India, n promised?—The Duke of ARGYLL said that e had been given that those courts would be ed, though the noble Lord had, on a former charged the Government with a distinct breach eference to the subject. The project, which ed with much difficulty, would be considered gislative Council of India.

#### REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS BILL.

arl of CARNARVON moved the second reading of According to the present law, persons up to sixteen may be received into Reformatory In-; and he proposed to extend the age from o twenty, under certain restrictions. Out of risoners committed in a year, 25,000 or 26,000 en the ages of fifteen and twenty. The bill ly supplementary, and proposed to simplify the on of pupils, but introduced no new principle. ROUGHAM supported the second reading, but express his approval of the whole details of the

measure without further consideration.—Earl GRANVILLE approved of the objects contemplated by the mea- sure, but suggested the desirability of leaving the con- duct of legislation on the subject to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.—Ultimately, the Earl of CARNARVON agreed to adopt a suggestion made by Lord BROUGHAM, that the debate should be adjourned, and the bill thus kept alive until Sir George Grey's bill should come up from the Commons.—The debate was accordingly adjourned.

#### THE BATHING BILL.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved the second read- ing of this bill, which was introduced for the prevention of indecent conduct at bathing places on the coast of Kent.—Earl GRANVILLE remarked that powers are already possessed by the authorities in the corporate towns on the coast to make by-laws on the subject referred to, and they are the proper persons to deal with it. He also conceived that it was quite impossible to adapt the measure to country districts.—The Marquis of WESTMEATH did not press the measure; and the bill was negatived without a division.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock.

#### BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (IRELAND) BILL.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, at a morning sitting, the House went into committee on this bill, to which Mr. MACARTNEY, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WHITESIDE, and Mr. MALINS, made various objections, the last-named sug- gesting that the bill should be referred to a select com- mittee.—Mr. HADFIELD drew attention to the state of the law relating to imprisonment of debtors, which he condemned as expensive to parishes and ruinous to families. He also argued against long imprisonment for contempt of court.—Mr. MALINS then moved that the Chairman report progress, in order that the Govern- ment might give the bill further consideration.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND declined to refer the bill to a select committee, or to allow the Chairman to report progress, as he believed the measure had been amply considered already.—After some further discus- sion, the motion for reporting progress was withdrawn.—Several of the clauses were agreed to, while others were omitted or postponed. On clause 29, Mr. VANCE moved to strike out the appeal to the Lord Chancellor. This was ultimately agreed to. The Chairman re- ported progress, and the sitting was suspended.

The House reassembled at six o'clock.

#### THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S ANNUITY.

The following message from the Lords was brought up by Mr. Baron WATSON and Mr. Baron CHANNELL:— "The Lords have agreed to the Bill entitled an Act to enable her Majesty to settle an annuity on her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, without any amendment."

#### MILITARY EDUCATION.

Sir DE LACY EVANS gave notice that, on the 7th of July, he would submit certain resolutions on military education.

#### THE PAPER DUTY.

Mr. DILWYN inquired whether it was the intention of Government to levy the paper duty on materials capable of being written and printed on, but made from animal fibre, or to leave such materials exempt from duty, as parchment now is?—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EX- CHEQUER replied that the Solicitor to the Customs was of opinion that the article referred to, and for the manu- facture of which he understood a company had been formed, fell under the designation of 'paper.'

#### THE WORKHOUSE SYSTEM IN IRELAND.

Mr. FAGAN called attention to the present state of the workhouse system in Ireland and to the laws relating to medical charities and the relief of the poor, and moved for a Select Committee to take the subject into considera- tion. He suggested the propriety of separating portions of the workhouses, and devoting them to hospital pur- poses.—Mr. H. HERBERT stated the reasons why, in his opinion, a Committee should not be appointed, at that period of the session, to enter upon so large and im- portant an inquiry. The attention of the Government had been turned to the matter, and he thought the time had arrived, and that the Government were in possession of sufficient facts, for legislating cautiously, in another session, upon this subject.—Mr. FAGAN accordingly withdrew his motion.

#### POOR-RATES.

Mr. AYRTON moved for a select committee to inquire into the causes of the inequality of the poor-rates in the metropolitan districts, and whether any measures should be adopted to render the rates more equal. He had been induced to bring the question before the House in consequence of the representations of a great number of persons, including several clergymen of the Church of England. The amount of property involved is fourteen millions, rated at about 800,000*l.* The anomalies of the present system of assessment to poor-rates are striking. To quote an instance:—The St. Katherine's Docks are situated in a small parish, and the London Docks form part of a large parish, the consequence of which is that the latter have to contribute to poor-rates for labourers employed in the former. In figures, the London Docks pay 10,000*l.* a year, and the St. Katherine's, only 'sepa- rated from it by a party-wall, pay only 714*l.* This was not an isolated case; for while the Bank of England and Royal Exchange contribute only 70*l.*, the Apothecaries'

Hall contribute 230*l.* Again, one side of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, pays 12,000*l.*, while Lombard-street, King William-street, and Cornhill, pay together only 615*l.* Some parishes rated upon 172,000*l.* pay 6950*l.*, while others rated upon 62,000*l.* pay 11,350*l.*, and in some parishes the rates had increased upon an average 2*d.* in the pound, while, in others, being poorer parishes, they had increased 1*s.* 0½*d.* in the pound.—Mr. TOWNSEND seconded the motion.

Mr. BOUVERIE said that already some four hundred members were occupied on committees, and that a vastly greater number would be similarly engaged when the election petitions came on. It required no select com- mittee to ascertain the causes of the inequality of taxa- tion; but, with respect to the metropolis, it should be recollected that London is not so much a city as a vast province covered with houses, the parts having little connexion with each other. The honourable gentleman had shown that property is unequally rated; but he had not shown, or attempted to show, that any change in the area of taxation would benefit the poor. The burden is a burden on property, and he did not see that the ine- quality of the rates would justify an attempt at the equalization of it, for the property had been purchased subject to the rates. The causes which had operated in producing the increase of the rates are national causes, and prevail throughout England as well as in the metro- polis. Therefore, if the inquiry were granted, it would take a far wider range than was contemplated by the hon- orable gentleman, and he thought the question was too im- portant to be dealt with in the manner proposed. Union rating might be an advantage, and he should be glad to aid in passing a measure for the union rating of the city of London, but he did not think it would be a sufficient remedy for the grievance to which their attention had been drawn. A national rate for the support of the poor could never be maintained, as the failure of the experi- ment in Ireland in 1847, and in France in 1848, suffi- ciently proved.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER spoke to the same general effect; and the motion was further opposed by Mr. KNIGHT, and supported by Mr. BUTLER, Mr. JOHN LOCKE, Mr. MALINS, Mr. BARROW, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR.—Mr. Ayrton having replied, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 123 to 81.

#### STANDING ORDERS: DIVISIONS.

Mr. PACKE moved an alteration in the standing orders relating to divisions, increasing the interval between taking the voices and closing the door from two minutes to four on Wednesdays.—The motion was opposed by Mr. FITZROY and Lord PALMERSTON, and negatived.

The House then went into committee upon the GRAND JURIES (METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT) BILL, upon which the House was counted out at half-past two o'clock.

Wednesday, June 17th.

#### GUISTINIANI'S OATH BILL.

Mr. MONSELL explained the objects of the bill, which was introduced to carry out the measures which have been adopted for the purpose of naturalizing the Princess Guistiniani. It was necessary that the Princess should take certain oaths before her naturalization could be effected; and, as she was unable to attend in this country, it was proposed that she should take the oaths before her Majesty's Minister at Florence. In conclusion, he moved that the standing order be suspended; that the bill be read a first and second time and committed; and that the committee on the bill should have leave to pro- ceed and report forthwith.—The motion was agreed to; and the bill was read a first and second time, and referred to a select committee.

#### COMMITTEE.

The House then went into committee on the REGIS- TRATION OF LONG LEASES (SCOTLAND) BILL, and the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL. The clauses of the former were agreed to without discussion; but a good deal of opposition was offered to the various clauses of the latter, and several were struck out, others added, and some mo- dified, the effect being to prevent the sending of children to prison for a simple act of vagrancy or begging; to give magistrates power to set a child so charged at liberty at once without recognizances; to withhold the power sought to be given to magistrates to demand secu- rity of 20*s.* from the parents; to oblige magistrates to send the vagrant child, if desired by the parents, to such industrial school as may be conducted in conformity with the parents' religious opinions; and to require from the parents payment of all expenses when the child is removed on any other than religious grounds.

The House having resumed, the GRAND JURIES (IRE- LAND) ACT (1836) AMENDMENT BILL was read a third time, and passed. At ten minutes to six, the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 18th.

#### MINISTERS' MONEY BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of this bill, indicating the strong necessity that exists for doing away with the evil which it seeks to remove. It was true that at present there is no balance in the hands of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to whose funds it was proposed to transfer the charge; but it was im- possible to look into the returns without seeing that various reductions might be made in their expenditure, and was it not worth while to economise in some respect for the purpose of removing the practical diffi- culties arising from the collection of Ministers' Money?

If they rejected the bill in opposition to the opinion of the other House, the proceeding would be pregnant with evil to the Church of Ireland. He urged upon the House that they would place the Government in a position of considerable difficulty by rejecting the bill, and earnestly implored of their Lordships to pass it.

The Earl of DERBY warmly opposed the bill, which was only justified by Government on the low ground of expediency. The impost was not a tax on religious opinions, but a rate levied on property, of the existence of which the purchaser is well aware when he buys it. The funds at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are inadequate to meet this additional burden of 12,000*l.* per annum. If the bill were passed, the Commissioners would be compelled to abstain from carrying out the very objects which they are appointed to advance. The measure was an acknowledgment on the part of the Government that they are not strong enough to maintain the law, and that, in compliance with an unfair agitation on the part of the tax-payer, they had consented to violate the sacred rights of property. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—This motion was supported by the Bishop of KILMORE, Viscount DUNGANNON, the Earl of WICKLOW, and the Earl of DONOUGHMORE; while the second reading was advocated by the Earl of CORK, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH (who, however, objected to transferring the charge to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as they are almost bankrupt, and who thought the amount of the tax might be saved by giving the management of the Irish Church Temporalities to the Irish Board of Works), and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who nevertheless conceived that some explanation was due from the Government with respect to the non-enforcement of the existing law by the Lord-Lieutenant.

Earl GRANVILLE replied, and said, in regard to the suggestion made by the Earl of Ellenborough, that, though he did not presume to pledge Government on the subject, it was a suggestion well worthy of attention, and which, if feasible, might be productive of a great saving and great good. With respect to the point raised by the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Granville said:—"The noble Duke who spoke last said that the Government ought to give some explanation with respect to the charge that the law has been suspended in deference to those who resist its operation. I know of no declaration such as that quoted as coming from the Lord-Lieutenant; on the contrary, I know that the legal proceedings in question were pushed with the utmost vigour until the Parliamentary announcement was made by her Majesty's Government that it was proposed to bring in a bill on the subject, when, of course, the proceedings were arrested." (*Hear, hear.*)

The Earl of DERBY made a few supplementary observations, and referred Lord Granville for an explanation, for which he had asked, respecting the preparation of the bill abolishing Church cess, to the Lord Chief Justice, who, as Attorney-General of the Grey Administration (with which Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley, was connected), drew up the bill.—Lord CAMPBELL rose on this appeal, and reminded Lord Derby that he had thrown overboard ten Bishops—(*Hear*)—and the Church cess; and he regretted he had not also thrown over Ministers' Money. He believed that Ministers' Money was overlooked; but this bill would complete the work.

Their Lordships then divided. After the numbers were ascertained, proxies were called, when the result stood thus:—Contents present, 65; proxies, 36; total, 101. Noncontents present, 71; proxies, 25; total, 96. Majority for second reading, 5.—The bill was then read a second time, and the House shortly afterwards adjourned.

#### SAVINGS BANKS.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Lord GODERICH, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that, in the event of the Savings Banks Bill becoming law in the present session, he should be prepared to assent to the appointment next session of a committee to consider the general state of the law relating to savings banks, both as regarded their constitution and the financial questions raised by gentlemen opposite, with a view to the reconsideration and consolidation of the statutory enactments.

#### ARMY ORGANIZATION.

On the report of the Committee of Supply being brought up by Mr. FITZROY, General PEEL called attention to portions of the evidence taken before the Sebastopol Committee and the Chelsea Commission, showing the necessity of defining the responsibility and duties of the various departments. The great fault of our military system, he observed, is the making one department responsible for another, and he instanced the Quartermaster-General's Department; so that there is a want of security for the co-operation of the whole. There should be a proper organization of the various War Departments, and a clear definition of the duties and responsibilities of each.—Mr. ELLIOT, son., believed that very much had been done since the late war to put the army in a state of efficiency; but a definite statement from the war department on this important subject was looked for by the country. As a consequence of our copying the continental system, we had now a much larger number of staff-officers than was hitherto considered necessary. He gave a qualified condemnation of the establishment at Aldershot; and doubted whether there did

not previously exist sufficient barrack accommodation about the country. He should have preferred Aldershot being a summer camp rather than permanent barracks.—Sir JOHN PARINGTON thought the Crimean evils were rather the result of general disorganisation than of personal demerit or shortcomings. He trusted that the cause of the errors had now been removed; and that, should a war again unfortunately arise, the army would be found to be in a state of complete efficiency.—Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON attributed a great deal of the disorganisation of the army to the clashing authority of the Commander-in-Chief and the War Secretary, the latter of whom is constantly interfering in the details of military management. The knowledge and training acquired by our men at Chobham in 1853 was of great use to them during the late war.—Mr. HENLEY said he should regret to see the details of army management brought into the House of Commons.—Sir JOHN TRELAWNEY complained that the aides-de-camp in the English army are less efficient than those on the Continent. In France, an officer cannot be an aide-de-camp unless he has served two years in the cavalry, two years in the infantry, and two years in the artillery; and even then he must pass a rigid examination.

Lord PALMERSTON said the subject was one of great interest and of considerable importance. When the war began, the House would recollect that our military departments were not in a satisfactory state; but the arrangements had since been altered: there are now only two departments, and there has been a great simplification, tending to expedition as well as efficiency. As to the expediency of establishing a distinct line of separation between the duties of the Secretary for War and those of the Commander-in-Chief, although a line might be drawn upon paper, yet in execution one department must avail itself of the services of the other. Under our Parliamentary system, moreover, for every act there must be an adviser responsible to that House, and this showed that it was impossible to build up a wall of brass between the Secretary for War and the Commander-in-Chief, separating entirely the functions of the two. He was glad to say that nothing could be more complete than the harmony and confidence of their communications, and Lord Panmure was engaged, in concert with the Commander-in-Chief, in working out arrangements for the distribution of business between the two departments.

Mr. STAFFORD believed that the Premier desires to carry out military reforms, but is frustrated.—After some further desultory discussion, the subject dropped.

#### ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.

The question of the 25-inch scale survey of Scotland was again brought before the House by Sir DENHAM NORREYS, who considered it useless and extravagant, and who advocated the employment of the six-inch scale used for England and Ireland. He moved that the supplemental vote of 151,744*l.* for the Ordnance Survey be reduced by 36,000*l.*, the sub-estimate for the 25-inch survey of Scotland.—The large scale was also condemned by the Earl of GIFFORD, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. LOCKE, Colonel BOLDERO, Mr. VANCE, and Mr. TITE, and approved of by Lord DUNCAN, Sir WILLIAM JOLLIFFE, Lord ELCHO, the LORD ADVOCATE, and Lord PALMERSTON, who contended that the larger scale is, in fact, more economical.—On the House dividing, there appeared—for the amendment, 172; against, 162; so that the Government was left in a minority of 10.—The vote as reduced was then put, and carried by 290 to 22. The remaining votes were also agreed to.

Some routine business being then got through, the House adjourned at turned half-past one.

#### THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

THE series of full rehearsals of this magnificent celebration commenced last Saturday. The weather was lovely, and the palace was crowded with music-lovers and glowing with the brilliant dresses of the ladies. In another part of this day's paper we have entered into a brief critical estimate of the performance itself; but in the present place it will be necessary to give the reader some idea of the general arrangements, which were on a scale of unparalleled vastness and grandeur. And here we cannot do better than reproduce some of the interesting details laboriously collected by our daily contemporaries. We read in the *Times*:—

"The orchestra, its aspect, and the method of its construction, have already been described in general terms; but a few brief technical memoranda will not be out of place. This really ingenious and novel work of architectural carpentry was not erected by contract (like its costly predecessor, at the inauguration of the Sydenham Palace in 1854), but planned and completed by Mr. W. Eares, the company's resident clerk of the works, assisted by the permanent staff of workmen. It occupies a space of 14,784 superficial feet, 168 feet wide, and absorbs 10,102 cubical feet of timber. The weight of the entire structure is about 160 tons. The banks of seats for the chorus are 28 in number, which, with 9 for the instrumental performers, makes a total of 37. The highest range is 52 feet from the floor of the orchestra, where Mr. Costa, the conductor, and the principal vocalists are stationed. The average curved extent of each range of seats is 190 feet. This huge mass of timber is supported by 'uprights,' with a scantling of 5 inches by 5, and diagonal braces 4 inches by 1½."

In the *Daily News*, we read:—"The orchestra looked like a vast amphitheatre, and would be considered anywhere else as affording sufficient accommodation for a large audience. The orchestra, in the form of a curve, rises from the floor at a front elevation of 8 feet, and is then carried, in a series of semicircular steps, varying from 10 to 15 inches each, to a total height of 47 feet. Ample room has been given to the performers. The violins have 15 square feet, and the double basses and violoncellos 24 square feet for each desk. The choristers are all seated on raised benches; each person having 21 inches in width by 30 inches in depth.

"The organ," says the *Times*, "erected for the occasion by Messrs. Gray and Davison (who also built the instrument for the last Handel commemoration, which took place in 1834, at Westminster Abbey), covers an area of 42 x 26 feet, and is supported by a platform of enormous strength and solidity." A pamphlet has been published, in which the organ is thus described:—"Its width is 40 feet by a depth of 30. The reader will, perhaps, be at a loss to conceive how by any possibility a musical instrument can require 1200 superficial feet of standing room, and be tempted to set it down as a piece of display—an attempt to impose on him by the mere appearance of magnitude. A few simple facts will, however, convince him that these arrangements are controlled by a necessity passing all show. When he is told that this organ contains 4510 sounding pipes, varying in size from 32 feet in length with a diameter sufficient to easily admit the passage of a stout man's body, to less than 1 inch in length, with the bore of an ordinary quill; that, in order to place these 4510 pipes efficiently at the performer's disposal, at least 6800 other separate working parts are required (many of these being complete machines in themselves, the separate members of which, if reckoned as in the process of manufacture, would at least quintuple the number); that all these 11,310 sounding and working parts require such a disposition and arrangement that each one may be more or less easily accessible for those occasions of adjustment which must frequently arise in so complicated an instrument; and, finally, that the entire mass before him weighs nearly fifty tons, he will scarcely fail to perceive that the space is economically rather than ostentatiously occupied, and will, moreover, be enabled perhaps to understand some of those points often deemed mysterious with regard to large organs in general—such, for example, as their cost and the time occupied in their manufacture." This wonderful instrument stands on more ground than is allotted to most ordinary houses, and the orchestra covers considerably more space than is found in any music hall in the kingdom."

The marshalling in their proper places of the 2500 vocal and instrumental performers must have been a work of great difficulty, but it was accomplished with admirable precision, quiet, and celerity. Mr. Costa was exact to his time (eleven o'clock), and then the harmonious thunders poured forth through the vast building with wonderful and unrivalled effect. The pieces performed consisted of extracts from the *Messiah*, *Judas Maccabæus*, and *Israel in Egypt*.

An interval of an hour, for refreshment, took place between the two parts, and the performance terminated with the National Anthem. At the end of the rehearsal, Mr. Costa, says the *Times*, "summoned the superintendents of the various London and provincial branches of the chorus, with whom it was arranged that the sopranos and altos should change places with the tenors and basses in the orchestra. The fairer members of the chorus will now be stationed in the centre, which will prove advantageous to the general effect, since during the rehearsal it was more than once remarked that the male voices were heard with much greater distinctness than the others." The same writer gives the subjoined sketch of the appearance of the Palace previous to and during the performance:—"The winding staircases that connect the galleries with each other appeared to distant beholders as though endowed with locomotive power—as if, indeed, they themselves were making with strange evolutions the passage from platform to platform, of which they were merely the unconscious instruments under the pressure of living feet. The opportunity of perpetuating so imposing a spectacle was not lost, since, while Mr. Costa was directing the rehearsal of one of the choruses, Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, photographers to the Crystal Palace Company, procured, in almost an instant of time, for the stereoscope, a very striking daguerrotype view of the whole orchestra and a great part of the audience, which was subsequently forwarded to the Queen." The rehearsal ended about three o'clock.

The second performance took place on Monday. The weather again was glorious. "The road from Dulwich to the Palace," says the *Times*, "had an appearance which we can only expect to see again to-morrow. It seemed a kind of Harmonic Derby day, but in every respect more orderly than the mixed, riotous concourse which always marks that great equestrian Saturnalia. All the pathways and hedgerows were lined with spec-seated ladies, which gave to the whole road the aspect of a long *fête champêtre*. An immense crowd of people were collected outside the building, and remained there throughout the entire performances. They were certainly not unrewarded, for during the choruses the pool of voices seemed to swell from the building, and fill the

air as though the Palace itself was a vast organ. The Hallelujah chorus could be distinctly heard nearly half a mile from Norwood, and its effect, as the sound floated on the wind, now high now low, was impressive beyond description, and sounded as if a nation was at prayers.

"A desirable improvement on the first day was achieved by the establishment of screens at the back and sides of the orchestra, through which contrivance the sound, instead of escaping into the empty galleries and corridors in the immediate neighbourhood of that enormous amphitheatre of timber, was thrown directly upon the area devoted to the audience. Among other objects in the orchestra that attracted general interest were a portrait, a bust, and a full-length statue (in marble) of the great musician in whose honour this festival was instituted. The portrait, hung in front of the organ, was the one painted from life by Denner, which Handel bequeathed to his amanuensis, John Christopher Smith, and whose lineal descendant, Lady Rivers, recently made a gift of to the Sacred Harmonic Society. It is said, on good authority, to be one of the best likenesses extant. The statue on the right, for which Handel sat (also in possession of the Sacred Harmonic Society), is by Roubillac. Horace Walpole, in one of his letters, affirms that this statue laid the foundation of Roubillac's fame in England. It was his first great work; and it is worth noting that his last was Handel's monument in Westminster Abbey. A cast of it has been forwarded by the Sacred Harmonic Society to Berlin, for the statue to be erected at Halle (the birth-place of the composer) at the centenary commemoration in 1859, upon which a Berlin sculptor, favoured by His Prussian Majesty, is busily engaged. The bust, on the left, is cast from one belonging to the musical collection in the Royal Library at Berlin. The name of the artist is unknown."

The concert on Wednesday was signalized by the presence of the Queen. Of course the company on that day was yet more numerous and brilliant than on the previous occasion, and the appearance within the palace necessarily far surpassed, in richness and spread of colour, that artificial flower-bed of many-tinted ladies' hoods which Mr. Bickerstaff, of the *Tatler*, saw in the pit of Drury Lane some century and a half ago—a sight which he has commemorated for all time.

"Her Majesty and the Royal party," says the *Times*, "arrived at the private entrance a few minutes before one o'clock. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Hopwood, with the band of the regiment, received the illustrious visitors with the usual salute—arms presented and colours lowered. Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Ferguson were in attendance to usher her Majesty and suite to the apartments which have been erected for their accommodation at the north end of the building. After the delay of a few minutes, the Queen, accompanied by the Grand Duke Maximilian, and followed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and suite, proceeded to the Royal balcony, which had been handsomely fitted up in the north corner of the transept immediately facing the orchestra. As the Queen approached, a buzz of expectation ran through the vast assemblage, which rose by a simultaneous movement, clapping hands, and waving hats and handkerchiefs with such enthusiasm that even the Queen, though well used to cordial receptions from her subjects, seemed completely moved, and courtseyed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the welcome. Ere this burst of loyalty had quite subsided, the grand strains of the National Anthem pealed through the building in massive sounding notes, which made the very floors and pillars vibrate as though rustling with a heavy wind. When its solemn cadence had completely died away, there was another outbreak of applause, not so much of course for the National Anthem (though magnificently given) as for the august lady in whose honour it was sung.

"As the audience settled themselves into their places, Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, the photographers of the Crystal Palace, took a beautiful photograph of the whole scene, making the Royal box its centre. It was a perfect likeness, and so well and quickly done that copies of it were printed, framed, glazed, and laid before the Royal party before the first portion of the oratorio had concluded. The spot from which it was taken was the gallery over the organ, whence perhaps the finest *coup d'œil* which the festivals of this country have ever shown was presented yesterday. Immediately beneath was the great organ, like a cathedral of music, with every tower and pinnacle of its vocal frame sending forth a volume of sound amid which even 2000 human voices were almost lost. Round this, in a vast amphitheatre, came the chorus,—Costa lowest of all, with pale and earnest face, singing in conscientious love every note of the music he regulated; while below the orchestra, again, was ranged the brilliant mass of visitors, rank on rank, like the divisions of an army of old, all richness, pomp, and colour. These features alone would have made it a prospect on which the memory would dwell, but when to it are added the tiers of close-filled galleries, rising high and spreading wide—the noise of the chorus as, 'with the hiss like rustling winds,' they rose to volume forth 'Sing unto God,' the Royal visitors all beating time, and watching every note, and the solemn anxiety

of attention which seemed to reign over all—it was grand and impressive beyond all powers of description."

After the conclusion of the Anthem, the principal solo was given by Madame Clara Novello with exquisite effect. Indeed, her singing throughout was of the finest kind; and there was not one instance in which, though with such great powers at her disposal, she presumed to add to, or in any way depart from, the intentions of her author. Equal praise may be given to all the performers, among whom were Miss Dolby, Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Herr Formes, &c., backed by an unrivalled chorus.

Between the first and second parts of the Oratorio, her Majesty and the court retired—an example followed by the whole orchestra and several of the audience.

Part the Second opened with the splendid chorus, 'Fallen is the Foe,' followed by 'Tune your Harps,' both beautifully given. Then came the astonishing air, 'From mighty Kings,' which, in spite of all its intricate difficulties, was sung by Madame Novello to perfection, and was loudly applauded. Miss Dolby, who seems almost to have been reserved for this point, then sang a duet with Madame Rudersdorff, and exhibited her usual exquisite feeling and skill. The plaintive chorus, 'Wretched Israel,' followed by the allegro of Mr. Weiss, introduced Mr. Sims Reeves in his usually successful bravura, 'Sound an alarm,' which, with its response, 'We hear,' again drew from the audience a rushing tempest of applause. So, also, did the trio, 'See the Conquering Hero comes.' Up to this period the encores had been successfully resisted; but the requisition now became too powerful. From the Queen downward, the demand was unanimous, and was of course acceded to.

The oratorio terminated with the singing of 'the Old Hundredth'—it is said, at the Queen's desire. Her Majesty and the whole assembly stood during the performance of this magnificent psalm, which, rolling from the lips of two thousand choristers, produced an effect of unspeakable grandeur.

On retiring, the Royal party loitered a little along the gallery, in acknowledgment of the continued cheers of the people, who gradually sauntered to the garden fountains, and terminated a day of tumultuous emotions under the open heavens and the placid influences of cultivated nature.

On Friday, the third and last day of the Festival, *Israel in Egypt* was performed. In some respects this is the finest of Handel's oratorios: it abounds in sublime descriptive music, in majestic choruses, and in concerted pieces full of dignity and solemnity. Less moving and pathetic perhaps than the *Messiah*, less highly coloured and dramatic than the *Judas Maccabæus*, it is more strongly impressed with the grandeur and severity of the composer's genius than either. For choruses, take 'The people shall hear,' which lost none of its inspiring majesty at the Crystal Palace yesterday; 'And with his blast;'—'Sing ye to the Lord,' (with the solo in which Madame Clara Novello delivered a C natural that could be heard like a crystal bell in the remotest gallery on the words, 'Hath he thrown them into the sea;')—'He spake the word;' and, by way of contrast, the 'Hailstone chorus,' with its overpowering whirlwind of sound, and 'As for his people,' with its peaceful and pathetic breathings of the altos and sopranos; and 'I will say unto the Lord,' a double chorus, in which the altos, tenors, and sopranos distinguished themselves by their perfect unity of tone, and their wonderful smoothness of accentuation.

For concerted pieces, take 'The Lord is a Man of War,' sung by Herr Formes and Mr. Weiss, and in which the great German bass vindicated his reputation from a comparative failure in the *Judas Maccabæus*;—'Thou in Thy mercy,' by Miss Dolby and Mr. Sims Reeves.

The pieces we have cited were among the most successful in performance yesterday. Of the solos, 'Thou didst blow,' by Madame Clara Novello; 'Thou shalt bring them in,' by Miss Dolby; 'The enemy said,' by Sims Reeves (encored), were the most warmly appreciated by the audience. The duo, 'The Lord is my strength,' sung by Madame Novello and Madame Rudersdorff, was almost ineffective.

The orchestra was admirable from first to last. At the close, the National Anthem was sung, the orchestra, chorus, and audience upstanding, with immense effect; and Mr. Costa and his army retired under storms of redoubled applause. On the whole, the Festival has more than answered the highest expectations, and cannot fail, under favourable circumstances, to be repeated in future years. We cannot conclude without returning our best thanks to the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and to all who were concerned in the administration of the Festival, for the perfection of their general arrangements, and for their marked courtesy to the public press. We believe we may say that on no occasion have the press and the public found so little to complain of, and so much to praise, without reserve.

#### THE FUNERAL OF DOUGLAS JERROLD.

If anything could console us for the loss of the wise, witty, and large-hearted man whom Death has just snatched from us, it would be the spectacle of profound sympathy and brotherly affection among fellow-work-

men which was exhibited last Monday at the grave of Douglas Jerrold. While the diaphanous Palace at Sydenham was ringing with the sublime religious harmonies of Handel, 'the still, sad music of humanity' went up from the cemetery at Norwood in the shape of sorrowing voices mourning an irreparable loss. With a few exceptions, and those few unavoidable, all the chief men of literature and art now in London joined in one large gathering to signify their respect and affection for him whose mortal part they were then laying in the earth. It is not often that so many true mourners are to be seen gathered round a grave. Strong men, and men whose names are associated in the public mind with nothing so much as laughter and mirth, were weeping and sobbing, their grief being rendered doubly acute by the recollection of numberless occasions of gladness and heart-ease on which the dead man had been the great source of hilarity. There was but one defect in the arrangements, but that was a serious one: the chapel was invaded by all kinds of people totally unconnected with the funeral—mere sightseers, who came to gaze at the eminent men who formed part of the procession. The result was that scarcely any of the mourners could get into the building. The day, but for a dusty, fierce east wind, was very fine, and the cemetery lovely in its greenness. The coffin, which was of polished oak, was covered with a black velvet pall, trimmed with silver lace, and emblazoned with the initials 'D. J.' Following the hearse were four mourning-coaches and two or three private carriages; and, over and above these, was a large concourse of those who, without forming part of the procession, attended on the ground out of their love for him who was then being laid in the repose and silence of the earth. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hugo, of Bishopsgate (a personal friend of Douglas Jerrold), assisted by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, chaplain to the cemetery.

Among the persons of note who were present were Mr. Serle, Mr. Frank Stone, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. Bayle Bernard, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Westland Marston, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Heraud, Mr. Augustus Egg, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Evans, Mr. John Leech, Mr. Tenniel, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. James Hannay, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. Augustus Mayhew, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Kenny Meadows, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Robert Bell, and Mr. Edward F. Pigott. The pall-bearers were Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Horace Mayhew, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., and Mr. Bradbury; whilst the gentlemen who occupied the mourning coaches were Mr. Douglas Jerrold's eldest and youngest sons—W. Blanchard Jerrold and Thomas Jerrold—Mr. Henry Mayhew, Mr. Copeland (brother-in-law of Mr. Jerrold), and the three medical men, Dr. Wright, Dr. Quain, and Mr. Cleveland, who attended the deceased in his last illness. They wore round their left arms a crape rosette with 'D. J.' in the centre. The grave of Douglas Jerrold is immediately opposite to that of his attached friend Laman Blanchard.

'The rest is silence.' And yet, not so. A man who has enriched the world with the warmth and light of genius such as Jerrold's leaves a voice behind him which will continue to be heard when we who mourn have followed him.

The reader will be pained to learn that constant and various demands upon Mr. Jerrold (his heart being of a nature which could shut out no appeal to its generosity) prevented his making any adequate provision for those who were dependent on him. Under these circumstances, several of his most intimate friends have formed themselves into a committee for organising a series of performances, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit of the family. No words of ours will be needed to help forward that good work, or to exhort all who love and honour genius to swell the receipts.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A COAL MINE in Staffordshire has been inundated, and one life has been lost in consequence. Some old workings extend under a fish-pond, and these had been excavated to within about five feet of the bottom of the water. Suddenly, on the morning of the 8th inst., about three yards square of the ground gave way, and the water rushed in with great velocity, and in immense volume. Speedily pouring into the other workings, where several men and boys were engaged in their duties, it warned them to make a hasty retreat. Two were placed in especial peril, but escaped; a third was drowned. Brocklehurst (one of the men who escaped), says the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, "found himself surrounded by a large quantity of water, and was driven by the stream into an air road, where his leg became entangled for a minute or two with some of the *débris*. Ultimately he was forced into another short level, and finding the water increasing he made a desperate effort to save his life, and ultimately got into the sump or water pit, where fortunately he was enabled to cling to the brick and woodwork, when, by calling out, he was drawn up, but not before he had sustained a number of cuts and bruises on various parts of the body. Baddeley,

who had fled by one of the air roads, and worked his way to a higher level, escaped without injury; but Tinsley (who rented the mine) was drowned, his body being discovered about an hour after the accident, and in precisely the same spot where Brocklehurst was first entangled. The persons in the upper level escaped without injury."

An explosion took place on Tuesday morning at the gunpowder mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, on Hounslow-heath, near the village of Bedfont, in consequence of which the life of one man (Greaves) was sacrificed and two other men (Walker and East) were in imminent jeopardy. The accident was rather singular in its character. The machinery was at rest, and was undergoing the process of cleaning and adjusting, when Walker saw fire raised by the implement in the hand of East. As no tools except copper or brass are allowed within these buildings, it is impossible to account for the catastrophe. The machinery, though displaced, is little injured, from the small quantity of powder which happened to be within the house. The building itself is, of course, entirely destroyed.

From Toronto, Canada, we learn the particulars of a shocking accident. The boiler of the Inkermann (propeller), of Kingston, exploded as she was backing out from Brown's wharf, almost destroying the vessel, and burying the hands, reported at from twenty to thirty, in the ruins. Nothing of the upper works beyond the wheel-house is left, and the bay is strewn with pieces of the wreck.

James Stock, an old man of seventy-one, who had been for several years employed as an engine-cleaner on the London and North Western Railway, was cleaning one of the engines in the engine shed last Saturday, and a few yards behind him were two other engines. A man named Barkiss, who was on the hindmost engine, suddenly moved it forward, at the request of a man named Nicholls, and the three engines being set in motion, Stock was caught between the buffers of the middle and front engines, and so crushed that he died shortly afterwards. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, but strongly blamed Barkiss and Nicholls, who had acted in defiance of the rules.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

THE accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns for the week ending last Saturday indicate increased steadiness. At Manchester there has been a moderate business, sufficient, with the present restrictions on production, to lighten stocks and give firmness to prices. The Birmingham advices describe a tendency to improvement in the iron market, while for the general manufactures of the town there is also a fair home and foreign demand. In the woollen districts there has been no material change, but the tone is favourable. At Nottingham, the hosiery and lace trades are both inactive, and the Irish linen-markets are without alteration.—*Times*.

In the general business of the port of London during the same week there has been diminished activity, chiefly owing to the unfavourable state of the wind, which has prevented the arrival of many vessels now due. The total number of ships reported inward was 174, being 158 less than in the previous week. These included five with cargoes of coffee, 27 sugar, 25 corn, rice, &c., and one comprising 23,165 packages of tea and 832 bales of silk. The total number of vessels cleared outward was 188, including 17 in ballast, showing an increase of 19.—*Idem*.

#### IRELAND.

THE CATHOLIC OATH.—A meeting of the metropolitan Roman Catholic clergy was held on Friday week, when it was resolved to adopt all available means to procure signatures to the petition drawn up by the Stafford Club for an alteration of the oath taken by Catholic members of Parliament.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN was recently invited to a public dinner at Rathkeale given to Archdeacon Fitzgerald, a very old member of the Young Ireland party. The agitator wrote to excuse himself from attending, because, when he returned to his own country, he formed a resolution not to attend any political meetings or join any political associations. Feeling himself, however, at liberty to express his opinions on public affairs, he states his belief that the British Parliament will never give sufficient attention to Irish matters; that it is therefore necessary to have a national legislation once again; that, in the meanwhile, Irish members of the Imperial Parliament ought to attend simply to the interests of Ireland, and to sever themselves from all English parties; and that the bill in favour of tenant right, as now amended, ought to be passed by Lord Palmerston's Government.

DR. NEWMAN is about to resign the rectorship of the Catholic University which he founded.

TWO ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The extensive estates of Sir Edmund Hayes, M.P., situated in the county of Donegal, have been sold before Mr. Commissioner Hargreave. The property was offered in 68 lots, producing a net rental of nearly 8000l. a year, the whole

of which was disposed of for the gross sum of 93,407l.—The estates of James Sadleir, situated in the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick, are advertised for sale in Henrietta-street on Tuesday, the 7th of July.

MR. W. H. RUSSELL, the journalistic historian of the late war, delivered one of his lectures in the Theatre Royal of his native city, Dublin, on Tuesday evening. He was received with the utmost enthusiasm; and indeed the citizens of Dublin have good reason to be proud of him.

#### AMERICA.

WASHINGTON has been the scene of a very serious riot. A municipal election was going on, and some of the 'rowdies,' who were well armed, took possession of a piece of cannon, with which they threatened their opponents. The President placed two companies of marines at the disposal of the Mayor; and these fired on the mob, killing five or six, and wounding several others. When the last news left, the marines were still in reserve at the City Hall; and the town was in the wildest excitement.

The President has appointed Mr. Joseph Wright, of Indiana, Minister to Berlin; Henry C. Murphy, of New York, Minister to the Netherlands; William A. Richardson, Governor of Nebraska; Isaac R. Dillar, Consul at Bremen; William Thompson, Consul at Southampton; Gabriel G. Fleuret, Consul at Bordeaux.

Mr. Reed, the new Minister to China, has received his instructions, and has probably by this time started on his voyage. Governor Walker has reached Leecompton, Kansas, and issued his inaugural address, in which he declares that the laws of the territory will be maintained by the entire force of the Government.

The *Leavenworth Herald* of the 13th ult., learns that great excitement existed among the Mormons, and many outrages were committed by them. Brigham Young was driving all the Gentiles away. Judge Stiles, the United States Marshal, and the Surveyor-General, with their families, together with a large number of emigrants, had already left, and others were hurrying off.

Great rejoicings have taken place at Costa Rica over the defeat of the Filibusters. The discomfited invaders will be sent to the United States. It is understood that a treaty has been concluded between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, providing for the speedy resumption of trade over the transit.

The election returns in Mexico are generally favourable to President Comonfort. There have been very heavy rains, which have excited in the minds of the Mexican citizens fears of an inundation. Fever has prevailed to an alarming extent in Montevideo, and several persons have died of the disease, including some English. It appears to have been caused by the accumulation of heaps of filth.

The revolution at Lima is considered to be concluded. Vivanco, at the last dates, was at Arequipa with a small force, but without means. On the 19th ult., the Peruvian fleet at the Chincha surrendered to the Government. A letter from Lima says:—"Business here is becoming active, the buying season for the interior opens with good prospects, and, in Tacna and the south, large sales have been made for Bolivia, while copper ores find easy access to the coast since the opening of the Arica and Tacna Railway, which promises well. Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Satellite*, Captain Prevost, has sailed for Vancouver's Island. Captain Prevost has been appointed chief commissioner by the Queen to settle, in conjunction with the United States Commissioners, the Oregon boundary question.

The revolution in the Rosario has been put down by the Governor of Santa Fé, and a temporary arrangement has been come to with Urquiza. The new Brazilian Chambers were opened on the 3rd ult. The Emperor congratulated himself on account of the extinction of the slave trade. A new Ministry has taken charge of the affairs of the country. It is composed of the following gentlemen:—Senators Marquis de Olinda, Premier; Viscount de Maranguape, Foreign Affairs; Souza Franco, Finances; Deputies Vasconcellos, Justice; Jeronimo Coelho, War; and Saraiya, Navy. There was considerable doubt as to whether this Cabinet—which was looked on as a Coalition—would stand. The yellow fever at Rio was diminishing, and indeed was nearly extinct at the last dates. Pernambuco is also free from the same scourge.

"The woman killed at Newburg some time since," says the *Times* New York correspondent, "turned out to have been the wife of a negro in Massachusetts, who came to New York for the double purpose of intrigue and plunder, and who met her fate while in pursuit of one or the other object. Just as we were congratulating ourselves upon having a clue to one of the many murders committed here lately, the deceased woman, whose remains had been fully identified by her husband, walked into court with a paramour, and put in a protest against being considered dead. The husband reluctantly dried his tears, and the wife walked away with her companion. This is the second time this body has been identified in this manner." In the same letter we read:—"The superstitions of Pennsylvania bid fair to rival the spiritual demonstrations of New England and the witchcraft demonstrations of Kent. Some six years ago, a lady in the interior of Pennsylvania died from consump-

tion. Since then, three or four of her family having died from the same cause, the survivors became alarmed, and were persuaded by their credulous friends that the deceased had sucked her winding-sheet into her mouth, and that as long as it stayed there, some one of her relatives must follow her. Only on a Sunday could the thing be righted, and on a Sunday in this month the remains were exhumed to destroy the charm. It is needless to say that after so long a burial, there was little left to justify their credulous fears."

The steamship *Louisiana* has been destroyed by fire in Galveston Bay. Eleven persons were known to be lost, and several were missing. From Vera Cruz we learn that Crabbe, the Filibuster, and his fifty-eight followers, have been executed. It was rumoured in the city of Mexico that a terrible revenge was being taken in California by the murder of all the Mexicans found there.

In the New York market, money was becoming more abundant, and was freely offered at six to seven per cent. on first-class securities on call.

#### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

##### FRANCE.

THE country is being more and more drawn into the excitement of the elections. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, awkward opinions contrive to vent themselves in a manner that perplexes and somewhat alarms the authorities. Seditious placards appear in the morning on the walls, having evidently been posted there during the night; and it has been found necessary to set police officers in plain clothes to watch for the persons who post up the objectionable announcements. A circular from a well-known leader of the democratic party, urging the electors not to vote, has been circulated at Lyons and other places. The Government in the meanwhile is active; and the *Constitutionnel* publishes the following list of its candidates for the city of Paris:—1st electoral division, M. Guyard Delalain; 2nd, M. Devincq; 3rd, M. Germain Thibaut; 4th, M. Vavin; 5th, M. Monnin Japy; 6th, M. Perret; 7th, M. Lanquetin; 8th, M. Foucher Lepelletier; 9th, M. Koenigswarter; 10th, M. Véron.

In opposition to five of the independent and Liberal candidates for the electoral divisions of Paris, whose names we gave last week, the following gentlemen have put themselves forward:—M. Jean Reynaud, Garnier-Pagès, Jules Bastide, Jules Simon, and Pelletan. Thus, there is a split in the Liberal party.

Circulars signed by Ledru Rollin, and advocating abstention, have been distributed largely through the south of France. Some Socialist candidates have started; in the departments, of the Rhône and the Ardèche, the names of Crémieux, Gleizal, and Deuerle, are before the electors.

"A commissary of police, last Saturday," says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, "went into all the principal factories of Batignolles and asked the workmen whether they intended to vote or not. I do not know how this functionary was received generally, but in one atelier he was told by about forty men that they did not mean to vote."

Official enthusiasm is of course doing its best—and its worst—for the triumph of the Government in the approaching elections; but the utmost depth of fulsome flattery is reached by the Prefect of the Dordogne, who utters this blasphemous sentence in an address to the electors:—"The Government of the Emperor wishes for the triumph of its candidates, as God wishes for good, while leaving to each the liberty of evil."

The *Moniteur* publishes several important decrees. One raises the following gentlemen to the dignity of Senator:—M. Boulay (de la Meurthe), President of Section in the Council of State; M. Pavre, Mayor of Nantes, lately deputy; Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine; the Marquis de Laroche Lambert; M. Le Roy, Prefect of the Seine-Inférieure; M. Mallet, Vice-President of the Council-General of the Ponts-et-Chaussées; M. de Mesonin, lately deputy; Generals de Montreal and Nial; and M. Pietri, Prefect of Police. Another Imperial decree appoints Count de Germiny, Governor of the Crédit Foncier, to be Governor of the Bank of France, in the room of Count d'Argout, whose resignation has been accepted, and who, by another decree, is named Honorary Governor of the Bank of France.

The official journal also publishes the Government returns of the import and export trade of France during the last year, with the comparison of the two preceding. The total amount of the imports for 1856 in round numbers was 2564 millions, being an increase of 468 millions over those of the year 1855, and of 692 millions over 1854. The exports in 1856 amounted to 2375 millions, being an increase of 338 millions over those of 1855, and of 684 over 1854.

The Emperor has had rather a narrow escape of his life. On Friday week, he invited several of the Marshals now present in Paris to St. Cloud, and, after breakfast, they made a trial of the small railway which runs from that place to Villeneuve l'Étang. They got into a waggon, which goes entirely by its own momentum; and this soon acquired so great a velocity in descending the slope that the breaks were ineffectual in

stopping it. Some peasants who were at work in the fields uttered cries of alarm; but ultimately the waggon rushed into a ploughed field, and there stopped.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes a third warning to the *Siècle*. The decree, which is signed by M. Billault, the Minister of the Interior, says:—"Considering that the Government of the Emperor, founded upon the sovereignty of the people and on the principles of 1789, henceforth the immutable foundations of French society, can no longer allow the ideas of order and of progress which it represents, and the electoral body which approves them, to be calumniated, the *Siècle*, already twice warned, might be prohibited in virtue of existing laws; but the Government, which has allowed the most perfect latitude to the electoral struggle, does not wish although it has the right, to punish at the close of an electoral contest even the most rabid organ of opposition, the bearing of which will be duly appreciated by the public." A decree follows, giving a third (the last) warning to the *Siècle*.

M. Laboulaye has issued an address to the electors of the first circumscription of Paris. He declares himself in favour of 'well-regulated liberty,' and thinks that 'the abuse of credit is as dangerous for states as it is for individuals.' A circular from the Democratic Electoral Committee is signed by Garnier Pagès, Carnot, Herold, Arnaud, and Lefrançois. It has not appeared in any Parisian paper. M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie has published his address to the electors. In this document he declares his ardent devotion to political liberty. Count de Montalembert has issued an address to the electors of the first district of the department of the Doubs. He here says:—"If you think that there are still words of truth which ought to be said, guarantees to be required, rights to be maintained, reforms to be won, genuine ideas to be adopted, abuses to be corrected, taxes to be reduced, scandalous speculations to be suppressed, the public weal to be watched over; if you do not wish that all the vital strength of France should be concentrated in Paris; if you still wish that your representative should maintain the independence and the dignity suitable to a public man; if, finally, you still attach the same value to honour and duty; then I am again willing to undertake the task which you have three times intrusted to me." M. Landrin, who stands for Versailles, proclaims himself an advocate of the principles of 'the immortal revolution of 1789.' M. de Gasté, who addresses the electors of Cherbourg, wishes for 'all the liberty to which an intelligent and moral people have a right, and for the liberty promised by the Constitution.'

RUSSIA.

Prince Bariatinski, who, shortly after his nomination to the post of Stadtholder of the Caucasus, sent a mission to the Persian Court, to announce his appointment, has received intelligence of the very flattering reception of the persons deputed to this service, who were headed by General Prince Melikoff.

Some scientific gossip from Russia is communicated to the *Times* by its Berlin correspondent, who writes:—"The Emperor has lately deputed a superior officer of the Moscow University, named Severkoff, accompanied by a person skilled in making anatomical preparations, to proceed to the Sir-Deva river and make experiments and researches, for the most part on the influence of the so-called 'continental climate' on animals. Among the numerous valuable results that have proceeded from the recent researches of M. Bähr in the region between the Caspian and Black Seas may be reckoned the settlement of a question that had long interested men of science, as to whether there had not formerly existed a water communication between those two seas—viz., in the valley of the Manitsch, which stretches nearly due east and west; and, in any case, whether one could not be formed now. M. Bähr has ascertained that no water connexion at present exists, and that the valley of the Upper Manitsch lies so far above the level of the two seas that the cutting of a canal between them by means of the two rivers would be, if not impossible, at any rate so expensive that it could never pay."

Admiral Count Putiatin has gone on a mission to Peking.

The Treaty of Commerce between France and Russia has been signed at St. Petersburg. It is probable that M. de Moray will shortly return to Paris.

The baptism of the infant Grand Duke, Sergius, took place on the 8th instant. It does not appear that the water was brought from the river Jordan, as in the baptism on Tuesday of our baby Princess.

ITALY.

The Municipal Councils of the Romagna were desirous of addressing the Pope during his sojourn among them. Cardinal Antonelli, however, forbade them to assemble. Thwarted in this way, the Bolognese determined to approach the Pontiff in the form of an address, setting forth certain grievances. This they did; and the document was couched in such moderate and respectful terms that the most loyal among the citizens did not scruple to set their names to it. Nevertheless, it calls attention to the evils of maladministration, peculation, and corruption in the Government, and to the non-execution of the laws. The petitioners earnestly pray for a reform of these matters.

The King of Naples has published certain decrees regulating ecclesiastical matters.

The Naples correspondent of the *Morning Post* again affirms the truth of his allegations about the Cap of Silence used in the Neapolitan prisons, and instances other modes of diabolical torture constantly employed by the agents of the Government.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal has communicated to the Lisbon Cortes, through the President of the Council, his intention shortly to contract a matrimonial alliance, but no intimation has been given as to the name of the bride elect, the Marquis merely observing that she would be a Queen worthy of the Portuguese nation. Maria Sophia, the second daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, is spoken of as the chosen lady. She is about sixteen.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur Belge* contains a decree announcing the closing of the session of the Chambers, and also the adjournment of the bill on Charitable Institutions.

In answer to a report from the Ministers to the King on the subject of the obnoxious bill, and of the rise to which it led, his Majesty has addressed the following letter to the Minister of the Interior:—

June 13, 1857.—My dear Minister.—I have received the report of the cabinet dated yesterday, and I hasten to give it my approval. In proposing the adjournment of the discussion, you take an initiative indicated by the circumstances, and one which the country will understand. I profit by this occasion to address through you some words to the country, which has given me so many proofs of its attachment. A long and animated discussion, followed by incidents which I deplore, has taken place in the Chamber of Representatives upon a project of law presented by you. For the first time in the course of the twenty-six years which I have devoted to Belgium, the Parliamentary debates have given rise to difficulties of which the solution has not been immediately revealed. You have acted with the greatest loyalty and the most entire good faith. You are firmly persuaded that the project of law carried into effect would not produce the grievous consequences expected of it. I will not pass judgment upon the project; I would never have consented to give a place in your legislation to a law that could have produced the fatal results which are feared; but, without entering into an examination of the law itself, I take into account, as you do, an impression which has been produced upon a considerable section of the people. There are in the countries which occupy themselves with their own progress these rapid, and dangerous opinions propagated with an intensity easier to be explained than reason. The free institutions of Belgium have been in operation for twenty-six years with admirable regularity. What is requisite in order that they may continue to act in the future with the same order and success? It is necessary, I do not hesitate to say, that there should exist amongst all parties moderation and reserve. I believe that we ought to abstain from agitating any question that can kindle war in men's minds. I am convinced that Belgium may live happy and respected, by following the paths of moderation; but I am also convinced—and I say it publicly—that any measure which can be interpreted as tending to fix the supremacy of one opinion over another, is a danger. Liberty is not wanting to us, and our constitution, wisely and moderately carried out, presents a happy equilibrium. My sincere and profound attachment to the destinies of the country has given birth to these grave reflections. I communicate them to the country, to you, to the majority of the national representatives. Under present circumstances, the majority of the chamber, whose wishes, as the majority are and ought to be my guide, has a noble position to take, a position worthy of a great party. I advise them to renounce, as you propose, the continuation of the discussion upon the law. It is to the majority that it belongs to act this generous part. By accepting it entire, they will give the world a high idea of their wisdom and patriotism. They will preserve in their ranks the strict union which, with all parties, is the first fruit and the first recompense of a good and noble action performed in common. Last year the country thanked me for my devotion; I thank it to-day for its confidence. This letter will show you how happy I am to find myself in agreement with you, and how much I approve of your conduct. My desire is to continue with you and your colleagues to watch over the interests of this beautiful and beloved country. Pray believe, my dear Minister, in the affectionate sentiments which I offer you.—LEOPOLD."

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council, after having heard the report of its committee, voted unanimously the ratification of the treaty relative to the Neuchâtel question. The exchange of the ratifications will take place in Paris. The Council of the States has also pronounced unanimously in favour of the ratification.

The position of the first bodies found in the tunnel at Hauenstein, where the recent dreadful accident took place, led to the idea (says a communication from Switzerland) that the deaths of all the men must have been immediate; but the *Swiss* of Berne now states that a part of them, who were found at a certain distance from the place where the earth fell in, had killed a horse,

and cut it up for food: it is, therefore, evident that the unfortunate men only died after great suffering, and with a full consciousness of their frightful position. The director of the Central Swiss Railway Company has announced to the Government of Soleure the intention of the company to indemnify as much as possible the families of the sufferers.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE June session commenced on Monday. The Recorder having delivered the ordinary charge to the Grand Jury, Messrs. Isaac Solly Lister and Benjamin Briggs, who were convicted at a recent session of a misdemeanor, in having kept a quantity of naphtha in Suffolk Lane, City (a conviction which was after ward affirmed by the Judges, before whom the case was brought on a point of law), came up to receive judgment. They were simply required to enter into recognizances to appear and receive judgment at some future period, if they should be called upon to do so.

George Richard Clark, who was out on bail, was called upon to surrender and take his trial, with a woman named Rosa Bush, on a charge of having conspired together, and procured the defilement of a girl under sixteen years of age, named Elizabeth Harris. Clark did not surrender, and Serjeant Perry, who appeared on his behalf asked the Court to allow the trial to stand over, to see whether he would make his appearance. Mr. Sleight, who conducted the prosecution, said, he regretted that he had consented to Clark being admitted to bail, as he believed there was no doubt he did not intend to surrender. He therefore applied to the Court to order his recognizances to be estreated, and that a warrant should be issued for his apprehension. This was done, and the trial of the woman was adjourned.—The other cases brought forward in the course of the day presented no features of interest.

Edward Craufurd, a respectable-looking young man, was on Tuesday found guilty of stealing four watches from a shop in Maddox-street, Regent-street, on the evening of the 11th of May. An attempt was made to prove an *alibi*, but it failed, and appears to have been based on the most deliberate and impudent perjury. He was sentenced to penal servitude for six years.

Rebecca Rice Hamilton has been found guilty of sending a threatening letter of an infamous character to Mr. William Allingham, a surgeon, with a view to extort money. She had been tried at the last sessions for a similar offence, but acquitted. On the present occasion, however, she was found guilty. It appears that she was in the habit of sending such letters to various persons. Mr. Baron Watson sentenced her to transportation for life.

Moses Morgan, a surgeon, surrendered to take his trial on a charge of causing the death of a Mrs. Bingham, by neglecting her during childbirth. He was acquitted.

Charles Melbourne was found guilty of the attack on a policeman, against whom he fired a pistol, of which the details appeared in this paper last week. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

John Brett was found guilty of throwing vitriol over Thomas Robinson, a fellow broker, and was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

John Herbert Taylor, chemist, James Sullivan, engineer, and Henry Scaines, traveller, were found guilty of burglary, and were sentenced—Taylor to six years' penal servitude, and the other two to twelve months' imprisonment. William Scaines, a beer-shop keeper, was acquitted of the same charge.

Robert Robinson Tripp, who is described as a very strange-looking old man, was tried on Thursday for the murder of James Scott. Our readers are already in possession of the story. Tripp had had a quarrel with Scott, who was his landlord, at half-past two o'clock in the morning of the 7th of April, Scott having gone into his lodger's room at that strange hour to ask for rent. A quarrel ensued, and Tripp stabbed the other with a sword, inflicting a wound of which he died. The defence was that Scott had behaved with illegality and violence, and that the offence was only manslaughter. Of that the jury found Tripp guilty, and Mr. Baron Watson sentenced him to penal servitude for eight years.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The general sessions for June were opened on Monday. The Assistant-Judge, in the course of a short charge to the jury, alluded to the measure now before Parliament for the abolition of grand juries in the metropolitan district except in certain cases, and said he hoped, although it was one of the most ancient, and in some respects valuable, of our institutions, the grand jury would soon be abolished in this county, where it had long ceased to be of any useful character.

John Simpson was then indicted for having stolen a coat, value 5s., the property of Joseph Weston, and two brass taps, the property of Charles Ambridge, fixed to a building. He had a peculiar and wild expression of countenance, and his head was nearly bald, owing to his having torn his hair out by the roots during his incarceration in the House of Detention. Evidence was ac-

cordingly received as to his sanity. Mr. Wakefield, the surgeon, and Mr. John Sims, the deputy-governor, of the House of Correction, gave it as their opinion that Simpson was only feigning madness; but the Assistant-Judge thought differently, as he could not see what the man would gain by such an imposition. The jury decided that he was insane, and he will therefore be detained at one of the county asylums.

Charles Fewings, a carpenter, was indicted on Tuesday for a murderous assault on a policeman who was taking him into custody for beating his wife. He was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

Frances Richards, a married woman, was indicted for stealing a purse containing 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* from the person of John Sparkes. She was found guilty, and, in consequence of former convictions having been given, the court sentenced her to four years' penal servitude. On the sentence, the woman fell on her knees, and an instant took a silk handkerchief from her pocket, and twisted it round her neck, pulling the ends with great strength. The officers at once seized her by the arms and compelled her to loose her hold upon the handkerchief; and, having removed her to a cell, handcuffs were placed upon her to prevent any further attempt.

A boy named Henry Price, was charged with stealing caps from his employer, a hatter; and Edward William Harrison was indicted for feloniously receiving them, knowing them to have been stolen. The boy pleaded guilty; and he was then put into the witness-box, to give evidence against Harrison. It appeared that the man incited the boy to commit the theft, and, being found guilty, he was sentenced to hard labour for fifteen months. The boy's master then said he would take him back into his service; and the court, therefore, though having the power to transport him for fifteen years, merely sentenced him to three days' imprisonment, which having already expired, as they dated from the commencement of the session, he was at once set at liberty.

**SUSPECTED MURDER IN LANCASHIRE.**—The body of an old woman has been found in the river Irwell. The skull is frightfully mangled, and there appears to be no doubt that she has been murdered. She left a lodging-house at Ramsbottom, early a few mornings ago, at which time the lodgers were quarrelling and fighting with pokers; and it is thought that she was followed by some of these people, and killed.

**THE ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER NEAR COVENT-GARDEN.**—James Geary has been finally examined at the Bow-street police-court on the charge of attempting to kill his wife in Great Russell-street, Drury-lane. The particulars of the case have already appeared in the *Leader*, and the evidence of the wife, who has perfectly recovered from her wounds, and who showed no sign of weakness during her examination, was now added to what had previously transpired. It appeared from Mrs. Geary's statement that, on the 23rd of last month, she had been to see her mother, who lives in Whitecross-street, City, and, on her return, she met her husband at the corner of the street, and asked him to take her to a concert at a public-house in Old-street. This he refused to do, but offered to take her to one in Drury-lane, that being much nearer home. Mrs. Geary would not consent to this, and, on her husband bidding her come home, she said she would not do so, and then seated herself on a door-step, and refused to stir. Her husband demanded of her all the money that she had about her, on which she gave him her whole stock, amounting to half-a-crown and some halfpence, which he had given her in the course of the day. Ultimately, Mrs. Geary consented to go home; but, on their arrival in Russell-street, she stood some time at the door of her house, and refused to go up-stairs. When, however, she did at length go up, she told her husband that she would not live with him any longer, but would leave him the next morning. He then took a knife from his pocket, and stabbed her several times in the neck and throat with it. He likewise inflicted a slight wound in his own throat. In giving her evidence, Mrs. Geary attempted to throw all the blame on herself, saying that she had been 'aggravating' her husband throughout the week. Mr. Heath, the house surgeon of King's College Hospital, stated that Mrs. Geary's wounds had been of a very alarming nature. She was wounded in seven different places in her throat and neck, and had, besides, three wounds on the back of her right hand. On the first night of her admission to the hospital, he did not think she could possibly recover, but in the morning she rallied, and had gone on favourably ever since. Geary, who merely said that he was trying to get a respectable living for his wife, and that she was not satisfied, was committed for trial.

**THE CASE OF HOMICIDE IN WELLINGTON-STREET.**—Frederick Hildebrand, the singer and dancer at Evans's Hotel, who was charged with killing a man in Wellington-street, appeared again at Bow-street on Saturday, in discharge of his recognizances. The magistrate fully concurred in the verdict given at the inquest, that the deceased was simply struck by Hildebrand in self-defence; and the latter was therefore set at liberty.

**CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A MARRIED WOMAN.**—A middle-aged, gentlemanly-looking man, named Harris Michael, and described as a merchant, was charged at

Worship-street last Saturday with a criminal assault on Mrs. Julia Lewis, the wife of a wholesale stationer, of Clifton-street, Finsbury, where Michael lodged. One afternoon, according to the statement of the young lady, who appeared to be in very delicate health, and in a state of nervous prostration, Michael suddenly entered the room, and, having closed the door after him, seized her round the waist. After throwing her down on the bed, he applied to her mouth a stone bottle, and forced her to swallow a portion of its contents, which choked her throat and partially stupefied her. He then uttered cries and proceeded to further acts of violence, the effects of which she became totally insensible. On recovering her consciousness, she got back into her own room, where she remained till her husband returned, to whom she communicated the particulars of the outrage. Michael instructed his counsel to say that the charge was without foundation. He was committed for trial, and bail was refused.

**THE DARK ARCHES OF THE ADELPHI.**—The annual season of riot and youthful depravity which commences on Sundays in the neighbourhood of the Adelphi, under the Adelphi still continue, notwithstanding the extra police specially put on duty at that place to quell the nuisance. Last Sunday, one of the parties of the boys, and on the following day, another was broken up. He was a ragged, middle-aged looking lad, named Henry Conway, and he had been found tossing a stone at the heads of about the same age. Mr. Stuart, the magistrate, connected with the press, stated that the boys were in the Adelphi, and was one of the sufferers from this miserable nuisance.

"Sunday after Sunday, nearly the whole day, but especially in the afternoon, groups of from twenty to fifty of these boys, emerging from the caverns which debouched near York-buildings, came swarming down that thoroughfare, yelling and blaspheming in a manner really appalling. The scene on these occasions was beyond description. The police did their best to quell the tumult, but they got laughed at, and were stoned, and even if they succeeded in driving the boys away, fresh droves arrived soon after, and it became as bad as ever. On Sunday, a person at one of the windows of his (Mr. Murray's) house counted, in the space of half an hour, fifty of these boys passing towards the lower end of the street in the course of half an hour. The number of the street communicated with the steam-engine. The boy's mother was in court, and declared her son to be 'a very good boy indeed'; but a policeman said that, when found tossing, he was sweating, and Mr. Hall, the magistrate, not liking to see a boy taken to prison, fined the mother one shilling, which she refused to pay."

**MANSLAUGHTER OF A SAILOR.**—Henry Seymour, the captain of the ship *Martha Jane*, of Sunderland, and E. Seymour, his first mate, and William Mills, his second mate, are under remand at Liverpool, charged with the manslaughter of a sailor, named Andrew Rose, on the voyage between Demerara and Liverpool. Rose was somewhat affected in his intellects, and some of his habits gave offence to the captain. He and his mates therefore beat him day after day with a whip and with ropes' ends, until his body was fearfully lacerated. They also frequently set on him a ferocious dog, which would tear the flesh of the unhappy man with his teeth. On one occasion, the most disgusting filth was forced down the man's mouth with a stick by the captain. His nose was stopped, and he was put into a cask with the bung-hole upwards, and kept there for twelve hours. At length he died, and the body, which presented a frightful spectacle, was thrown into the sea.

**MR. HUMPHREY BROWN.**—Mr. Humphrey Brown was removed to the Queen's Bench Prison last Saturday, in default of having perfected bail for 8000*l.*, the amount ordered to be given by him. The attorneys for the prosecution have consented to accept eight sureties at 1000*l.* each, instead of four at 2000*l.* each, as originally ordered. Mr. Hugh Hill, Q.C., and Mr. Lush, have, it is understood, been retained by Mr. Brown for his defence.

**STABBING IN CHURCH.**—An extraordinary affair occurred at the village church of Knighton, near Leicester, on Sunday morning, when Mr. John Peck, the schoolmaster of the national school, was stabbed by one of the Sunday scholars. Soon after the service began, the master observed one of the scholars, named Thomas Rodwell, sitting on a seat, contrary to the rules of the school. He was ordered by the master to take his proper place, but refused, and drew a knife from his pocket, which he opened. Mr. Peck then took the boy by the collar to remove him to his proper place, when the lad resisted, and a scuffle ensued, in the course of which they both fell on the floor together. While they were down, the scholar stabbed the master in the front of his right leg, and inflicted a wound at least half an inch deep. The knife closed partly on his own hand and cut it rather severely. Rodwell, who is only thirteen years old, was brought before Mr. Paget, a county magistrate, on Monday morning, when a medical certificate was given in, that the master, although not in any great danger, would be unable to appear for a fortnight. The boy was remanded.

**THE GLASGOW JEWEL ROBBERY.**—At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, Dietrich Mahler and Marcus Berrenhard, both natives of Prussia, were charged, the former with theft by means of housebreaking,

and the latter alternatively with theft or reset of theft of the stolen property. The offence was alleged to have been committed on the 16th or 17th of last March in the shop of James Ranken Laing, watchmaker and jeweller, Glasgow. A vast number of watches, jewellery, and articles in gold and silver, were carried off. Mahler was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence; and, as Berrenhard could not be convicted of theft, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

**LIVERPOOL ATTORNEY.**—Mr. John Mansfield was brought before Mr. Mansfield at the police-court on Tuesday, on remand, charged with having forged an acceptance of 36*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in the name of Messrs. Little and Murray. Mr. Shattock was attorney to the prosecutors, and in the course of professional occupations had on several occasions been in London and other places on their behalf; and in May last he signed the names of Little and Murray to the acceptance, which was passed into the hands of a Mr. Cole at Bristol, where it was discovered to be forged. For the defence, it was urged that permission had been given to Mr. Shattock to attach the name of the firm to the acceptance, the expenses of the prosecution being larger than could be met by Mr. Little and Murray in London. The counsel for the defence characterized the prosecution as most cruel and oppressive, inasmuch as the bill had been met, and no person had been injured. The payment of the money was admitted by the witnesses for the prosecution, but Mr. Mansfield would not do otherwise than commit Mr. Shattock for trial.

**THE ALLEGED CRUELTY AT ST. OLAVE'S SCHOOL.**—Mr. Theodore Dupuis, one of the masters at St. Olave's grammar school, surrendered on Tuesday at the Surrey Sessions to answer an indictment charging him with cruelly beating a boy, who was one of the scholars there, on the back, loins, and thighs. The fact of the beating was fully proved; but the defence was that the correction was not excessive—indeed, not more than is ordinary in schools—and that the boy was insolent and rebellious. The jury were so satisfied with this defence that they would not hear any witnesses in support of it, but at once found a verdict of Acquittal. In this verdict the Chairman entirely concurred, though it had been proved by several witnesses, and not contradicted, that the lad's person was covered with black, blue, and yellow marks from two or three inches long and an inch and a half wide.

**MURDEROUS ASSAULTS BY IRISHMEN.**—Two Irish labourers named Michael Farrell and John Sheen, were charged at the Lambeth police-court on Monday, with having committed a series of assaults on a sergeant and two constables of the police force, in consequence of which the former was unable to attend at the examination of the prisoners. A woman having complained to a policeman that Sheen had committed an aggravated assault on her, the officer attempted to take him into custody, on which he ran away. The policeman, however, pursued him to his lodgings, where he again endeavoured to apprehend him, but the man shook the constable off, and then gave him a violent kick, which knocked him down. At this juncture a police sergeant and another officer came to the assistance of the injured man. On seeing them, Sheen armed himself with a poker, while Farrell, who happened to be on the spot, took up a piece of bedstead, and with these instruments the two men threatened to murder any one who approached them. They were ultimately captured, but not until the constables had received many severe injuries, especially the sergeant, who was so seriously hurt in the scuffle that he was totally disabled, and was likely to be laid up for a considerable time. The prisoners were therefore remanded until the sergeant should be sufficiently recovered to be able to appear and give evidence against them.

**MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN THE EDGWARE-ROAD.**—William Drage, a coachman in the service of Lady Lis-towel, was charged at the Marylebone police-court with violently assaulting a cab-driver, named Eastwood. Drage was drunk and trotting a horse down the Edgware-road, when, owing to his bad riding, the hind quarters of the horse touched the wheels of Eastwood's cab. He then struck the driver so violently on the face with the butt-end of his whip that the man fell back insensible and bleeding profusely. Drage was remanded, but admitted to bail.

**THE ABDUCTION OF ROSE GOODMAN.**—Captain Erlam was tried on Wednesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, for the abduction of Rose Goodman, a young Jewish girl, under sixteen years of age. He first met with the young lady in the course of her walks, and, after several interviews, induced her to elope with him. They then went on the Continent, the Captain at first promising to marry the girl; but ultimately, after ruining her, he abandoned her at Mayence, whence she was fetched home by her father, to whom she had written. The Captain had previously admitted to the young lady that he was married. The object of the cross-examination of Miss Goodman was to show that her father was a consenting party; but this failed. Mr. Serjeant Shee, who appeared for the defence, ultimately threw up the case; and the accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Middlesex House of Correction.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

The case of Thomas Mansell, the man now lying under sentence of death for the murder of a fellow-soldier at Maidstone, was brought before the Exchequer Chamber last Saturday on a writ of error granted on the fiat of the Attorney-General. The questions were the same as those already discussed in the Court of Queen's Bench, and decided against the prisoner; but the Attorney-General is desirous of having a further opinion. The proceedings on Saturday were merely preliminary, and the case was adjourned to Monday, when it was decided that the arguments shall be heard next Tuesday.

Messrs. Fairrie, sugar-refiners, of Whitechapel, were indicted in the Court of Queen's Bench, last Saturday, for creating a nuisance. Mr. Serjeant Byles (who appeared for the prosecution) stated that the defendants are gentlemen of great respectability, and he was not instructed to say a word derogatory to their character. The prosecution had been instituted by the Whitechapel Board of Works in discharge of a public duty. The business of a sugar-refiner is in itself perfectly innocuous, but in the course of the process the syrup which has been produced by boiling down the coarse sugar is passed through vessels filled with animal charcoal, in order to purify it. The effect is that the liquid, which before is the colour of porter, becomes perfectly pellucid and limpid. Animal charcoal is used, as it discharges the impurities of the sugar more completely than wood charcoal. After the charcoal has been once used, it becomes necessary to burn it to get rid of the impurities collected from the sugar. This is a most noxious process; it was formerly a separate business, but the sugar-refiners have lately commenced to do it for themselves, and Messrs. Fairrie, whose refinery is in Church-lane, have taken premises in Back Church-lane for the purpose. The quantity burnt is about one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty tons a week. In the course of the process, some most noxious gases, among others carbonic oxide, are evolved. The effects produced on the persons in the neighbourhood are prostration of the vital powers, loss of appetite, sickness, and nausea; and the meat in the butchers' shops becomes tainted. The district is very thickly populated, but the people are of a class unable to help themselves, and nothing was done until the district board was constituted. The board gave directions to have the defendants summoned before the magistrates at Arbour-square. They were convicted in a small penalty; but, as the nuisance still continued, the present prosecution was instituted.—Thirty witnesses were examined in support of this statement, and the case was then adjourned. It was resumed on Monday, when more witnesses for the prosecution were examined. Mr. Bovill then entered on the defence. He denied that the process was in any way offensive, and urged that, if the jury gave their verdict against the Messrs. Fairrie, the business of those gentlemen would be ruined, and many working men would be thrown out of employ. "It might be," said Mr. Bovill, "that this trade, if carried on in a fashionable district, would be a great unpleasantness; but in the metropolis there are districts of a very different character, in which it would not be considered a nuisance." He then called Dr. William Odling, Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, and Officer of Health for Lambeth, who denied that there was anything prejudicial to health in the process complained of. Mr. Brande, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, and Doctors Ward, Richardson, and Tripe, gave evidence to the same effect; and the case was then again adjourned.—On Tuesday, several other witnesses (including various persons employed in the factory) were examined, to show that no disagreeable results ensued from the process; but the jury found a verdict of Guilty. It appears that improvements have been made within the last few weeks. A similar case was postponed till after Michaelmas term.

An inscrutable mystery sometimes appears in the Court of Bankruptcy, and the other law courts, in the shape of some anonymous gentleman who is simply known to the public as "—." The affairs of a merchant prince, thus delicately shrouded from the public curiosity, were on Monday inquired into before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn in the Bankruptcy Court. The occasion was a trader debtor summons, the object being to obtain from the debtor a bond giving security for 7000*l.*, the amount claimed by the creditor in an action now pending. For the creditor it was urged that the debtor being a foreign merchant, who had dishonoured a bill for 7000*l.*, and who, nevertheless, was living in the most costly style, having a mansion at Twickenham (rent 750*l.* a year), apartments in Oxford-terrace at 150*l.* a year, and a phaeton and eight or ten horses, it was only reasonable that security should be given. The debt was for wine of the choicest and most costly class. For the debtor it was urged that he was one of the first merchants in the City (his transactions being measured almost by millions); that the wine had been ordered for the purpose of obtaining security for a claim upon the creditor; that the bill of 7000*l.* referred to had been paid or liquidated in cash and goods; and that its dishonour was not from want of funds, but with an object. The Commissioner said the debtor would appear to be living in the style of a quasi prince, and, as he

had not explained in a straightforward manner the dishonour of the bill, a bond would be required. Fourteen days would be allowed to appeal.

Reuben Walker and Charles Letchford, firemen to the Ceres steamer, from Rotterdam, were on Monday charged at the Mansion House with having smuggled a quantity of tobacco and one hundred cigars. The offence, it appears, is of frequent occurrence; and the prisoners were therefore sent to prison for six months, in default of paying a fine of 100*l.* each.

A meeting in connexion with the affairs of W. J. Robson, the Crystal Palace forger, took place last Saturday in the Court of Bankruptcy, for the purpose of examining Mr. Edward T. Smith, lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, respecting some transactions with the bankrupt. Mr. Smith was not present in obedience to a summons of the court, and on the application of Mr. Bagley a warrant was issued for his apprehension. On Thursday, Mr. Smith appeared, and said he had mistaken the day for his examination, or he should have been present on the previous occasion. He engaged to produce his books, and his examination was fixed for the 30th inst.

A certificate was refused, in the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, on Monday, to George Worrall Jones, banker, Crickhowell. In giving judgment, Mr. Commissioner Hill observed that the Bankrupt Law was not meant to hold out its benefits to persons who systematically set at nought all the safeguards against ruin which honest traders have devised for their own protection and that of their creditors, and which now form the established usages of commerce. In this case it was quite clear that the bankrupt had neglected these safeguards, and he must therefore now bear the consequences of the conduct he had pursued. His claim to a certificate was disallowed; but, in consideration of his advanced age, and that his services would be required in realizing the estate, protection would be granted, liable to its discontinuance on its being shown to the court that it was no longer deserved. The deficiency apparent on the bankrupt's balance-sheet is little short of 40,000*l.*, and the dividend is not expected to be more than 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* in the pound.

Vice-Chancellor Stewart, last Saturday, gave judgment in the case of Robson v. the Earl of Devon. According to the plaintiff's case, in April, 1852, the Earl of Devon and certain others of the defendants assisted in the formation of a scheme to establish a mining association on the cost-book principle for raising gold and other metals in Australia, to be called the 'Melbourne Gold and General Mining Association.' This company received by way of deposit on the allotment of shares the sum of 1918*l.* only. The managing committee nevertheless determined to proceed with their scheme, and to effect that object they were desirous of obtaining a loan on the security of the company's shares, and also the quotation of those shares in the official list of the Stock Exchange, as well as the appointment of a settling day for the shares. They therefore employed one Robert George Moore as their agent to effect these purposes; and Moore, in concert with one Edwin Howard Tripp, a sharebroker, devised a scheme which was embodied in a letter dated May 3, 1852, and addressed to the Earl of Devon. In order that the shares might be quoted in the Stock Exchange share-list, it was necessary to satisfy the committee of the Stock Exchange that two-thirds of the shares of the company were allotted, and the deposit thereon paid. The main features of Moore's alleged scheme were directed to satisfying the requirements of the committee of the Stock Exchange, and it was described by him to be of such a nature as that it would "involve no money payment" on the part of the company, and "only a limited risk of shares, which," he added, "was not unreasonable for the service proposed to be rendered." It was further alleged to be a part of Moore's scheme "to rig the market," a process by which an apparent demand for shares in a company is created, so as to give them a fictitious value. On the faith of representations made to him by Moore and another, Mr. Robson, the plaintiff, advanced 500*l.* on the security of one thousand shares, but it was now alleged by Mr. Robson that the shares were not the property of Moore and his condjutor, one Scottborn, though it was said they were so. Mr. Robson was also, induced, under a belief that the transactions were *bond fide*, to purchase shares for Moore; but he was not repaid, and he contended that this was a fraudulent transaction in pursuance of the scheme of the 3rd of May, 1852. He therefore prayed for restitution of the money he had expended, the shares he had purchased to be given up by him. On the other hand, all the members of the committee deny having any recollection of the letter of the 3rd of May, 1852, or that they ever gave authority to Moore or any other person to carry out such a scheme as was there suggested. The Vice-Chancellor gave credence to this assertion, and observed that there was no proof to the contrary. Besides, the proposal contained in the letter did not amount to a fraud, nor did it betray any moral turpitude, though it was not in the ordinary and legitimate course of business. The plaintiff, too, had not acted with sufficient prudence, and he had made himself a party to that very 'rigging' of the market of which he complained. The bill was accordingly dismissed, with costs against all the defendants, not excepting Moore and Tripp.

The wearisome case of Mr. Dyce Sombre was resus-

cited in the Judicial Committee of Privy Council on Tuesday, with reference to objections urged by Mrs. Dyce Sombre to the taxing of the bill of costs by the registrar. One of the objections was that the registrar had improperly allowed the fees of Sir Alexander Cockburn, when the fees of only two counsel should have been allowed. Their Lordships did not agree with this view, and Dr. Lushington consequently dismissed Mrs. Dyce Sombre's appeal, with costs.

A solicitor, named Hall, brought an action on Tuesday in the Court of Queen's Bench against Mr. Revans, the Hon. Sec. of the Administrative Reform Association, for 15*l.* 18*s.*, alleged to be due to him for services performed in connexion with that body. He introduced himself by letter, about a year ago, to Mr. Roebuck, soliciting to be employed in a legal and literary capacity by the Association. In this letter, Mr. Hall said he did not now despair of seeing Mr. Roebuck where he ought to have been long since, and where he would be as a matter of course if the people were truly represented—at the head of the Government. Mr. Hall was ultimately engaged at a salary of 2*l.* 2*s.* a week. He was told, according to the case as stated by himself, that the chief part of his duty would be in conducting Parliamentary contests and supporting or opposing election petitions. In this way, he might fairly calculate on an income of 1000*l.* a year. He did a good deal of work for the Association, including part of a gazetteer of the constituencies, setting forth the electoral statistics of the whole of the United Kingdom. "Mr. Revans," said Mr. Hall in his evidence, "suggested that I should address certain letters to Mr. Roebuck on real or imaginary grievances." (Laughter.) At his (Mr. Hall's) suggestion, these proposed letters took the form of a pamphlet, called *The House of Commons for the People*. Mr. Roebuck, with a few exceptions, approved of this production; but Mr. Hall printed it at his own expense. The only money he received from the Association was 23*l.* He was suddenly dismissed, and so was his son, whom he had taken from the Custom House to act as his clerk. The case for the defence was that the action was an attempt to extort money; that Mr. Hall almost gave Mr. Revans to understand that he meant to act for nothing; that he was paid at the rate of 2*l.* 2*s.* a week; that he had no authority to employ a clerk; that there was no engagement with Mr. Hall for a definite term; that no such promises were made to him with respect to election petitions as he had sworn to in his evidence; that he was told the Association would have nothing to do with his pamphlet, but that he still went on with it; and that, when informed that the views of the Association and his own did not agree, and that therefore they had better part, he replied, "Well, then, I will leave next Saturday." Two guineas were paid into court by Mr. Revans, in whose favour the jury found their verdict.

An information containing thirty counts, charging Alfred Allen with penalties to the extent of 375,000*l.*, for various alleged infractions of the Excise laws in relation to his business as a maltster, came before the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday. Mr. Allen has for many years carried on the malting trade in Sussex, and last April he occupied three extensive malting premises at Worthing, Mulsey, and Horsham. On the 3rd of April, the officers engaged in the survey of the first-named premises observed certain appearances of a suspicious character in the malt then in the course of working. The malt had evidently been pressed down by feet in order to present a gauge unfair to the revenue, and the bulk appeared to be composed of barley which had germinated unequally. These circumstances led to a strict examination of the premises, and in the course of their search the officers discovered a trap-door opening into an underground passage, at the end of which were two vaults completely fitted up with malting cisterns and couch frames of a capacity nearly equal to those above. The cisterns bore marks of having been recently and continuously used, the means of supplying them with barley and water being afforded by secret shoots and pipes communicating with the upper premises. The jury found that each of the illegal premises had been used ninety days. The Solicitor-General said, that the Crown would be entitled, on this finding, to enter a verdict for 216,000*l.*; but he would consent to reduce that amount to 100,000*l.* The verdict was accordingly entered for the Crown for the sum of 100,000*l.* Verdicts were then taken by consent for the Crown in three other informations for the forfeiture of the malt, &c., seized at each of the premises of the same defendant.

Mr. Crawshaw, of the Iron-wharf, George-yard, Thames-street, was summoned before Alderman Sidney for refusing to pay 19*l.* 5*s.*, the amount of a church-rate assessed upon his wharf and premises. Mr. Miller, the collector, produced the rate-book, and said that the premises were assessed in five portions, at the rate of 6*d.* in the pound. Alderman Sidney, after inspecting the rate-book, said this rate appeared to be raised for the purpose of the repairs and amendments of the church of St. Mary, Somerset, and the sum required was 92*l.* But he wished to know if that rate was made in open vestry, and if the majority of the vestry in attendance assented to it. Mr. Miller said there was only one dissentient, and the names of all who attended were entered on the minutes.

William M'Gowan has been again examined at the

Westminster police-court respecting the charge of libel which had been brought against him by M. Moretz Albert, Chancellor of the Prussian Legation, the particulars of which appeared in last week's *Leader*, and which had been adjourned in order that the whole affair might be fully investigated. At the second examination, little transpired beyond what had been stated at the previous one. M. Albert brought forward his brother-in-law; to whom he had been known for the last thirty years, and who vouched for the truth of the statement already made by M. Albert, that twenty years ago (the time at which he was accused by M'Gowan of having swindled him of 100*l.*) he was at school at Berlin. On M'Gowan being asked by Mr. Ingham if he had got the I. O. U. for the money which he stated he had received from M. Albert—he (M'Gowan) having been liberated on his own recognisances, at the former examination, for that purpose—he replied that he could not get it without going to Oxford, which he could not afford to do. M. Albert said, he had given the defendant credit in the first instance for being sincere in his belief that he was the Baron de Behr, but he had since learnt that the person so calling himself was a German Jew, who, after being in Van Diemen's Land as a convict, was now in Australia undergoing a punishment for horse stealing. There was not, as he was informed, the slightest resemblance between the man in question and himself. A gentleman in court here came forward, and produced a letter dated August, 1831, from which it appeared that inquiries were then being made respecting a swindler, about seven-and-twenty years of age, who, under the name of Charles Baron de Behr, was trying to marry into a respectable family. This witness knew the Baron, and declared that there was not the least likeness between him and M. Albert. M'Gowan was ultimately discharged, after admitting that he must have been mistaken as to the identity of the Baron, apologizing to M. Albert, and promising not to annoy him any further. M. Albert (who showed great forbearance and generosity throughout the whole proceedings) then said that he did not wish to press the charge against the accused.

A respectably dressed man, who gave the name of Thomas Reeves, and who had the appearance of being a countryman, was charged on Monday at the Westminster police-office with attempting to extort money under false pretences from Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, M.P. for Bath. One morning he called at Sir Arthur's town residence in Eaton-place, where, having obtained an interview with that gentleman, he told him that he was overseer of the parish of Walcott, from which place a family whom he knew was about to emigrate to Australia, and that they were all to be sent out free except one child under seven years old, who must be paid for, for which purpose the sum of 4*l.* 15*s.* was required. Reeves added that he had taken the liberty of calling upon Sir Arthur in the emergency of the moment, hoping that he would be so good as to advance that sum, and he had no doubt that, on his return to Bath, the parish would reimburse him. Not being at all satisfied with the man's story, Sir Arthur detained him in the house while he sent for the police. During the interval, a gentleman well acquainted both with the overseer and assistant of Walcott parish, came in, and it was then discovered that the whole affair was an attempt to extort money. Reeves was subsequently given into custody, and brought before Mr. Ingham the next day, by whom he was remanded.

The case of Mr. Shedden, which was brought before the notice of the House of Lords last week, made its appearance in the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday, when a Mr. Craig and others, Writers to the Signet, brought an action of detinue for four documents, with a count on a special agreement to give up the said documents, for the breach of which agreement they sought to recover damages. During the hearing at the bar of the House of Lords, the documents in question, which Miss Shedden had handed over to Messrs. J. Maitland and Co., the Parliamentary agents of her father, were by those gentlemen delivered to the defendant, who likewise gave a written receipt for them. On the termination of the appeal, it became necessary to return these documents to the Scotch Court, and a formal application was made by the officer, at the instance of Mr. Patrick, to the plaintiffs, who in their turn demanded them from Mr. Shedden, but without success. The result was the issue of a Scotch process for their recovery against the plaintiffs; but application was now also made to the Court of Exchequer. The Chief Baron said that the plaintiffs were, in his opinion, entitled to recover the documents and the costs they had been put to by the detention of them on the part of the defendant; but he should stay execution till the 5th day of next term, with the view of giving the parties an opportunity for an arrangement. Mr. Lush (who appeared for the plaintiffs), assented to that course, and on his suggestion the documents were severally valued by the jury at 1000*l.*, and a verdict taken for the plaintiffs for 4050*l.*, subject to the return of the documents and the suggestion of the Judge.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**THE VICTORIA CROSS.**—The Queen has signified to Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War, that it is her intention to distribute personally the Victoria Cross (the Order of Valour) on Friday, the 26th inst. It is now

determined that the ceremony of the distribution shall take place in Hyde Park, and not on the parade facing the Horse Guards as originally contemplated, so that a far greater number of the public may have the opportunity of witnessing the proceedings. Prince Albert and all the elder members of the Royal family, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria, and a brilliant Court circle, will be present on the occasion.—*Times*.

**REVIEWS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—The General Commanding in Chief, attended by a numerous staff, reviewed the troops of the garrison at Maidstone on Monday, the object being to give the colonels of the several cavalry regiments in the service an insight into the 'system of equitation' practised at the depot, previously to the dismissal of the 'trained' men to their respective regiments. The Duke expressed himself highly satisfied with the conduct of the men.—His Royal Highness, last Saturday, inspected the Household Troops in Hyde Park.

**A DRUNKEN CAPTAIN.**—Captain Garstein has been tried by court-martial at Malta on a charge of drunkenness while on duty, and of otherwise misconducting himself. He was sentenced to be cashiered; but this decision has not been fully confirmed, as he has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

**THE MARINE GARRISON AT WOOLWICH** were inspected on Tuesday by Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams. They afterwards performed on the common a number of field manoeuvres, and went through a series of attacks and defences. The hero of Kars was entertained at a banquet in the evening.

**TROOPS FOR CHINA.**—The Mauritius and Cleopatra, hired transports, left Portsmouth on Wednesday for China, with the head-quarters of the 93rd and 23rd regiments.

**THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH'S YACHT ZOE.**—The project of recovering the Earl of Yarborough's yacht *Zoe*, which was stranded a few days since on a sand off Hasborough, on the Norfolk coast, has been abandoned. The yacht floated off the sand on which she struck, and is now submerged in deep water.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace last Saturday afternoon. On the following day, the Archduke Maximilian of Austria arrived on a visit to the Queen.—On Tuesday, the infant Princess was baptized in the chapel within Buckingham Palace. We are informed by the *Court Circular* that "the Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by the Bishop of London and the bishops and clergymen assisting, entered the chapel at ten minutes before one o'clock. The Archbishop took his place on one side of the Communion-table, and the Bishop on the other. Behind the Archbishop were the Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner), the Bishop of Chester (Clerk of the Closet), and the Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor (Resident Chaplain to her Majesty). Behind the Bishop of London were the Rev. Henry Howarth (Rector of St. George, Hanover-square), the Rev. Lord Wriothsley Russell (Deputy Clerk of the Closet), and the Rev. Dr. Henry Philpott (Chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert). The Bishop of Oxford and the Dean of Windsor wore their enamelled Badges as Chancellor and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. The Communion-table was covered with crimson velvet, bordered with deep gold lace, and edged with bullion fringe. In front of the table, and immediately below the steps by which it is approached, was placed the beautiful christening font of silver gilt, elevated on a fluted circular pedestal of white and gold. The font contained water brought from the River Jordan, and presented to her Majesty specially for the occasion." The attendance of ambassadors and noblemen was very brilliant, not to speak of the ladies. Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, were among the guests. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Prince Arthur, appeared (as usual) in Highland dresses. The sponsors were the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia; and the infant was named Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora. Previous to the ceremony, a chorale, called "In life's gay morn," was performed. It was composed by Prince Albert.—The Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace on Thursday.

**ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN.**—Mr. B. L. Phillips, a Jew, has been elected as alderman for the ward of Farringdon Within, in the place of Mr. Eagleton, who has resigned from ill health.

**THE NATIONAL REFORMATORY UNION.**—The second annual meeting of this society was held last Saturday at Willis's Rooms. Lord Brougham was in the chair, and the company included several persons of note. The chairman, while warmly insisting on the value of reformatory efforts, said he thought it would not be wise to give up transportation entirely. The obstacles are great, but not insuperable. Still, a time would come when there would be no more young colonies to send criminals to; and in the meanwhile we must encourage reformatory institutions. The secretary read a report, stating that thirty-five reformatory schools had already been established in England, and twenty in Scotland, on behalf of young

criminals. It had once been held that these reformatories would hold out a premium to crime, but the contrary had been the result wherever the experiment had been tried, owing, it was thought by the chaplain of the reformatory at Liverpool, to the dread entertained by parents of being called on to pay. The Privy Council had been requested to lower the standard of intelligence required for the officers of the institutions. The disposal of the boys, when discharged, was engaging the attention of the society. Youths leaving the college at Mettray were provided with employment; and it was thought desirable that a similar course should be adopted here, but still that the youth should be taught to look upon the college as a temporary home on any occasion of emergency. The colonies, however, were their ultimate destination, and accounts from those already sent to Canada and Natal were highly satisfactory and encouraging. The report was received, and, after some further discussion, the meeting separated.

**THE FISHERY LAWS.**—A meeting of gentlemen interested in our fisheries was held last Saturday at the Craven Hotel, Strand, to discuss the laws which affect the branch of industry in question. Mr. Garnett, of Clitheroe, took the chair, and Mr. Ffennell gave an account of the operation of the Assessment Act in Ireland. "Under this act," he said, "Ireland was divided into districts, each embracing certain rivers and tributaries, with the seaboard attaching; license duties were imposed upon all engines employed, to create funds; those who pay the tax elect representatives, who form boards of conservators, to apply the funds for protection of the fish; no portion of those funds is withdrawn for the expenses incurred by the state in providing commissioners to superintend and effect those objects of a generally public character before adverted to. Therefore, the principle of the Irish fishing laws may be said to be strictly constitutional, the executive Government of the country only permitting interference in those matters when communities of mixed interests cannot govern themselves. Those laws have worked well, and are approved by the country; under their salutary influence, the salmon fisheries have improved much, and their commercial value is progressively increasing. Many who at first opposed are now the strenuous upholders of the laws, finding the valuable results which have ensued after practically testing them. All that appears now to be required is a consolidation of the six acts in force into one, by which they may be made more simple and easy of interpretation; and in doing which some few defects in trifling matters of detail may be corrected and an object of much importance accomplished, namely, rendering the law perfectly intelligible to all—to those called upon to obey as well as to those called upon to administer it." After much discussion, it was resolved that the laws respecting fisheries in England, Wales, and Scotland should be assimilated to those in Ireland, and that an association of proprietors of fisheries and others should be established for taking charge of the subject.

**DINNER TO SIR WILLIAM JOLLIFFE, M.P.**—A dinner was given to Sir William Jolliffe, M.P., at the Carlton Club last Saturday, in recognition of his services to the Conservative party, at which one hundred and ninety gentlemen (chiefly members of the two Houses of Parliament) were present, being the utmost number which the dining-room could accommodate. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Derby.

**FIRE.**—A fire, which at one period assumed a very threatening appearance, broke out on Monday afternoon in the docks at Southampton, but it was fortunately got under without any damage being done. An immense quantity of shavings, the accumulation of years, from the ship repairs, lines the outer shore of the southern bank of the inner dock, and a portion of these shavings ignited, it is supposed from one of the workmen smoking. A strong south-easterly wind was blowing, and the fire soon extended to a length of fifty or one hundred yards, throwing up dense volumes of smoke, which rolled over the lower part of the town, at first creating some alarm. The fire-bell at the dockgate was rung, and in a few minutes eight or ten engines were playing upon the flames. In the course of a couple of hours from its discovery, the fire was subdued and its ravages were confined to the bank of shavings in which it originated.

**STEAM TO CANADA.**—Arrangements have been entered into by the Montreal Steam Ocean Navigation Company and the Provincial Government of Canada for a weekly line of steamers, instead of fortnightly, as at present, between Liverpool and Canada. The company, whose operations have hitherto given great satisfaction, intend immediately to contract for new and more powerful steamers.

**THE ARMY EDUCATION REPORT.**—In the Report by the Commissioners on Army Instruction, two errors of the Commission occur in the quotation from the letter of Lieutenant-General Shawkenny. In the third paragraph the words 'a very' are given in place of 'every'; and in the last paragraph the following inconsequent sentence is given: "The very great importance of relating or overcoming this most serious evil is, that of having a highly instructed and efficient Staff," in place of the following: "The only practical mode of abating or overcoming this most serious evil is that of having a highly efficient Staff."

**SUPPOSED SUICIDE.**—A respectably-dressed man was recently found dead in a plantation near the Jolly

rmer Inn, Bagshot. He had been shot through the ad, and it is supposed that the act was committed by nself, and that he had been robbed of his money after ath. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of 'ound Dead.'

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—In the week that ended on turday, June 13, the total number of deaths registered London was 934, of which 519 were deaths of males, 5 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56, the erage number of deaths in the weeks corresponding th last week was 951; but, as the deaths returned t week occurred in an increased population, the erage, to admit of a comparison, should be raised in ortion to the increase, in which case it will become 46. Hence it will be seen that the present rate of rtality is so far reduced that the deaths were less by 2 than would have occurred under the average rate of rtality, as calculated on former experience at this iod of the year.—Last week, the births of 824 boys 1 778 girls, in all 1602 children, were registered in ndon. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 47-56, the average number was 1396.—*From the gistrar-General's Weekly Return.*

**CITY NUISANCES.**—In his last report on the health of City, Dr. Letheby calls attention to several courts l passages which are in a bad sanitary condition, and nts out other nuisances which need removal.

**MR. BERTOLAOCI'S CASE.**—The petition of Mr. Francis Bertolaoci (Duchy of Lancaster) has been referred to elect committee of five members of the House of Com- ns, appointed by the General Committee of Elections. eir names are Mr. T. H. S. Estcourt, Lord Gode- h, Mr. Bramston, Lord H. Vane, and Mr. J. Hans milton.

**THE WEST INDIES.**—The proposition of Messrs. vies, Son, Campbell, and Co., of London, solicitors to holders of the bonds of the Demerara Railway, to e over the line, to extend it, and put it in complete rking order, and also to pay off the 45,000*l.* due to colony, on condition that the colony guaranteed the ment of interest not exceeding six per cent. for the n of 150,000*l.*, has undergone considerable discussion the Combined Court of Demerara. Several resolu- ns were ultimately agreed to, in effect sanctioning the posed arrangement, under certain conditions. The rt had voted the sum of 35,000 dollars for payment bountly on Portuguese immigrants from Madeira and Western Islands, to be free of indentures on their ival and at liberty to choose their own employers. e Merchantman, from Calcutta, arrived at Demerara the 13th of May, after a voyage of ninety days, with 0 hundred and sixty coolies. The mortality on board l been fearful, one hundred and thirteen having died ring the passage; and, of sixty who were conveyed the hospital on their arrival, five died while being ded, and several others subsequently expired in the ipital.—The Legislative Assembly at Grenada has urchased prematurely on account of a difference be- en the members and the Executive Council with re- ence to a contemplated repeal by the Assembly of the popular charcoal tax. The new Governor of St. cia, Mr. Henry Hegart Breen, F.S.A., assumed the nistration of the Government on the 21st ult. A art shock of earthquake was felt the next day. Trade the islands is dull, but the sugar-canes have yielded ll.

**MR. PALMER, M.P.** for Berks, has been very ill, in unction of a copious and long-continued bleeding at nose which came on during the Cup Day at Ascot. as found very difficult to stop the hemorrhage, and at exhaustion was the result. He is now recovering.

**THE SILK CROP.**—The general result of the European l Asiatic silk crop can now be approximately esti- ted, and according to advices from M. Arles Dufour, Lyons, it is likely to prove better than was at one e anticipated. From a *résumé* which he furnishes, following statements are gathered respecting each of producing countries. The news from Turkey and eece is as favourable as possible. At Naples, the first p, although reduced to one-half, is much better than year. In Sicily and Calabria, the prospects were ouraging, but the latest advices announce that at ir fourth stage the worms have become severely cted. In Spain there is only half a normal crop, but s still much better than the last, both as regards untity and quality. In Tuscany and the Roman tes, appearances are very promising. From Lom- dy it is stated that in the districts of Brianzia, scia, Bergamo, and the lower Tyrol the seed has not eeded, and the produce will be very poor; but that he Frioul and the high Tyrol all is going on most lsfactorily. In Piedmont there are general complaints, e results are much better than those of last season. France, also, which next to China and Lombardy is richest silk-producing country in the world, it is v believed the yield, notwithstanding all drawbacks, l be superior to that of 1856. M. Dufour adds that, listed by the generally favourable temperature, the p, but for the disease in the seed, would have been volutionous. This persevering malady, he considers, has origin in the bad food which the worms have received ing six or seven years of moist and warm winters owed by harsh springs; and, as the season has now rned to a natural character, the hope is entertained gradual improvement.—*Times.*

**NEW ZEALAND.**—There is now no doubt whatever of

the fact that New Zealand produces gold. Mines have been discovered in the Aorere Valley, near Nelson, and several persons are now at work there. The yield of the week ending the 20th of March was more than two hundred ounces.

**THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.**—A large attendance of clergy and laity, members of the Evangelical Alliance, took place on Friday week, by the permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the guard-room of the Archbishopal Palace at Lambeth, to receive from the deputation, consisting of the Rev. J. Carr Glyn, the Rev. Dr. Steane, and the Rev. Hermann Schmettau, recently sent to Berlin, a report of their proceedings in preparation for the Christian assembly in that city next September. Among those present on the occasion, besides the Archbishop, were Lord Calthorpe, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Manchester, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Bishop Carr, late of Bombay, his Excellency the Prussian Minister, Count Bernstorff, Sir Culling Eardley, the Rev. C. T. A. Steinhopf, minister of the German Lutheran Congregation, Savoy, Strand; Professor Martin, Aberdeen; the Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. William Niven, the Rev. Henry Venn, the Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, the Rev. J. Jordon, Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., Mr. J. I. Briscoe, M.P., Mr. C. Cowan, M.P., the Hon. W. Ashley, and others, including Dissenters. The chief speech was that of the Rev. Dr. Steane, who gave an account of the proceedings of the recent deputation in Germany, and of the plans organised for the next September meeting in that country. He said that the King received the deputation with the utmost kindness, and spoke of the Evangelical Alliance as 'the sublimest and most Christian conception which had entered into the human mind.' The speaker then went on:—"His Majesty expressed great satisfaction at the Archbishop of Canterbury and many of the Bishops of the Christian Church having evinced an interest in the approaching Berlin Conference, and he said it would highly gratify him to see his Grace at the September meeting. The conference will open on the 9th of September, and the first meeting will be entirely of a devotional character, in order that their proceedings may be inaugurated by prayer. The proceedings will be conducted in the three principal languages of Europe—German, French, and English. The proceedings will continue through the week, and on to Friday in the week following—ten days altogether. There will be two sederunts each day, from ten to two, and from half-past four to eight. The meetings will all be open, and will be concluded with devotional exercises. A part of the arrangement is one of a very novel but at the same time very gratifying kind; it is in reference to the praises which they will offer up, inasmuch as they will be using so many different tongues. There are some most time-honoured and beloved melodies and psalms in Germany, in France, and in England, and it is thought that it would be possible to exhibit on the same page—say, for example, the Old Hundredth Psalm in English, French, and German, in the same metre and the same tune, so that the English would sing one version, the French another, and the Germans another, all to the same tune, without discord, but in perfect harmony, and in concord with one faith and one love. With regard to the subject of religious liberty, the general feeling is that the principle should be discussed, but that any practical application of it should be reserved for a committee." Alluding to the present state of religious liberty in Prussia, Dr. Steane said that the Lutherans exhibit a most bitter hostility to the Reformers. This feeling prevails throughout the whole of Germany, and is especially strong in Bavaria. The Rev. Dr. Steinkopf (a German) said that the animosity between the Lutherans and the Reformers alluded to by Dr. Steane did not exist to the extent stated by that gentleman. Another German, the Rev. Hermann Schmettau, said that religion was just beginning to 'revive' in his native country; but Wurtemberg had always kept free from 'all infidelity and rationalism.' After some more addresses, the meeting separated.—There is something hopeful for Christian charity and union in this meeting, where we find Episcopalians and Dissenters meeting in harmony in the palace of the Primate of England.

**PREACHING IN EXETER HALL.**—The fourth of the Sunday services in Exeter Hall took place last Sunday evening. The attendance was very large; but the worshippers included very few from that humble class the members of which are specially appealed to. The congregation represented little else than the middle class; and, say the daily papers, "it would seem that the novelty of a Church of England service in such a building had allured almost the whole of the crowd from their own parish churches. Efforts were made with great earnestness, but with slight success, by an agent of the committee under whose auspices the services have been undertaken, to persuade such of the most miserably clad people who happened to be passing along the Strand to enter the hall when the doors were opened." This, we conceive, is a mistake: it looks too like coercion. Suppose the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the various reverend gentlemen forming the committee, were to be pertinaciously solicited, while passing by an infidel lecture-room, to enter and listen to the rationalistic arguments of some popular speaker: they would be greatly annoyed, and somewhat horrified. Why, then, should 'the miserably clad' be dragooned into piety, with what-

ever gentleness the thing may be done? Besides, such touting is too much like the "Walk in, gentlemen—just going to begin!" which we hear outside the cheap wax-work show-room or the 'penny gaff.'

**THE CORNISH FISHERIES.**—The fishermen of Porthleven, near Helston, have brought in daily some hundreds of fine mackerel, and so far they have had a tolerably good season. At St. Ives during the past few days the mackerel fishery has been somewhat unsuccessful. Some fine herrings, however, have been taken, which were retailed at 1*d.* each.

**A NATIONAL DISGRACE.**—Mr. Walter Savage Landor writes as follows to the *Times*:—"I have been reading in Howitt's *Hunts and Homes of British Poets* a statement that some of Shakspeare's family are living in obscurity and destitution. God forbid it should continue so! . . . I know not whether I have said it anywhere, but I have often thought it, that all the poetry that has existed, from the song of the angels at the Creation down to the present hour, is not worth his and Milton's; nor has there been any philosophy so applicable, so generous, or so sound. He and Defoe have afforded the most delight to their native land. Some little was done for the descendant of Defoe; shall nothing be done for the descendant of Shakspeare? Pardon, sir, my importunity. You have once made my voice heard; raise yours above it now, in a cause more noble still. During the short term of my life, I will subscribe 5*l.* yearly to avert a national disgrace. If, as Mr. Howitt says, every man who has been delighted by Shakspeare will give only one penny, once for all, it will be done."

**DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.**—A return, published on Tuesday, shows that, in every week of the quarter ended Lady-day last, the number of paupers relieved in England and Wales was less than in the corresponding weeks of the quarter ended at Lady-day, 1856. The difference varies from 1.6 to 3.8 per cent. in-doors, and from 0.2 to 5.2 per cent. out of doors.

**THE HOBBIES.**—We have received the following letter from Mr. Newby:—"30, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, June 16, 1857.—Sir,—I am sure I need make no apology in requesting the insertion of the following statement of facts, in reply to a letter which has been printed in the papers from Miss Julia Kavanagh, which absence from town has prevented me from sooner noticing. Nearly twelve months since Miss Julia Kavanagh's father brought the manuscript of 'The Hobbies' to me, with a view to its publication, telling me that a considerable portion of it had been written by his daughter, who had carefully revised the whole as its editor. The manuscript fully bore out this statement, inasmuch as I found a large part of it, as well as innumerable emendations, in Miss Kavanagh's handwriting. I was also shown several letters of Miss Kavanagh's, in which she wrote in high terms of the merits of the work, and of her having made such alterations as she thought would make it more acceptable to the public. These circumstances, and the fact of her having herself previously offered the work to one of the leading publishing firms in London for publication, on the understanding that it was to be announced as *edited by her*, induced me to believe her father's statement, and in this belief I undertook the publication upon Mr. Kavanagh's express written authority to publish it, 'as edited by his daughter, Miss Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathalie," "Daisy Burns," &c., the said work having undergone the editorial revision of the said Julia Kavanagh.' I was unaware when I accepted the manuscript that unhappy family differences had arisen between Miss Kavanagh and her father; nor had I reason to suppose that any objections existed to the use of her name as editing her parent's work until I was called upon by her solicitor to withdraw it. Immediately, however, on being requested to do so, a new title-page was printed, and sent to every library to which copies of the work had been sold; and, in further compliance with Miss Kavanagh's request, her solicitor was promised that immediately after my return to town, the fact should be announced to the public in a form that would be most agreeable to her wishes. I was therefore much surprised—and I think I have reason to complain of Miss Kavanagh's publishing her letter of the 9th inst., threatening me with the penalties of the law, when she could not fail to be aware that everything, and even more than any legal proceedings could have effected, had already been done by me to comply with her wishes, and that if any ground of complaint existed, it ought rather to be settled between her father and herself than between herself and me.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. CAUTLEY NEWBY."

**MR. COXWELL'S BALLOON** ascended from the Pavilion Gardens, North Woolwich, on Monday night, at half-past eleven, and descended safely the following morning about three miles beyond Tavistock, Devonshire, having traversed two hundred and fifty miles in five hours. For some time, the balloon kept hugging the coast; but everything passed off in the most desirable manner.

**MR. KNOWLES** is, it is said, about to resign the office of Attorney-General to the county Palatine of Lancaster, in consequence of his intention to retire from the Northern Circuit.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.**—A special performance of Mr. Costa's *Leu* was given at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening, to which all the performers from the country engaged at the Handel Festival were invited.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—After the Queen and members of the Legislature have paid private visits to this Museum, it will be opened to the public, both in the daytime and in the evening, on and after Wednesday, the 24th inst. Besides the various collections of architecture, sculpture, patented inventions, &c., the Sheepshanks' pictures will be exhibited in the new gallery ready to receive them.

**MR. APSLEY PELLATT.**—It has been resolved by the Government not to prosecute this gentleman.

**THE COMORE ISLANDS.**—One of the Comore Islands has been the scene of a revolt. A letter from the island of Mayotte, near Madagascar, of the 24th January, in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, says:—"Information has been received of very serious disturbances having broken out at Anyouan, one of the Comore Islands. Some members of the family of the Sultan have revolted against his authority, and attempted to dethrone and assassinate him. His cousin, Prince Mongue Alaoui, discharged a musket at him, the ball of which passed just over the Sultan's head. Mongue Alaoui then took to flight, killing a sentinel who attempted to stop him. On the following day, hostilities commenced between the partisans of the Sultan and those of his adversary. After fighting the whole day, the victory remained on the side of the Sultan. Seven men on both sides were killed. Some days after these events, propositions were made by a third party to effect a reconciliation between the opponents. The Sultan appeared to accede with a good grace to this proposal, but scarcely had Prince Mongue Alaoui entered the apartment in which the reconciliation was to take place than he was seized, loaded with irons, and thrown into prison. The Sultan also caused Prince Sidi Monken, who had declared against him, to be arrested. These events appear to have been provoked by abuses of power on the part of the Sultan, who, at the instigation of two of his ministers, removed from near his person some members of his family. Prince Mongue Alaoui then determined to raise the standard of revolt. He has since been strangled in his prison."

**THE NETLEY HOSPITAL.**—A meeting of the Southampton Medical Society, convened to consider the statements recently made as to the unhealthiness of the site selected for the Royal Victoria Military Hospital, was held on Tuesday evening. Dr. Oke, one of the oldest physicians of the town, presided, and a resolution, affirming the groundlessness of the adverse reports, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Mayor.

**THE HAMPTON COURT RACES** took place on Wednesday and Thursday.

**LIFE AND THE STREAM.**—"Comfort," then said the Artist, almost solemnly, as here, from the inner depths of his character, the true genius of the man came forth and spoke—"Comfort, and look round; see where the islet interrupts the tide, and how smilingly the stream flows on. See just where we stand, how the slight pebbles are fretting the wave—would the wave, if not fretted, make that pleasant music? A few miles further on, and the river is spanned by a bridge, which busy feet now are crossing; by the side of that bridge now is rising a palace;—all the men who rule England have room in that palace. At the rear of the palace soars up the old Abbey where kings have their tombs in right of the names they inherit: men, lowly as we, have found tombs there, in right of the names which they made. Think now that you stand on that bridge with a boy's lofty hope, with a man's steadfast courage; then turn again to that stream, calm with starlight, flowing on towards the bridge—spite of islet and pebbles."—"What will he do with it?" By *Pisistratus Caston.*—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

**MR. BRIGHT** has returned to England, much improved in health.

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS** held its annual meeting at the Mansion House on Thursday, the Mayor presiding during the latter part of the day. The speakers included the Bishop of Chichester, Mr. Hankey, Sir William Page Wood (Vice-Chancellor), the Rev. Dr. Hook, and the Bishop of Rupert's Land. Several resolutions were carried, and contributions were liberally given at the door of the Mansion House.

**FIRE IN GRAY'S-INN-LANE.**—About ten o'clock on Thursday night, a fire took place on the premises of Mr. Thickbroon, cap and bonnet manufacturer, Gray's-inn-lane. The inmates—seven or eight men, women, and children—it is supposed escaped in safety, but the premises and all they contained were destroyed. Some adjoining premises were damaged. Two other fires also took place on the same day in the same neighbourhood, at each of which a great amount of property was consumed.

**NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.**—The annual general meeting of this society was held at the Central School Rooms, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and the various officers of the society were re-elected for the ensuing year.

**COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.**—The Belgian Royal Mail Company's steamship *Constitution*, Captain E. Pougis, while on her voyage from Antwerp to New York, came into collision, on Thursday, with the *Genova*, Captain Cubitt, from Palermo, for London; but, as no

serious damage was done, both vessels proceeded on their course. Only half an hour before, the *Genova* had been in collision with a brig, from which it had received very great injury.

**ROBBERY ON THE WINDSOR RAILWAY.**—Two foreign gentlemen were robbed in a first-class carriage on the Windsor Railway, on Thursday, by three persons. As large a sum as 80*l.* in bank-notes was abstracted. One of the suspected persons was afterwards arrested at the Hampton races.

**NATIONAL GALLERY.**—The Royal Commissioners have presented their report on the site of the National Gallery. The report has not yet been made actually public, but, as its general tenour is notorious, there can be no harm in anticipating by a few days the conclusions of a document which are everybody's secret. The Commissioners recommend that the National Gallery shall be left where it is. This was the chief point at issue. Dr. Milman was, we believe, the only dissident in favour of the more courtly theory which would have removed the Gallery to South Kensington.—*Times.*

**ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.**—William Spencer, a policeman, was committed for trial yesterday for a criminal assault on a young woman in some open ground in Holloway.

**ERRATUM.**—In our Postscript, last week, for "Accident at Florence," read "Leghorn."

**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—It having been reported recently that two companies assuring against accidents have been amalgamated, we are requested to state that Railway Passengers' Assurance Company is not one of these. That association now makes weekly allowances in a large number of cases of personal injury.

**THE HIGH PRICE OF SUGAR.**—An open-air meeting was held in Church-street, Hunslet, Leeds, on Wednesday evening, upwards of a thousand persons being present, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present high price of sugar. Mr. William Peel presided. A resolution was unanimously carried pledging those present to abstain from using any, so far as is convenient to their families, until a reduction of at least 2*d.* per pound shall take place. The resolution concluded with a strong recommendation for other townships to go and do likewise.

**ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY, REGENTS' PARK.**—This society gave its second general exhibition of plants, flowers, and fruit, at the gardens in the Regent's Park, on Thursday. The weather was beautiful, and as many as 12,000 persons visited the grounds in the afternoon. Among the distinguished visitors were the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duchess of Marlborough, Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countesses of Wilton, Chesterfield, and Dysart, the Earl of Wilton, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, &c.

**THE BEST AUTHORITY.**—Is he a burglar, or of the swell mob? I do not accuse him of occupying either position (which would be libellous), but I ask for information. Because my mind is tormented by his perpetually getting into houses into which he would seem to have no lawful open way, and by his continually diving into people's pocket-books in an otherwise inexplicable manner. In respect of getting into the Queen's Palace, the boy Jones was a fool to him. He knows everything that takes place there. On a late auspicious occasion, when the nation was hourly expecting to be transported with joy for the ninth time, it is surprising what he knew on the question of chloroform. Now, Dr. Locoek is known to be the most trustworthy even of doctors; and her Majesty's self-reliance and quiet force of character have passed into an axiom. I want to know, therefore, how, when, where, and from whom did the Best Authority acquire all that chloroform information which he was, for months, prowling about all the clubs, going up and down all the streets, having all London to dine with him, and going out to dine with all London, for the express purpose of diffusing? I hope society does not demand that I should be slowly bothered to death by any man, without demanding this much satisfaction. How did he come by his intelligence, I ask. The Best Authority must have had an authority. Let it be produced.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

**THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.**—Some private intelligence (says the *Times* Vienna correspondent) has reached me which induces me to believe that the question of the Danubian Principalities is likely to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. The British Government not long since proposed to France that the two Principalities should be placed on the same footing in matters of administration, and that a commercial and Customs union should be established between them. It was further suggested that, if it should appear advisable to the Powers, such arrangements might be made that each of the Principalities should, in case of need, furnish an armed contingent for the defence of the frontiers. The plan met with the approbation of the Emperor of the French, who was probably glad to get out of the *oul de sac* into which he had been led by Count Walewski, and it will now be the business of Baron de Borchsenne and Sir Hamilton Seymour to persuade the Austrian Government to agree to it.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, June 20.

### LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE BISHOPRIC OF NORWICH.

LORD REDESDALE called attention to the circumstances attending the resignation of the late Bishop of Norwich, and urged the necessity of defining by some legal enactment the conditions under which a prelate might resign his see and the *status* he should hold afterwards, especially as regarded the privilege of sitting as a peer of Parliament.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the law as it stood fully enabled any bishop to resign his see, and after his resignation left him without any title by which he could sit in the House of Peers, since he did not hold his seat by any personal right, but as fulfilling the episcopal office in a certain diocese. The late Bishop of Norwich in resigning, made no stipulation for a retiring pension; but a general bill on the subject of episcopal resignations had been prepared by the Government, and would have been introduced but for the dissolution of Parliament.

After a short discussion the subject dropped. The Transportation and Penal Servitude Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at half-past seven.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE STATUES IN ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.

In answer to Mr. WARREN, Sir B. HALL said that the statue of Pitt would be placed in Westminster Hall this year. That of Burke was not so far advanced.

THE DESIGNS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

In answer to Lord ELCHIO, Sir B. HALL said that, owing to the introduction of the models for the Wellington monument, the exhibition of designs for the public offices in Westminster Hall would be suspended, but those which received prizes would be exhibited.

THE ROCHDALE ELECTION PETITION—BRIBERY OF A WITNESS.

Colonel THOMPSON presented a petition from Mr. Newall, Parliamentary agent, stating that Abraham Rothwell had been offered 50*l.* by one Peter Johnson to induce him to go to New Orleans, in order to avoid giving evidence on the Rochdale Election Petition.

Mr. Newall was called to the bar and examined by the Speaker, when he stated the above facts.

Abraham Rothwell was then called in, and on examination stated that he had been induced by one Lord to go to a place in Falcon-square, where he met Peter Johnson, who offered to give him 50*l.* to go to New Orleans to avoid giving evidence on the Rochdale Election Petition. He declined, but was to meet Johnson that night at nine o'clock to give him an answer.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that Peter Johnson do attend this house forthwith.

Mr. K. MACAULEY asked whether Johnson, who had been guilty of a misdemeanour, could be compelled to answer to the House that he was guilty.

Sir G. GREY said that by a standing order of the House, Johnson had been guilty of a high crime of misdemeanour, and it was always the practice of the House to give persons so accused an opportunity of defending themselves.

BRITISH SUBJECTS AT GREYTOWN.

Lord C. HAMILTON asked whether the Government had taken any steps to obtain compensation for the British subjects residing at Grey Town, when the town was bombarded in 1854.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

Mr. HADFIELD asked if it was the intention of the Government to press the Probate and Administration Bill this session.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Hadfield, said it was the intention of the Government to press and carry the Probate and Administration Bill. In answer to Lord Claude Hamilton, he said that, according to international law, when one Government exercised acts of hostility against another, subjects of a third power have no claim on those who committed those acts of hostility; and the British Government were of opinion that the British subjects at Grey Town had no claim on the United States for injury done to them in the attack on that place.

Lord LOVAINNE complained that in this exceptional case the British Government did not protect its subjects.

Mr. ROEBUCK urged that this was one of those cases in which this country and the noble Lord showed that they were bullies to the weak and subservient to the strong. There could be no doubt that Grey Town

was under the protection of England, and she had been degraded by her not having acted as the real protector of that state.

Mr. BENTINCK urged that it seemed to be a system that this country should take no notice of any insult or offence on the part of the United States, because a certain party in the country which was dependent on America for certain raw produce, always said to the Government, If you go to war with the United States we will turn you out.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that it was incompatible with the law of nations to demand compensation for the losses of British subjects at Grey Town; and a similar course had been pursued by France; otherwise the Law-officers of the Crown would have urged that course on the Government.

Mr. DISRAELI said the opinions uttered by the Premier seemed to him unsatisfactory and unsound, and held out a prospect with regard to our relations with the United States, which was anything but satisfactory. He received with some hesitation the international law as laid down by the Attorney General. He thought it was not a principle of international law to bombard an unfortified town without a declaration of war. In this case France had demanded reparation from the United States.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not agree with the Government in all the points of the case, but it was clear they could not have acted in the manner suggested by Mr. Disraeli. The American Government had borne out their officer in the bombardment of Grey Town, and that being the case, it was not competent for the British to demand and obtain reparation for the losses of the subjects of this country at Grey Town. He thought, however, that some explanation should have been asked as to the attack and destruction of the house of the British Vice-Consul.

A discussion arose on a motion of Sir DENHAM NORREYS, to alter the mode of voting on the items of the Estimates; the motion was finally withdrawn, and the House went into committee on the Civil Service Estimates, which occupied most of the remainder of the sitting.

THE CONTINENT.

The Prefect of the Dordogne, France, has suspended the Mayor of Sargelat for having stated, in reply to a circular, that he should vote for M. Gibiat, the opposition candidate. The Prefect of the Hautes-Pyrénées has suspended M. Ferré, the Mayor of Tarbes, for persisting in his candidature notwithstanding an official remonstrance.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, died at Florence on the 15th.

The Spanish Government has at last accepted the resignation of Marshal Serrano as ambassador at Paris.

A pamphlet by Louis Blanc is circulating privately, in which he strongly urges the opposition candidates who may be elected not to take the oath. His advice is that they should not content themselves with a simple refusal, but state their reasons—that, if interrupted, they should persist, and if threatened, resist until they are turned out of the Chamber by physical force. Then he says the Government will either prosecute them, or it will not. If it do not, it will suffer a moral check, and, if it do prosecute them, the people's representatives will have the glorious consolation of joining their fellow citizens, who are refugees, in London.—Daily News Paris Correspondent.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT (YESTERDAY).—Richard Kendall, a respectable-looking young man, was Acquitted of a charge of manslaughter, arising from a fight in Agar-street, Strand, on the 30th of May.—Joseph Cahill and Mary Josephine Cahill, his wife, were tried for cheating Alexander Duncan of 250l., on pretence of obtaining for him a situation in the Admiralty. The man pleaded Guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. The woman was Acquitted.

GREAT THUNDER STORM.—At about one o'clock this morning, a singularly violent storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, burst over London. The thunder crashed over the roofs of the town with a sharp roll like that of artillery mixed with a fusillade of smaller arms; and the lightning came in great sheets of violet-coloured radiance. At the moment that we write, the last flickerings of the storm are intermittently illuminating the windows of our printing-office. The rain, though not lasting long, seemed literally like a rushing deluge; and we shall not be surprised to learn that many nervous persons were for the time under the belief that the comet had in fact come at last.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admissions for six days ending Friday, June 19, 1857, including season ticket holders, 64,190.

Open Council.

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

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

THE BRUSSELS RIOTS.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Even the most obstinate or obtuse of the Catholic party, whether acting only under the impulse of bigotry, aristocratic predilections, or purely interested motives, are pretty well aware, by this time, that our 'riots' are, in truth, the expression of deep-seated popular feeling. The mob, properly so called, had but little to do with our disturbances; for though little boys, working men, and juvenile students broke windows and uttered cries unpleasing to clerical ears, still the well-dressed citizens, respectable by years and social position, were present in great numbers on every occasion, looking on smilingly and approvingly. The daily meetings of the Town Council in by far the greater number of towns, and the resolutions which they have voted by very great majorities, and often unanimously, unhesitatingly condemning the law of pretended liberty for charity, plainly manifest the hostility of the middle classes to priestly encroachment.

The cup has been gradually filling a long time, and now it flows over. Whatever may be said in favour of religious liberty in a country like the United States of America, where, except as far as the coloured population are concerned, the very air is redolent of freedom, nothing can be more obvious than the danger to liberty from the domination of the Roman Catholic priesthood over the minds of the multitude, where Romanism is practically the only religion. How is it, even well-educated persons will inquire of you, that your liberties in England appear to be in so little danger from the clergy? Obvious as the answer to this query may be to us, to all Protestants indeed; it requires the calling their attention to the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Church, and the supposed sacred authority of its ministers, to make Belgians understand the case clearly. It need excite no surprise that the Romanist clergy, both secular and regular, should rule so effectively the rural population, more than one-half of whom can neither read nor write. An unholy alliance between the aristocratic circle of landed proprietors and the priesthood produces, of course, a power which effectually sways the ballot-box and accounts for the 'Catholic majority' in the House of Representatives and the Senate. The rule of this party, therefore, under ordinary circumstances, would be quietly submitted to. But the long discussions in the Chamber, commented on in every public-house in the country, have convinced the bourgeoisie that they were threatened with an absolute clerical Government, far beyond what they had imagined possible. The proposed law was ingeniously contrived to absorb, by degrees, a large proportion of the property of the country. All legacies, for purposes of charity or instruction, would have come entirely under the control of the priesthood—in fact, passed into their absolute possession. They, in truth, in a land where the law enforces the equal division of property amongst children, thereby preventing its accumulation in private hands, would have become the sole perpetual proprietors. Every convent and monastery, of which nearly a thousand are spread over the surface of the country, would, under the pretence of opening a school, have obtained a fixed endowment for the promotion of ignorance and bigotry. Nothing can exceed their skill in teaching nothing, whilst pretending to instruct. All this was plain enough. Every old bachelor on his death-bed would be cajoled into endowing one or other of these establishments. The art of employing twenty monks to instruct a dozen children, or a dozen nuns to look after an hospital of three beds, was effectually taught and practised up to the period of the great revolution of '89, and has remained amongst the traditions of the Church. The documents of those days have been brought to light and the mysteries of clerical iniquity made obvious to the meanest capacity. The timid and wavering have been brought to see the danger of their position and arouse themselves from their inactivity. The priest party in the Chamber perceive that they have gone too far for the present.

Yours, &c.,  
ANGLO-BELGE.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. R. (Austinfriars)—Our correspondent's remarks on the London University will appear next week.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

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

GOVERNMENT AND PATRIOTISM—A SECRET HISTORY.

THE committee appointed to inquire into the charges brought by Mr. BERTOLACCI against the grand officers of the Duchy of Lancaster, has held its preliminary meetings. Although composed for the most part of nondescripts, it is to be watched by Mr. CONINGHAM, who is allowed to be present, and to put questions, but not to vote or take any part in drawing up the report. We have thus one security that the inquisition will not be so managed as to stifle the truth; but the chance is slight indeed that this genteel Judicial Committee will go to the bottom of the affair, or submit to an uncompromising scrutiny the characters of the high personages concerned. There has been an undercurrent of conspiracy, of hints and whispers, of juggles and prevarications, not among the officials only, but among certain sworn patriots who have been challenged on public grounds to expose the practice of departmental tyranny and corruption.

In the first place, the ex-auditor of the Duchy has distinctly impeached Earl GRANVILLE with an offence against administrative morality in entering upon the highly paid office of Chancellor at a time when he owed large arrears of rent to the estate. We should say that this is a point easily to be solved. If Mr. BERTOLACCI be wrong, let Lord GRANVILLE produce his accounts. Let Lord HARROWBY disprove the charge that he schemed with Earl GRANVILLE to supersede illegally the patent of a qualified officer. Let Lord BELPER, Lord GRANVILLE, and Lord HARROWBY together show, if they can, that after the auditor of the Duchy had been instructed to carry out to the utmost his examination of the accounts, they did not successively seek to hide from him the real state of affairs; that when Lord GRANVILLE had been leniently treated as a defaulter, a screen was not held up between him and the person appointed by letters-patent to examine and check every financial transaction connected with the Duchy, and that the auditor was not required to sign and pass records of sales and other business with the details of which he was not allowed to make himself acquainted. Unless they can clear themselves of the imputations under which they lie, the truth amounts to this—that the auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster was ordered to affix his signature to balance-sheets

which would have concealed from the eye of the Government and the public any amount of defalcations, misapplications of the funds, extravagance, and reckless management. We do not propose to repeat what we have already said with reference to this painful inquiry, but the transaction lets in a flood of light upon the system by which lords and gentlemen, in or out of office, are interested in shielding one another, and form a guild with the object of protecting their common prerogative and suppressing the inconvenient integrity of subordinates. For example, it seems to have been very amicably settled between Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN and Lord BELPER, and again between the same priggish purist and Lord GRANVILLE, that Mr. BERTOLACCI should be chained to his desk at the Ordnance office at the times when he might have been otherwise enabled to penetrate the financial secrets of the Duchy. In effect, the heads of the department falsified their engagement with the auditor, and the heads of other departments connived with them in doing so. The auditor had a last resource. His letters-patent empowered him to appoint a deputy to exercise his functions of check. This he did, and selected a gentleman who we believe had formerly been employed to investigate extensive defalcations in the household at Buckingham Palace, and also by Prince ALBERT himself in connexion with the Great Exhibition of 1851. The deputy-auditor was treated as an intruder and a spy, and the books were closed against him. The auditor and his representative were domineered over by the clerk of the Council, whereas that individual was strictly accountable to them for all sums he received from the Duchy. Every exertion was made use of—sometimes insolence, sometimes wheedling—to procure Mr. BERTOLACCI's signature to a formal document intended to make things pleasant between the Chancellor, his staff, and the House of Commons. We do not say that a system of plunder has been carried on, but we insist that Lord BELPER, Lord GRANVILLE, Lord HARROWBY, Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, and Mr. MONSELL behaved, if Mr. BERTOLACCI's statement be true, as though they had some crime or some blunder of enormous magnitude to conceal on the part of themselves or of their friends. The public has always considered Lord HARROWBY so correct a gentleman, it has so consistently regarded Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN as one of the most morally prim and rigid-hearted of the mandarin class, it so intuitively believes when a rumour of shabbiness is set afloat that Earl GRANVILLE would be 'above' it, that it cannot understand why, when an inquisition is demanded, so much official trepidation should be displayed.

It has also been perplexed to understand why, if Mr. BERTOLACCI suffered a wrong in August, 1855, he did not long ago bring his case before the public. We think Mr. ROEBUCK could explain, and not Mr. ROEBUCK only, but certain other patriots whose voices are sweet upon the hustings. There is one elect of the ten-pound householders by whom Stafford is beloved, and he hovered so long over this question that an Englishman not familiar with the back-stairs goings and comings of patriotism might have supposed that he would infallibly come before the House hot from BURKE's speech on economical reform, and talking of meat and drink offered to the dead, of goatherds on mountains, and miners in pits. The literal interpretation of which would have been that Stafford is corporately afraid of tumbling through the earth some evil day—churches, market, shops, citizens, ten-pound householders, and all the ivory-wristed, rosy-fingered girls together—into one

of Earl GRANVILLE's coal-pits; for the noble lord is said to have burrowed very far in that direction into the subterranean possessions of the Duchy. Consequently, Mr. WISE has felt himself compelled to procure a committee, but we wish that he would print a return of his patriotic ejaculations with respect to chartered abuse and matters that must be inquired into; here is an opportunity to increase his political capital among his constituents. Turning from small cattle however, we invite Mr. ROEBUCK to demonstrate the actual value of his services as a reformer. He would be BRUTUS, of course, if there were a CÆSAR at Buckingham Palace; he would be CICERO to CATILINE; he would fight like HAMPDEN and die like EMMETT, and it would certainly be worth his while. But the public would like to know—and we would tell them if we might—how long Mr. ROEBUCK had Mr. BERTOLACCI's case in hand; how often the President of the Administrative Reform Association consulted Prince ALBERT on a question of abuse; and how the nineteenth century PYM, who deplored at Sheffield the corruption of patriots by tickets for state dinners, showed Mr. BERTOLACCI's petition at a lordly table, endeavoured to raise the essential point without wounding any noble feelings, and finally washing his hands of a task that would bring him into gratuitous odium, exerted all his influence to burke the whole affair. Why, this is the boldest man in Parliament, who is always saying severe things; and can it be believed that JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, when he gets upon his legs to put a question to a Minister, as sternly as a French judge might put a question to a member of a secret society, has held that Minister by the button in the lobby, and obtained his permission? There is a silver whistle inside the trumpet of challenge, and no Whig Minister is afraid of Mr. ROEBUCK. To the electors of Sheffield it is left to decide, when they are next empanelled as a political jury, whether there has been any evasion of trust, or misappropriation of influence. It may be necessary to reserve for the present a detailed explanation of Mr. ROEBUCK's conduct bearing on the abuses of the Duchy of Lancaster, but if he knows what is due to himself, or if he dare to plead his own justification, let him tell the House of Commons or his constituents why he shrank from presenting the petition of Mr. BERTOLACCI. We do not care for the ex-auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster any more than that he is a meritorious public servant, who has been grossly and unconstitutionally maltreated for attempting to perform his duty, and we would have preferred that Mr. BERTOLACCI should have proved mistaken, rather than that Mr. ROEBUCK should have lost his public character; but unhappily this is not the first example we have had of playing into the hands of the Government on the part of the most self-sufficient patriot in the House of Commons.

We have had Tory corruption; we have had Whig jugglery; but worse than either is the demoralizing duplicity of a set of men who, calling themselves Administrative Reformers, trade upon a long career of pretence, and confound and baffle every effort to construct or to lead a Liberal party in the English House of Commons. Well may Reformers of all classes unite at this moment in welcoming back to England and in inviting back to Parliament JOHN BRIGHT, in whose restoration to health we have now a double cause to rejoice.

#### THE LAW *v.* ROWDYISM.

THOSE who are hostile to the American Republic rejoice in the reports of riots in Washington city, and luxuriate in the idea

that 'the citizens' have been put down by the soldiery. Those who are friendly to the Republic are dismayed at the appearance of conflict, and anticipate that the Federal authority will be reduced to nothing by the dissent of one province after another—of Utah, of Kansas—by the rebellions of mob after mob, now invading even the capital. We have grown accustomed to these anticipations. We have seen them before, when Carolinian pride has revolted at 'dictation' from Washington. We have seen them when Nullifiers have appeared to exercise a moral power destructive to the union; when Native Americanism was contending with 'the foreign element' in New York riots; and Mr. MACREADY became a question of state. But all these bubbles have burst; and, after the event, the prophets could thoroughly explain to you how it was that their prognostics did not take effect. In fact, most of these wise people were quite prepared to prove to you, always after the event, that they had quite foreseen the reverse of what they had told; for, by the time it had actually blown over, they could discover that those mobs which disturb the peace of all cities, whether in the West or the East, whether in republican America or absolutist Austria, are *not* the republic; but they are sections of society quite as contracted, quite as separated from the great body of the people, as the aristocracy itself, even as the 'Upper Ten,' or as our court company from the body of the commonwealth.

The incident at Washington might serve to have convinced both foes and friends that the American Republic is quite capable of defending itself through its Government. What was the occasion? It was no question of American politics, but simply one of the local elections. A particular party, a band imported from a neighbouring state, had determined to dictate to the electors, not by moral suasion, but by physical force. In every new country like the United States, there is rather a large share of physical activity and energy. It is a species of influence which contracts the habit of self-glorification; and when once it does triumph, it relishes the luxury of victory so much, that it seeks occasion for more. The consequence has been that the rowdy interest has become a settled party at elections, and thus, irrespectively of the merits of any question, or of ordinary party divisions, the rowdies will make themselves felt. It is a kind of interest which encroaches, as a matter of course, and the rowdies do encroach. At Washington they threatened actual violence. Now Washington is not only the capital of the republic, but is the chief town in the district of Columbia, and is under a municipality; but is more than other states under the direct authority of the supreme Government. The mayor, Mr. MACGRUDER, applied for the assistance of the military, and a troop of Federal Marines was called out. There certainly was no precipitancy in attacking the rioters. It was expected that this evident sign of sustaining the constituted authority would have a moral effect, and that the mob would desist from any further violence. It did not do so. A swivel gun was brought out,—the soldiers were threatened, a shot was fired,—a Marine fell; and then the military received the orders to fire. It would appear that their forbearance in the first instance had induced the mob to imagine that the constituted authorities were actually in fear of them. The rowdies took themselves for the Republic, and were about to dictate to the servants of the Republic; but the energy of the Mayor, sustained by the Federal authority, soon taught the fools that the Republic is stronger

than a street crowd. Several persons amongst the mob fell, and it is said that some of them were 'innocent.' Perhaps so; but it is the law of the United States, as well as of England, that if innocent persons are present at public tumults—if, as the French significantly express it, they 'assist' in such conflicts—the peril is their own. They are bound to get out of the way, not only because they should not aid and abet the mob, but because they must leave the authorities free to exercise the proper measures for coercing the lawless. On such occasions the idle curiosity of the bystanders becomes a crime against the state, and if a man falls he cannot plead innocence. The deadly weapon has not been levelled at him, he has placed himself in front of it. The occurrence, however, shows that the local officers of New York were not prepared to surrender the authority of the Republic, even to a mob with the formidable name of the 'Plug-uglies.'

Some other occurrences have indicated the same energetic determination to maintain the Republic, to uphold the Federal laws against encroachment on either side, and thus by a wise conservatism to maintain for the whole commonwealth the power and opportunities of progress. It has been assumed that one party or other must get the upper hand in Kansas, and appropriate the local authority and resources of that embryo state in order to inflict some injury upon the other party in the Republic. Now, we believe in no such result. Every Governor hitherto has been a Northern man, coming to his post with Northern prejudices, but quite unable to cope with the difficulties of enforcing those prejudices upon an alien soil, and thus each has acted almost in an ultra-Southern sense. The new Governor, Mr. JAMES WALKER, may be said to belong neither to the North nor the South. Like the President, he is a native of Pennsylvania; but instead of sympathizing with the extreme opinions of the North, he has rather shared the conservative opinions of the South on the subject of slavery. He perfectly understands the economical as well as the political questions of slavery and of settlement. He is a statesman and a business man; above all, he is a man for enforcing rigid justice, and for seeing right done, happen what may. He knows that the right in Kansas is to maintain the authority of the Republic, overruling factions or local rebellions against the Federal or State power; and that, by sustaining the authority of the entire Republic, he will equally defend one party against the other. He will secure Kansas, not for the disunion of the Republic, but for the Union. Here, again, we see the conservative effect of an energetic policy; for it is already obvious that the appointment of Mr. WALKER has gone far to quell the extreme action on both sides.

The same principles are even more conspicuously exemplified by the last appointment—that of General HARNY to the chief command in Utah. Another person had been designated as a probable governor, General M'ULLOCH; but in every respect it is satisfactory to know that the appointment did not ultimately fall upon that gentleman. He is a bold and an able man; but his training has better adapted him to be a leader of Texan Rangers than governor of a territory, much more a territory so disastrously circumstanced as Utah. General HARNY is the man. He is a cavalry officer, excelling WASHINGTON in height—for he is more than six feet tall,—fearless, cool, and full of resources. General HARNY distinguished himself in the Floridas before the Seminoles were carried off to the west of the Mississippi. He contributed mainly to the success of the battle at Sierra Gorda, the first field fight of the Americans

in that war with Mexico. But independently of his capacity in the field, his moral character renders him especially adapted to the position in Utah. He is a man always to execute the orders entrusted to him; and his orders, it is understood, will be of a kind that will make short work of the Mormons if they attempt for a moment to resist the Federal authority. From these transactions and these appointments, the vigorous character of the present administration in the United States may easily be inferred.

#### EQUALIZATION OF POOR RATES.

THE reply of Mr. BOUVERIE to Mr. AYRTON's motion was no answer. The fact that a large number of members of the House of Commons are engaged or pre-engaged on select committees, is no excuse for setting aside the interests of the poor, or for postponing the proper order of the metropolis. The plea that all the information exists already is nothing, if it is not before the representative legislators. The existing division of the metropolis into thirty-eight poor-law districts, some parishes, some unions,—the gross amount of the population, 2,500,000,—the gross amount of the expenditure, 875,000*l.*,—the rateable value of the property, nearly 11,000,000*l.*, may be great facts, but they do not in any degree meet the question put by Mr. AYRTON.—How shall we manage to remedy the injustice which at present makes the poor of the metropolis support the poor, and leaves the rich exempt? Mr. BOUVERIE has another argument of a still more singular kind. The poor-rate in Chelsea is 1*s.* 10½*d.*; in St. George's, Hanover-square, 6½*d.*; but as a house in Chelsea does not bring in so much rent as in St. George's, Mr. BOUVERIE insists that the landlord pays the poor-rate, not the occupant. This is a wonderful plea. According to that, every man who has a lower income than another pays something that the rich man does not. The shopkeeper in Chelsea who takes less money than the shopkeeper in St. George's, Hanover-square, contributes more towards the general interests of Chelsea than the other does to the general interests of St. George's. Now there is no doubt that the gross amount of property and income in Chelsea is less *per capita* than it is in St. George's; so that, after all, we have the poor of Chelsea living chiefly upon the poor, while the rich in St. George's escape.

Mr. KNIGHT argues that because the average rate has not increased in the metropolitan parishes since 1815, there is no grievance; or, if there has been an increase, he says it has been exceeded by the increase in the property. But again, this does not meet the case, or rather it helps to answer Mr. BOUVERIE. The 'property' has increased in Bethnal-green, in St. George's, Southwark, and other poor parishes, partly for the reason that the clearing of the rich quarters, and the change of house-building in those parts, has forced the poor to seek abodes in the poor parishes; from the demand for rent which they create, the demand for a humbler style of abode is raised; and thus, by the present state of the metropolis, they have to confront at once high rates and high rents.

Mr. BOUVERIE, however, has another argument *ad captandum*. If you equalize the rating over the whole metropolis, you create 'a common purse to be dipped into by the local authorities,' a purse derived from the 11,000,000*l.* of property, and to be distributed amongst the poor of two millions and a half of people. This would force you to have 'one great poor law administration for the entire metropolis,' and who, he asks, would act as unpaid guardian in such a board? There would be no control, nor

would there be any step between that and a national rating, "of which," says Mr. BOUVERIE, "we have had two examples in recent times. The first was in Ireland, ten years ago, and the other, that of the Ateliers Nationaux, in Paris, 1848." Now this last argument is a condensation of special pleading such as we have seldom seen. What was the national rating in Ireland 'about ten years ago?' It was a very peculiar assessment upon the whole country for the purpose of meeting the national famine which followed the failure of the national crop—the potato. The disaster, then, had nothing to do with the *manner* of rating. If there were abuses in the mode of rating, it was because the whole administration of that special poor relief was exceptional. The country was in a despairing condition; the great body of the people were reduced below the level of rate-paying; and, in short, famine had introduced something like chaos, from which Ireland was only relieved by commanding the assistance of England. What has this to do with a question of distributing the charge between rich and poor in London?

The allusion to the Ateliers Nationaux in Paris is still more dishonest. The national workshops were established during a period of revolution. In that revolution, some members of the Socialist party attained to power. It was expected that they might infuse their principles into the institutions of the country; and their enemies endeavoured to defeat them by forestalling. They found ready to their hand M. MARIE, who set up the cry for 'national workshops,' where labour might be provided for the industrious poor. Leading Socialists protested against the crude and inopportune scheme; M. LOUIS BLANC did so emphatically; but the workshops were set up. Thus the measure of the Socialists was forestalled, and the enemies of Socialism seized the advantage of an experiment made in the name of Socialism, but designed to disparage the principle. What can Mr. BOUVERIE mean by citing such a case as that? What does it prove, except that M. MARIE had an opportunity for vamping up a false experiment, in order to produce a false impression upon the public mind.

All this appears to leave the metropolitan case exactly as it was before. As Mr. AYRTON says, the weavers of Spitalfields work there, and are kept there, to gratify the ladies who reside in St. George's in the West; the intermediate persons between the wearer and the weaver reside in Bond-street. The wearers of the dresses live in May-fair or Belgrave-square, the sempstresses in Lambeth, Chelsea, or Somers-town. The poor clerks, the messengers, and porters of the City warehouses, live probably in St. George's in the East, the merchants in St. George's in the West; so that there is regular division between the rich and poor. It is *not* like the case of country towns to which Mr. BOUVERIE refers, where there may be many of one class in a town, like Wolverhampton or Bolton. But all of those that are better off in the same trade still reside there; but in many of the London parishes about Bethnal-green there are scarcely any persons of superior means; an enormous preponderancy of the very poorest labourers just above the verge of pauperism, with a large number below it. In some respects London may be called a collection of provincial towns; but it differs in these particulars. We have no other town in the country where classes are so completely divided; we have no place with a population almost exclusively gentry, another tradesmen, another with an immense crowd of merchants and stockbrokers, and a fourth

with little more than labourers and paupers. These are incidents which prove that the metropolis is really a whole, its classes not mingled in one district but separated into quarters. The Government is mistaken in leaving it so. It may be all very well in a time of quiet; but how dangerous it would be at a period of distress and disorder, if St. George's in the East should remember how St. James's had distinctly refused to have anything to do with its poverty or its sufferings!

#### THESIGER — DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

FOR the last time, we hope, the House of Commons has heard a speech from Sir FREDERICK THESIGER on Jewish disabilities. It would seem that the learned gentleman can only argue cleverly when he is paid for it. His oratory in Parliament leads generally into depths of dull mystification. On Monday evening last, he proposed to amend the Government Bill by adding to the oath, as framed by Lord PALMERSTON, the words 'on the true faith of a Christian.' That phrase, he said, was the wedding-garment, signifying the right of a person to sit in the Imperial Parliament. Here was the old fallacy about Christianizing the Legislature, which is impossible. The Legislature cannot be, and never has been, Christianized. It is, and always has been, as easy for an atheist to take his seat in the House of Commons by repeating a formula to which he attaches no meaning, as it is for a traveller in a Mohammedan country to enter a mosque by taking off his shoes. There are numbers of men, who, if requested to break saucers in China to prove their credibility, would do so as readily as Sir FREDERICK THESIGER would swear upon the Christian Scripture. Upon the Christian cross we suppose he would not swear. Nor do we believe that after his break-down on Monday evening, Mr. SAMUEL WARREN will finish up a speech against the Jews by groaning ICHABOD to the Speaker, and then saying awfully to the House, 'Mene, mene, tekel!' For, what did the reporters record? Not 'loud cheers,' but 'laughter,' and 'renewed laughter.' But we had in view THESIGER 'Defensor Fidei,' and a ludicrous thing he made of it. If he were intelligent we would explain to him that the House of Commons resembles a building with a big door and a little door; you put a chaplain at the little door to keep out the Jews, but through the big door, by which latitudinarians, professors of contempt, and the general gentry who think English oaths not worth Chinese saucers, the Jew may make his way, provided he can gulp down nine insignificant syllables. If a bigoted barrister can imagine a case, let Sir FREDERICK suppose himself one of those philosophically calm individuals who do not care to stumble over your opinions, although they have sincere convictions of their own. He comes to the gate of Parliament, where the chaplain asks him to say 'on the true faith of a Christian.' He replies, "The saying of those words will not make the oath more binding on me, but as it makes it more satisfactory to you, I have no objection to utter them. If your Christian oath is made of no effect and brought into derision by this means, the fault is yours, not mine." Language of this kind might fairly be held by a Jew, unless he were very scrupulous; but it is the very scrupulous man whom Sir FREDERICK THESIGER would exclude. But Lord DENBY's Attorney-General misunderstands logic as much as he misunderstands history, and it perhaps never occurred to him that the mass of persons in the British Empire are not Christians at all.

Mr. J. B. STANHOPE, who seconded the amendment of *Defensor Fidei*, argued quite as sensibly as *Defensor*—that is to say, with incredible obliquity. He objected to the omission of the words 'on the true faith of a Christian,' upon three grounds. "His first objection was that the Jews had no right or claim to seats in the legislature; his second, that they ought to be excluded on political reasons, using the term in its widest sense; and his third, that it was important to maintain the Christian character of Parliament." We have three reasons quite as good why Mr. J. B. STANHOPE should be turned out of the House of Commons. The first is that he has no right or claim to be there; the second that he ought to be excluded for political reasons, using the term in its widest sense; and the third that it is important to maintain the political respectability of Parliament.

Is Mr. STANHOPE satisfied, and will he resign his seat?

#### CLOSE OF THE SESSION AT BRUSSELS.

KING LEOPOLD has not disappointed the Liberal party in Belgium. Occupying as he did a most difficult position, with a formidable priesthood backed up by a majority of the population pressing upon him and his Cabinet, he yet felt that to push the Charity Bill to its ultimate stage would be to open an endless series of conflicts, the most bitter through which the kingdom could pass, between the Liberal and reactionist parties. The Church and its illiterate militia in the provinces were for the Bill; the towns with their intelligent masses were against it; the King had avowed himself neutral, but the Chambers were giving way to all kinds of untoward influence, and the Government had been swept away with the stream. Belgium stood, so to speak, at the door of a dangerous crisis when the Liberal party, which everywhere else on the continent distrusts monarchy and would destroy its prerogatives, appealed to the King for a safe-conduct out of these religious and political perplexities. Impressed by wise convictions, the King has closed the legislative session, and the obnoxious measure is allowed to sink into the limbo of delayed possibilities. We have yet to learn what will be the vengeance of the violent Catholic party, which at Brussels has been by no means inspired by the preachings of any LACORDAIRE; its representatives in that capital are chiefly of a low intellectual class, and although we are sincerely disposed to concede to every party, civil or sacerdotal, a perfect right to create if it can a majority in its own favour, and to make use of that majority in the interest of its own principles, we cannot but rejoice that LEOPOLD has interfered to check the perilous successes of the hierarchy. The Church has been spared a scandal if the nation has been spared a crisis; and we do not for a moment doubt which party has most reason to be grateful. When an institution, already obsolete in spirit, attempts reconquests in an age of mental progress, its victories are its dangers, and for every step the nation is led backwards it will revenge itself the more mercilessly hereafter. The closing of the Belgian session, and adjournment of the Charity Bill, have rescued the Church as well as its opponents from a situation of difficulty and alarm.

A DAY'S MARINE HUNTING.—Here, in a pool, we find three curious fish, one a ribbon-fish, the other two unknown to me; and on raising the stone, behold, a queer eel-like fish, with a miniature greyhound's head; it is the pipe-fish, *Syngnathus anguineus*. Pop him in; also this bit of red weed, on which I observe some *Polysoa* clustering. What is this? a tiny Daisy on a frond of weed? the beauty! No, now it is in the bottle, it turns out to be an *Eolis*, *Eolis alba*, lovely among the loveliest. Stay! here are two *owries*, and alive! The shells every one has seen, but few of us have seen the

animals; so the capture is very welcome. My back is aching with all this stooping and groping, and I really must get home now, content with my day's work. One farewell glance in at that pool, and I have done. Lying on my face, and dangling my feet in water, I peer scrutinizingly for some minutes, and bear off a lovely green *Acteon*, as a reward. Now I will turn homewards. Another day, in idler mood, we ramble along the shore in receipt of windfalls. A bottle is always ready in the pocket, and something is certain to turn up. The stem and root of that oar-weed, for example, is worth an investigating glance, certain as it is of being a colony of life. The tiny annelids, white, green, and red, wriggle in and out among the sheltering shadows of these roots; the sponges and polyzoa cluster on them; and see! what pink-and-white feathery creature is this, clasping the weed with a circle of pale pink roots? By heavens! it is a *Comatula* 'the romance of the sea;' and now that it feels the grateful sea-water again, how it expands its feathers, and reveals itself as an animal fern, marvellous to look upon. Sudden joy leaps in our heart at the sight of this creature, hitherto known only from hazy descriptions and inadequate engravings. There is interest in reading about *Crinoidea*, fossil and recent, and in learning that the *Comatula* is one of these, having kindred with star-fishes; but how that interest is intensified by direct inspection of the living animal! I could not sate myself with looking at my prize. All the way home the bottle was constantly being raised to my loving regard, that I might feast myself upon the waving grace of those pink and white feathers; and I thought of the poetical passage in which Edward Forbes expresses his emotions about these *Crinoidea* which 'raise up a vision of an early world, a world the potentates of which were not men, but animals—of seas on whose tranquil surfaces myriads of convoluted Nautili sported, and in whose depths millions of Lily-stars waved wilfully on their slender stems. Now, the Lily-stars and Nautili are almost gone; a few lovely stragglers of those once abounding tribes remain to evidence the wondrous forms and structures of their comrades. Other beings, not less wonderful, and scarcely less graceful, have replaced them; while the seas in which they flourished have become lands whereon man in his columned cathedrals and mazy palaces emulates the beauty and symmetry of their fluted stems and chambered cells.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

DESPOTIC SOCIALISM.—For the poor, and the advocates of the poor, if they desire a despotism, surely signs have been given in history as glaring as a sign in heaven. There is the long cry of misery which strikes on the historian's ear from Diocletian to the fall of Constantinople. There is the population of Spain, famished and decimated, as well as degraded, by Charles V. and his successors. There are the *taille* and *corvée*, the grass-eating serfs and the dragonnades of Bourbon France. There are the bloody vagrancy laws of the Tudors. As to 'game preserving,' it was under a very civilized despotism and in face of a strong clergy, that the Prince de Charolais used to divert himself with shooting, not pheasants, but workmen on the roofs of houses, whose death-throes, as they fell, beguiled the sameness of a princely life. His pardon was easily obtained. The most Christian king, who had made incest the fashion, could not be hard on murder. Had the Prince de Charolais, however, been an ordinary person of quality, and not of the blood royal, he would probably have been exiled to his country seat. Had he been a peasant suspected of worshipping God in a way not patronised by Louis XV. and the Prince de Charolais, he would have been sent to die by slow torture in the galleys; and if he had resisted, he would have been broken on the wheel. Sociology (if that is to be its classical name) must be a science of experience; and what experience shows that the rich and noble will act more conscientiously towards their dependents when they have made over their consciences to a czar; or that a czar amidst his courtiers will think more of those who are farthest from, than of those who are nearest to, his throne? The French freeholds, be they good things or bad, were the gift of a republic and not of an emperor. We know that some despots have learned the trick of appealing to the passions of the masses against intellect, at the same time that they appeal to wealth against the passions of the masses. But what has been done for the masses, except giving them back, in ostentatious largesses, a little of the money which is ultimately drawn from them in unobtrusive taxation, and sweeping off a good many of them to Cayenne? The population of France, it seems, has hitherto diminished under the 'tranquillity' of the Empire; though diplomatic journalism rationally hopes for a cessation of this sad effect from the continuance of its beneficent cause. On the other hand, what ever may be the shortcomings of English society, we may say without boasting, and we hold it more reckless cynicism to deny, that great and real efforts are being made by the upper classes to improve the condition and the education of the poor; and the source of these efforts is the sense of individual responsibility, with a sincere religion and a free press. Individual responsibility is what a despotism is desired to supersede; a free press is what a despotism never yet had; a free religion is what a despotism never yet had; a free press is what a despotism never has endured and never can endure.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

Literature.

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

THE funeral of DOUGLAS JERROLD, which took place in Norwood Cemetery on Monday last, was in all respects a fitting and characteristic tribute to his memory. There was too much real grief amongst those present for any parade of conventional mourning, and everything connected with the event was quiet, simple, and impressive. The cemetery is just the spot he would have chosen for his last resting-place—a green and wooded knoll, surrounded with rich meadows, and within sight of the great world of action amongst whose noblest workers he had resolutely toiled for nearly half a century. The ocean roar of distant city life, which for years beat a fierce, tumultuous music on the brain and heart of the slumberer, melts around his grave to the inland murmur of a shell. He sleeps amidst the summer blooms and waving shadows that he loved. For you cannot help seeing in his writings that, with the keenest relish of city life, JERROLD had a poet's fondness for wild flowers, green fields, rustic scenes, and fresh country air. Glimpses of the fair and smiling fields of Kent, of its trim hedgerows, 'wayside cottages, with garden-strips of brimming flowers,' often occur in his works, especially—and as a welcome relief to its gloomy pictures of city wretchedness, luxury, and crime—in his longest story, 'St. Giles and St. James.' He rests, too, near his earliest friend, LAMAN BLANCHARD's grave being just opposite on the other side of the path.

The number and character of the mourners who followed his body to the tomb were a living epitaph on the deceased, more eloquent and striking than any words could be. The funeral was private, and the place of burial being distant and difficult of access, it was naturally thought that comparatively few would be present. With the exception, however, of one or two friends unavoidably absent through illness or distance, the mourners at the grave included all who knew him, or who were connected with him in any way, from the most distinguished members of his own profession to the pressmen and compositors from the printing-office, who were now and then cheered at their work by his kindly word and radiant smile. The time fixed on was scarcely convenient to some who might have wished to be present. It was the first day of the 'Handel Festival,' and while the sad procession wound slowly up the rising ground of the cemetery, the sublime anthems and swelling choruses of the *Messiah* flooded the crystal dome of the neighbouring palace with the noblest sacred music ever composed; but this did not thin the numbers in the quiet burying-ground. To all who knew him, indeed there was a music that was touching and profound in the words of consolation and hope spoken at the open grave of one so loved and honoured. The gathering round the grave was spontaneous; the loss heartfelt, and the grief sincere. What an impressive sight it was! Every turn of the winding carriage-way showed in the procession some well-known face saddened by the common loss. Immediately behind the hearse you saw DICKENS's noble brow, energetic form, and worn, intense mournful look; and not far off, THACKERAY's grand head, white and uncovered, rose like King SAUL's far above all his brethren. Behind followed members of almost every profession—barristers, physicians, clergymen, artists, with the President of the Academy at their head, managers and actors from various theatres, leading publishers, headed by the veteran CHARLES KNIGHT, while every department of literature was represented by some of its foremost men, who had numbered JERROLD amongst their chosen friends. Such a gathering at his grave is a sufficient answer to all that has been said by covert slander or open hostility of his vindictive, bitter nature. That is, indeed, but the cuckoo cry of cold-hearted and shallow critics. As he himself says in his preface to the first volume of his collected works: "Bitter has, I think, a little too often been the ready word when certain critics have condescended to bend their eyes over my page; so ready, that were my ink redolent of myrrh and frankincense, I well know the sort of ready-made criticism that would cry with a denouncing shiver, 'Aloes, aloes.'" Those who look deep enough into his writings will find that he is profoundly humane. Sympathy, 'the essence of our moral nature,' was, in fact, the basis of his character. Extremes meet, and his apparent bitterness is often only the excess of sensibility. The spectacle of wrong, in any shape, of injustice to the oppressed, cruelty to the weak, contempt of the suffering, or punishment of the innocent, pierced him to the quick; and the keen, fierce denunciation it provoked was full of pain. People called him ruthless; he was, in fact, too pitiful, and could never, to the last, harden his heart so as to look with politic indifference on the sorrows, and sins, and struggles of even the humblest amongst his fellow-men. It is true, that with his swift insight he saw at once into hypocrisy, assumption, and vanity of every kind, and often expressed what he saw frankly, never, however, malevolently, never with any real unkindness of heart. He instinctively laid hold of the good side of any character, and if his wit was sometimes keen and quick to wound, his sympathy was keener and quicker to heal. No doubt in some cases, his branding sarcasms left a permanent mark, as it was well they should. Better if the base metal of the world could be more often so marked for the recognition of honest men. His loves and hates equally evinced his noble nature. To the last he had a keen sympathy for the weak and suffering, a

passionate enthusiasm for all that is noble and good, and a pitiless scorn for the contemptible and vile. Those who knew him well saw and understood this far better than the outlying public, who were simply attracted by the brilliancy of his wit, or startled by the keenness of his invective. And what is the result? The grave of the man whose hand was said to be against every man's, and who through life had, according to some, been making only enemies, was crowded by sorrowing friends, who were heart-stricken at the thought that they should hear that earnest voice and feel the grasp of that faithful hand no more. We cry "Poor Jerrold!" but it is *we* that are the poorer for his death.

An equally striking and still more substantial tribute to DOUGLAS JERROLD's character is given in the series of Memorial Evenings announced by his friends. The arrangements for these evenings have been made in the most prompt and considerate way, and they constitute in all respects a noble and expressive offering. EMERSON, speaking of gifts, justly censures the barbaric gold which we commonly offer in token of regard; and what he says of gifts, applies equally to tokens and monuments of every kind. The rule for a gift, he says, is to offer that which properly belongs to your friend's character, and was associated with him in thought. "The only true offering is a portion of thyself. Therefore the poet brings his poem, the shepherd his lamb, the farmer corn, the miner a gem, the sailor coral and shells, the painter his picture, the girl a handkerchief of her own sewing." This rule is strictly observed in the present memorial offering. The musician brings his music, the singer her song, the story-teller his tale, the dramatist his poem, the actor his part, the 'week-day preacher' his discourse. There are to be seven evenings—three devoted to dramatic representations, three to readings, and a concert. The concert, which is the first, will be on Saturday, June 27th, in St. MARTIN'S HALL, and Madame NOVELLO, Miss VINING, Mr. ALBERT SMITH, Mr. F. ROBSON, Miss DOLBY, and Mr. SIMS REEVES, with other distinguished musicians, will assist. On the following Tuesday, Mr. DICKENS will read his *Christmas Carol* in the same place, followed, on the same evening in the week after, by Mr. W. H. RUSSELL with his *Personal Narrative*. On Saturday Evening, July 11th, will be represented at THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, Regent-street, Mr. WILKIE COLLINS's new romantic drama in three acts, *The Frozen Deep*, performed by the amateur company of ladies and gentlemen who originally represented it in private. With the original scenery, by Mr. STANFIELD, R.A., and Mr. TELBIN, and the original music, under the direction of Mr. FRANCESCO BERGER. The whole under the management of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. To conclude with a farce: On the Wednesday following, Mr. DOUGLAS JERROLD's dramas of the *Housekeeper* and the *Prisoner of War* will be represented at the HAYMARKET THEATRE, by, amongst others, Mr. BUCKSTONE, Mr. PHELPS, and Mr. B. WEBSTER. On the following Wednesday evening, Mr. THACKERAY will deliver a lecture in St. MARTIN'S HALL, on 'Week-day Preachers'; and on the same night in the succeeding week, Mr. JERROLD's dramas of the *Rent Day* and *Black-eyed Susan* will be represented at the ADELPHI THEATRE. We have only space to chronicle the series without remark; but our readers will, we think, agree with us that they constitute a delicate and becoming tribute to the memory of DOUGLAS JERROLD, in thorough harmony with his character, worthy of his friends, and honourable to the profession he adorned.

THE DEAD SECRET.

*The Dead Secret.* By Wilkie Collins. 2 vols.

Bradbury and Evans.

WE alluded briefly to this new issue of the *Dead Secret* in our Literary Summary last week; but a more detailed criticism is called for alike by the justly eminent position of the author and the sterling character of the work itself. Mr. Collins is one of those men who make the construction of a story an art, and who give themselves up to the elaboration and perfection of their plot with the same feeling of entire devotion as that which made the sculptor of old finish the back of his statue, though it was to be entirely hidden by the niche in which it stood, with as much minute attention to truth and beauty as he had bestowed on those parts which were to meet the general gaze. Many writers of novels are content if they produce striking effects every here and there, like the 'situations' in a melodrama, which come in at opportune moments when the audience are getting sleepy; but Mr. Collins provides for all the contingencies of his narrative beforehand, and takes no step that does not lead in the direction of the catastrophe. A great deal of this nice regard for the completeness of the whole is no doubt lost on the indolent or unobservant circulating library reader, who scampers through a novel in the course of as many hours as there are volumes; but the author has his reward—firstly, in the sense of satisfaction which is always derived from performing any work with all one's conscience; and, secondly, in the appreciation of those few who can perceive the delicate strokes and subtle tints which make up the living picture. To such observers the back of the statue is *not* hidden, though to others it may be all unknown.

To say that Mr. Collins constructs the best story of any living English writer—that he has more power than all his contemporaries in fascinating the reader's interest by some perplexing mystery, some shadowy terror, with which he lures you on from page to page until the end is reached—is, by this time, almost to utter a truism. But it would be doing him the grossest injustice if the often insisting on the fact were to lead to the inference that that is his only merit. On the contrary, he has all the other qualities of a story-teller; and in none of his works have these been more apparent than in the *Dead Secret*. Clear and life-like conception of character; variety of scene; dialogue of a perfectly natural and spontaneous kind; humour and

pathos; close observation of those minor incidents and subtle elements which fill the outline of a tale with the vitality of truth; vigorous and delicate description, and a style delightfully easy and idiomatic,—all these are to be found in the volumes before us. A beautiful purity of thought and expression spreads over the whole of the story, which, in its tranquil strength, makes us feel, with all the acuteness of a sensation, the loveliness of that morality which is based on the affections instead of outraging them, and which finds its expression in noble, yet quiet, deeds, not in sharp maxims and academic phrases. As in some other of Mr. Collins's writings, the divine principle of forgiveness is—not enforced, in the sense of dry exhortation, but—breathed into the mind of the reader like a living influence. No one is less didactic than Mr. Collins: he provides us with no copy-book texts; does not put on cap and gown to tell us that virtue is a good thing and vice highly improper; refrains, indeed, from expressing any opinions on the subject; but makes us *feel* what is right and what is wrong, as perfectly as the touch discriminates between smooth and harsh. This is the truest province and the highest triumph of all art, which sickens to its death when once it indulges in sermonizing.

As a mere story, the *Dead Secret* is one of the author's best. The mystery is of a nature to excite the keenest curiosity, and is admirably concealed till it is the writer's pleasure to unfold it. The wild, vast, rambling old house on the desolate coast of Cornwall, flanked on the one side by bare sea, and on the other by bare moorland; the long range of deserted and mouldering rooms in which 'the Secret' lies hidden, like guilt within the grave; the terror-stricken flight of the servant, Sarah Leeson, from the house where she has shut up, in the midst of ghostly dust and silence, the record of the tale which she would fain conceal; the weary misery with which, through successive years, she wastes away in the consuming fire of her remorseful conscience and her superstitious dread; the strange yet natural manner in which the chief characters are brought together, so that the plot may be unravelled; the opening of the deserted North Rooms, and the discovery of the Secret;—all these elements of romance produce a tale which Mrs. Radcliffe herself never surpassed for awful fascination, while, in other respects, the superiority of the living writer to the dead enchantress is too obvious to need pointing out. Beautiful is the capricious, womanly character of Rosamond Frankland, full of a pretty waywardness, yet steadfast as Heaven itself in her devotion to her blind husband. Most touching in his affection for his forlorn niece, Sarah Leeson, is the conception of the old German, Buschmann; and here let us pause to remark that the way in which this simple, true-hearted old man relates certain matters in connexion with the history of his niece is singularly affecting, and powerful without any gross show of power—the occasional German idiom lending peculiar intensity to the language. And we do not know of any instance of gentle pathos more moving than the scene in which the weary wanderer, relieved of the tormenting secret, and lying in the embrace of her from whom she has been so long and cruelly separated, tells of her lonely desolation now past, and shows the frail mementos with which she soothed it.

Another characteristic of the story is the quiet ease with which the respective characters are dismissed at the close. They disappear, as they might in real life, into whatever new phase of their existence may be waiting for them beyond the limits of the story; they do not descend through a trap-door, or vanish in blue fire. This may be particularly noted in the last which we hear of the old misanthrope, Andrew Treverton, and his equally misanthropic servant, Shrowl—both purely original sketches.

We have purposely avoided mentioning the nature of 'the Secret' in the course of this notice, because there may be some of our readers who have not yet read Mr. Collins's story; and, for the opposite, or rather correlative, reason, that probably most of our readers have by this time enjoyed the tale, we make no extracts. Mr. Collins speaks with too well-known a voice to need the help of any reviewer. We have merely given expression to the delight we have received with all the earnestness which we feel.

## TWO HISTORIANS.

*The State Policy of Modern Europe, from the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century to the Present Time.* 2 vols. Longman and Co.  
*History of Civilization in England.* By Henry Thomas Buckle. Vol. I.

J. W. Parker.

We do not find that the anonymous author of these volumes (*The State Policy of Modern Europe*) has advanced much beyond the point at which Heeren arrived in his work on the State System of Europe. We are afraid that not a few of his references have been borrowed from the two German volumes constituting what he terms the familiar manual of the Professor. His object, as stated in his own language, is to show how and by whom the great state combinations were formed, and in what degree they affected the minor states, as well as to point out the motives and spirit of the principal wars, alliances, and treaties of peace; in short, to review the international history of Europe during the last three hundred years. This, to a considerable extent, had been done by Heeren, whose manner, however, is not such as to encourage any but the most serious students. The writer of the book before us inherits one conspicuous quality from his literary predecessor—he is carefully and consistently dull. Now, there is no reason why international history should not be entertaining. It is brimful of anecdote; it is interwoven with illustrations of personal character; it ought not to be composed in the style of protocols or despatches in cipher. But heaviness is not the author's only sin; he betrays himself at the very outset into unphilosophical analogies and puerile comparisons, likening the Amphictyonic Council and Achaean League to parish meetings in contrast with the diplomatic assemblies of Westphalia, Utrecht, and Vienna, and seeking at Marathon and Salamis the prototypes of Adolphus and of Drake. There is more of the schoolboy than of the pedagogue in such illustrations. They are obviously artificial, and composed in forgetfulness of Voltaire's rebuke to his admirer. "Madame, you ask me how I can construct such fine phrases; I assure you, I never constructed a phrase in all my life." What is there but sound, signifying nothing, in such an outburst as this? "nor can the student of his-

tory, however averse to vague speculation, help exclaiming to himself, 'How could Old England have toiled on had Charles I. found such avengers as Louis XVI.?' It would not be safe, we think, to commend to historical students, averse to vague generalities, an authority which proclaims that England, during the Thirty Years' War, was reduced to a state almost as hopeless as that of the Porte, and that during the Restoration she was more at the mercy of France than Carthage was at that of Rome after the second Punic war. Yet he is often judicious in his courageous exposition of opinions, and does ample justice to the policy of Louis XIV. Fatally, however, does he revert to his eloquent habits, in such passages as the following:—"Nor can we forbear, before concluding, once more to point to the significance of the part played by the uncrowned and unsworded actors—the state councillors. And, not to speak of the vast herd of unworthy courtiers, all the large number of little-minded diplomatists did was blabbing and cobbling about the structure reared by the hands of the few gifted, whose monuments stand in history as much elevated above all the doings of the rest as are in nature the lofty marks of the action of heat beside the slow sediments of the sluggish agency of water." This, for a writer who imitates Gibbon, is a slight degradation of language. Again, to rely upon Alison—the weakest compiler and most dishonest plagiarist that ever obtained a reputation in Scotland—is equally a degradation of historical authority. As well might Lamartine be quoted to confute Louis Blanc.

The work has no doubt been compiled with uncommon diligence and sincerity, and may be useful as a summary of transactions bearing on three centuries of international history; the authorities, however, are vaguely quoted; the criticism is seldom close or penetrating, and the pervading dullness of the volumes is such as will discourage all but the very determined student.

Mr. Buckle has undertaken a vast work (*History of Civilization in England*), apparently upon a vast plan. His first volume, containing nearly nine hundred pages, is exclusively devoted to a 'general introduction.' Of what magnitude will the 'particular history' be? The list of authors quoted is enormous, but the application of knowledge is frequently somewhat loose. So much, however, was to be expected from the author's prolonged flourish of preliminaries, from his 'statement of the resources for investigating history' and 'proofs of the regularity of human actions,' to his 'outline of the history of the English intellect' and his 'proximate causes of the French revolution.' We travel through all time before we start upon the inquiry, and not through all time only, but also through space and science, and it is impossible not to respect the industry—not to say learning—which Mr. Buckle has brought to his labour. Unhappily, however, writers who task themselves painfully, often painfully task their readers, so that while Free Will, Causation, Arminianism, phenomenal realities, wages, rices, cocoa-nuts, rent, interest, and climate, with every other topic mentioned in an encyclopædia, are pounded into Mr. Buckle's gigantic preface, it is not improbable that a phenomenal reality so fatiguing may frighten any one in the least disposed to levity from the perusal of the forthcoming volumes in which the subject proposed on the title-page may be expected to be really discussed. At all events, if we are actually to have a History of Civilization in England, we do trust, for the sake of simple persons, that it may be such a narrative as will be to a certain depth translucent to those who have not settled convictions as to the moral law of suicide, the humanity necessarily produced by the great alluvial tracts of Asia, the difference between rice and ragi, the beids of the Shaster, or the social influence of the trade-winds. We know how easy it is to put together a Cyclopean body of references to books on all these miscellaneous topics, but while Mr. Buckle aimed at being exhaustive he might have gone farther and consulted Dampier on fish-eating, Moor and Pigafetta on the propagation of the small-pox in Asia, Anderson on cannibalism, Vossius on savage life, Rousseau on the curse entailed on mankind by the discovery of iron, Favre's primitive pictures, the Red Sea Periplus, Sonnerat, Huet, and a hundred other testimonies essential to the elucidations of so excursive a theorist. We do not say that any one of the works we have named was necessary to the compilation of a history of English civilization; we simply mean to show that an enormous list of authorities, apparently complete and overpowering, may be a total deception; we find that Mr. Buckle has not gone to one half of the sources whence he might have derived materials for his large and various essay. Such deficiency is inseparable from a treatise so cumbrous and disjointed.

The General Introduction consists of fourteen chapters, beginning, as we have noticed, with a statement of the resources for investigating history, and including essays on the influence of physical laws over the organisation of society and the character of individuals, on the metaphysical method of discovering mental laws, on the difference between mental and moral laws, on the social power of religion, literature, and government, on the origin of history and the progress of historical literature, on the development of the English and French intellect, on the protective spirit, and on the movements preceding the great Revolution in France. Mr. Buckle writes distinctly and with some rhetorical force, and his acquaintance with literature, however superficial, appears to be widely spread. The effect produced, however, is that of ostentation, as when such a note is introduced as this, on the superstitious traditions of sailors:—

(Note 80.) I much regret that I did not collect proof of this at an earlier period of my reading; but, having omitted the requisite notes, I can only refer, on the superstition of sailors, to Heber's *Journey through India*, vol. i. page 423; Richardson's *Travels in the Sahara*, vol. i. page 11; Burckhardt's *Travels in Arabia*, vol. ii. page 847; Davis's *Chinese*, vol. iii. pp. 16, 17; *Travels of Jbn Batuta in the Fourteenth Century*, page 48; *Journal of Asiatic Soc.*, vol. i. page 9; *Works of Sir Thomas Browne*, vol. i. page 180; Alison's *History of Europe*, vol. iv. page 500; Burnes's *Travels into Bokhara*, vol. iii. page 58; Leigh Hunt's *Autobiography*, 1850, vol. ii. page 255; Cumberland's *Memoirs*, 1807, vol. i. pp. 422-425; Walsh's *Brazil*, vol. i. pp. 90, 97; Richardson's *Arctic Expedition*, vol. i. page 93; *Holroff's Memoirs*, vol. i. page 207, and vol. iii. page 197.

All matters of mention, however slight, are decorated with similar clusters of reference, but a suspicious circumstance is, that good and bad books are quoted together at random, with little attempt at criticism or discrimination.

## A BATCH OF BOOKS.

SOME of the books included under this head deserve, no doubt, more conspicuous notice than our space allows us to bestow on them; but it might be impossible to review them at all, if not summarily. We prefer, therefore, to close our critical accounts from time to time, by dealing at once with a battalion of writers, rather than to neglect them altogether. We give priority to *The Memoirs and Adventures of Felice Orsini*, written by himself, and translated from the original manuscript. By George Carbonel. (Edinburgh: Constable and Co.)—Orsini has thoroughly established in England his reputation as an Italian patriot, a brave soldier, and an eloquent pleader for the rights of his countrymen. His new volume is a deeply interesting record, abounding in details illustrative of recent Italian history, and enriched by a collection of curious official documents—unpublished state papers, revealing the policy of the Roman court. We recommend the book to all our readers. A narrative of a very different complexion is contained in *The Militiaman at Home and Abroad: Being the History of a Militia Regiment from its first Training to its Disembodiment*. By Emeritus. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—A word of prefatory praise must be given to the illustrations from the magic pencil of Leech. The volume is light and varied, with a pleasant mingling of humour and sketchy story. The writer has evidently witnessed the scenes he describes, and the result is a book which will please all military readers, and pass rapidly from hand to hand through the circulating libraries. 'An Englishwoman' publishes *A Month at Kissingen*, with an analytical table of the mineral springs, and accounts of Cologne, the Rhine, Frankfort, &c. (Longman and Co.)—She professes no more than to honestly set down what she has seen and thought; and if her volume is not 'one of the pleasantest and most original tales ever written,' it is agreeable, and overflows with warm-hearted gossip. It will be, as the author hopes, 'pleasant to some, useful to others,' and tourists may rationally put it into their portmanteaus. To a similar purpose Mr. M. C. Turner has written *A Saunter Through Surrey*. (Walker.)—Surrey people and their visitors will make discoveries through Mr. Turner's agency: there is no knowing what a country contains, quite as interesting as Timbuctoo, until some one resembling Mr. Turner in diligence and enthusiasm has explored its old sites and histories. Dr. Pincoffs has issued a book of a more important class, *Experiences by a Civilian in Eastern Military Hospitals*. (Williams and Norgate.)—This must be seriously recommended to the medical authorities of the army, as it states some excellent criticisms on the English, French, and other medical systems, and on the organisation of military medical schools and hospitals. The subject could not have been more sensibly discussed. The very reverse of sensible is a wild, pretentious book, entitled, *The Press, the Pulpit, and the Platform; or, the Future of the French Empire*. (Newby.)—It is fierce, weak, and fantastically exaggerated. The writer believes that nunneries are still dens of physical despotism, with little inquisitorial cells in which the penitents are racked, mangled, flagellated, and sliced to pieces with knives, after the fashion of the Marquesas. A familiar name—that of Leitch Ritchie—appears on the title-page of an elegant little volume in green and gold, *The New Shilling*. (Brown and Co.)—Though not a disappointment, however, the title-page is a deception. The book is not by Mr. Leitch Ritchie, but principally by his daughter, Miss Grace Norman Ritchie, whose tale, *The Little Heroine*, filling three-fourths of the volume, is altogether suppressed on the title-page. It is a charming story for the young, written with sweetness, grace, and cordiality, and has an excellent moral intention. Mr. Ritchie's little tale, also, is in his peculiarly pleasing style. To the same class belongs *The Barefooted Maiden*. By Berthold Auerbach. Illustrated by Edward H. Wehner. (Low and Co.)—We have in this story of a shoeless maiden one of those simple yet exquisite fictions which stand unrivalled in their own especial department of romance, the faculty of producing which seems to belong to some peculiar element of the German mind. It is characterized by the rare charm of freshness, a spontaneity, and a purity which renders the perusal, like inhaling the breezes of spring, redolent of mingled perfumes from gardens, meadows, and groves. It would be stinted praise to say this little volume has excellence; for it possesses the many excellences essential to a truly artistic production. In design it is appropriate throughout, ever natural and truthful. A depth of guileless wisdom speaks in the tender, earnest strain of the story, the reflective tenor of which is relieved by the perpetual play of a sparkling fancy, and warmed by irrepressible utterances of the highest and sweetest intuitions of the soul. Descriptions of Nature in her varied aspects of beauty are graphic as the colours on a camera. Nor is the power of portrait-painting less strikingly displayed—the conception of Amrei, the heroine, not unworthy to rank in originality and beauty—though of a less ethereal subtile kind—with the surpassingly graceful creations of Undine and Ilse. We watch with unwonted interest the development of the inner life of the lonely orphan child Amrei, whose unfolding spirit apprehends readily the teachings of nature—her sole instructor—hopelessly echoing the thousand joyful voices of creation around her. Herr Auerbach shows the facility and power of a master, whether in depicting nature or humanity, both which he studies with a philanthropic feeling and a philosophic sense. We next lay hands upon a goodly volume, called *Wise to Win Souls*, which turns out to be a memoir of the Rev. Jephaniah Job. By Sarah S. Farmer. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—We think Mr. Job would not have confided his diaries to Miss Farmer had he known to what use she would put them. It is really too bad to print such entries as these:—

March 30th.—Tried by discovering that I threw a five-pound note into the fire yesterday with waste paper.

March 31st.—Unwell. Mind at peace. Thought that my little loss of yesterday, and my present indisposition, a gentle chastisement of my heavenly father to try my patience.

Dec. 14th.—Rather anxious about a cheque sent to Childrey, not yet acknowledged.

Dec. 17th.—Prayed against anxiety about cheque.

Half the volume is made up of similar entries. Is it a parody, or was Miss Farmer only too much in earnest? We would point, as to an infinitely higher example of devotional literature, to the calm, pure, excellent *Sermons*

Preached at Trinity Chapel, Brighton, by the late F. W. Robertson, M.A. (Third Series, Smith, Elder, and Co.) With this we may notice a twelfth volume of the *Select Works of Thomas Chalmers*, edited by his son-in-law, the Rev. W. Hanna, LL.D. (Edinburgh: Constable and Co.), *Israel in the Apocalypse*, by the Rev. George Ewing Winslow, M.D. (Partridge and Co.), *Geology and Genesis; or, the Two Things Contrasted*, by 'C.' (Whittaker and Co.), and Part II. of *An Essay on Intuitive Morals; being an Attempt to Popularise Ethical Science* (John Chapman). The last is a masculine and cleverly-reasoned essay. Dr. Schmitz has compiled, as a companion to his admirable *Manual of Ancient History*, an equally admirable *Manual of Ancient Geography, with a Map showing the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks under Xenophon*. (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.) It will at once take its place among scholastic text-books, being clear, concise, pleasantly written, and, as far as possible, complete. We know of no such work on the same subject. We have to chronicle the publication, among second editions, of *Greece under the Romans*, by George Finlay, LL.D. (Edinburgh: William Blackwood), and Vol. VI. of Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal*. (John Murray.)

## THE ILLUSTRATED TENNYSON.

*The Poetical Works of Alfred Tennyson*. With Illustrations. Moxon and Co.

WE have already alluded to the perfect taste displayed in the elegant exterior, the noble type, and the stately pages of Mr. Moxon's recent edition of the Poet Laureate's collected works—an exquisite volume, which the genius of Art and the muse of Poetry unite to beautify. It remains for us to note how in the productions of the several masters employed, the interpretations of the artist have answered the conceptions of the poet. In some instances we find the characteristic touches of their pencils in peculiar harmony with the peculiar attributes of Alfred Tennyson. This is especially the case with the illustrations of Mr. Millais. The pervading mark of his genius is a severe, uncompromising spirit of artistic truth, which, while it gives vigour to his delineations, renders them occasionally deficient in that ideality of grace and beauty which we associate with pure art; and as in the poet whose imaginings he illustrates, so also in the artist, we are sometimes startled by an inexorable adherence to reality in its harshest outlines. This concord of style it is which constitutes Mr. Millais so able an interpreter of Tennyson in his sternest moods, as we find in the "Mariana of the Moated Grange," "the Death of the Old Year," and "St. Agnes' Eve." The tension of expression called for in these pieces, the solemnity, earnestness, pathos, and even desolation impressed upon them, are admirably realized by Mr. Millais, whose capacity for treating subjects of a sombre cast is shown as much by his signal success in these pieces as by his failure in lighter essays, such as "Dora," and the "Miller's Daughter." A notable exception, however, is the "Day Dream," where the fancy of the artist, yielding to the seductions of the scene, depicts vividly the picture of luxurious repose, portraying faithfully every minute detail which can enhance the charm of the piece and render it suggestive of a blissful dream of poetry. We wish that Mr. Millais had carried the same flexibility of fancy into the "Dream of Fair Women," his illustration of its heroine resembling more some nightmare apparition of an Ashantee Traviata than the vision of Cleopatra in queenly grace for which it is intended.

Pre-eminent among the several beautiful conceptions of Mr. Stanfield stands his illustration of the "Lotos Eaters"—the whole scene redolent of balmy languor, suggesting the 'land in which it seemed always afternoon—the charmed sunset lingering low down in the red west.' A hush of piety reigns over his convent sketch in the "St. Agnes' Eve." A pensive charm hangs round Mr. Creswick's tomb of Claribel, while the "Golden Year" by this master shows in telling contrast the versatility of his powers. The piece is irradiated from earth to sky by a flood of mellow light.

Mr. Mulready also exhibits his genius diversely in the sprightly delicate grace of his "Sea Fairies," contrasted with the solemn grandeur of the "Deserted House." Mr. MacIose's representation of the "Morte d'Arthur" is vivid and energetic. Mr. Hunt's first illustration of the "Oriana" is bold, expressive, and true to the accessories of time and circumstance; but in the second—the "Knight Lamenting"—an irresistible comparison conveys to the mind that some ancient monster, in the guise of an un-gainly warrior, is about to clutch his prey. But Mr. Hunt redeems the honour of his pencil by his skilful treatment of "Godiva," whose high resolve seems to speak in the nobility of her bearing, adding to the charm of exquisite feminine beauty in her form that of commanding dignity. Indeed, not a single artist does injustice to his name; but, on the contrary, cannot but receive an accession to his fame through this noble volume.

## The Arts.

## THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

THE Handel Festival, which opened on Monday last with the *Messiah*, is, without question, the event of the season. Let those who doubt whether the English nation is a musical nation only consider that the great Master, to whose memory this last week has been devoted, passed his days and acquired his fame in this country—that even after the lapse of a century he still retains his spell over the English mind—and then surely their doubts must cease. We have heard it said that the suppressed thunder of murmurous applause which rose from the multitudinous lips of a London audience had more power to thrill the heart of the Swedish songster than the more vociferous plaudits of foreign listeners. We can well believe it. There is assuredly in this people an intensity of feeling for music which it is difficult to over-estimate. And the 15,000 persons who flocked from every province to listen to the choir of 2000 voices and the 500 instruments, must go far to prove the truth of our opinion.

We shall not attempt here any description of the strange scene we witnessed in the CRYSTAL PALACE on Monday last; nor shall we attempt any criticism on a work which mankind have long since agreed to admire and have ceased to criticize. Old as the subject was, the performance was wholly new. It was new to listen



**DESPOTISM.**—Despotism had its day in the history of the world. It was necessary to bind together into nations, by force and blind loyalty, the first hordes of men. It was necessary, perhaps, to rid Europe of feudalism, though heavily did the nations pay in civil tyranny, and, what is worse, in spiritual tyranny for unity of government and law. Its recurrence is the natural and just penalty of nations among whom the power of self-control and self-government has been wrecked by demoralisation and indulgence in political chimeras, and the passions of the animal have gotten the victory over the reason of the man. But in an England, such as England, with all her faults, still is, it would be an anachronism, a monster, and a crime. And so every sensible, virtuous, and religious Englishman instinctively feels, if he does not theoretically know. He feels, if he does not know, that in casting off political duty, and renouncing his heritage of freedom, he would be casting off and renouncing, not his own personal pride and independence, but that which to every nation which has become worthy to enjoy it, is the law as well as the gift of God.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

**ITINERANT THEATRICALS.**—They entered the little theatre, and the Cobbler with them; but the last retired modestly to the threepenny row. The young gentlemen were favoured with reserved seats, price one shilling. "Very dear," murmured Vance, as he carefully buttoned the pocket to which he restored a purse woven from links of steel, after the fashion of chain mail. Ah, *Messieurs* and *Confrères*, the dramatic authors, do not flatter yourselves that we are about to give you a complacent triumph over the Grand Melodrame of "The Remorseless Baron and the Bandit's Child." We grant it was horrible rubbish, regarded in an æsthetic point of view, but it was mightily effective in the theatrical. Nobody yawned; you did not even hear a cough, nor the cry of that omnipresent baby, who is always sure to set up a *Vagitus ingens*, or unappeasable wail in the midst of interest of a classical five-act piece, represented for the first time on the metropolitan boards. Here the story rushed on *per fas aut nefas*, and the audience went with it. Certes, some man who understood the stage must have put the incidents together, and then left it to each illiterate histrio to find the words—words, my dear *confrères*, signify so little in an acting play. The movement is the thing. Grand secret! Analyse, practise it, and restore to grateful stars that lost Pleiad, the British Acting Drama.—"What will he do with it?" *By Pistratus Caxton.—Blackwood's Magazine.*

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—After the Queen and members of the Legislature have paid private visits to this museum, it will be opened to the public both in the daytime and the evening, on and after Wednesday the 24th. Besides the various collections of architecture, sculpture, patented inventions, &c., the Sheepshanks' pictures will be exhibited in the new gallery erected expressly to receive them. The admission of the public to the museum lighted up in the evening, is the first experiment of the kind with a public institution, and it is hoped will be acceptable to those who work in the daytime.

**THE POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.**—We understand that the Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the proposal submitted by Mr. John Francis to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for stamping the covers of newspaper agents with an impressed stamp, having a rim attached expressing the name and address of the sender. Authority has also, we learn, been given to the Board of Inland Revenue to make a new stamp denoting a 3d. rate of postage—a stamp that will prove of special service in respect to the large number of newspapers now transmitted to India *via* Marseilles.—*Times.*

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**

**BIRTHS.**

**CARPENTER.**—On the 18th inst., at 25, Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, the wife of F. S. Carpenter, Esq.; a daughter.  
**SPAIN.**—On the 18th inst., at 45, Charlwood-street, Pimlico, the wife of Commander David Spain, R.N.; a son.  
**WALTERS.**—On the 18th inst., at 33, Canonbury-square, the wife of Lindsay Walters; a son.

**MARRIAGES.**

**BUNTING—EVAMY.**—On the 17th inst., at St. John's Church, Upper Holloway, Alexander Hall, second son of the late Thomas Bunting, Esq., of the Camden-road, to Annie Maria, only daughter of William Evamy, Esq., of Hill Martin Villas, Camden-road.  
**FARRER—RICHMOND.**—On the 18th inst., at St. Mary-lane parish church, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Frederick Willis Farrer, of 3, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park third and youngest son of the late Thomas Farrer, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of George Richmond, Esq., of 10, York-street, Portman-square.

**DEATHS.**

**DAMER.**—On the 12th inst., after a short illness, the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer, widow of Captain the Hon. Henry Dawson Damer, R.N., and mother of the Earl of Portarlington.  
**GAGE.**—On the 13th inst., suddenly, of apoplexy, the Viscountess Gage.  
**PALMER.**—On the 16th inst., at Mount Radford, near Exeter, Elizabeth, relict of the late Commissary-General Charles Palmer, in the 61st year of her age.  
**WILKIN.**—On the 16th inst., at Clifton, near Bristol, after a long and painful illness, Harriet, wife of Richard Wilkin, and daughter of the late Richard Goaves, Esq., of Constantinople, in the 35th year of her age.

**FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.**

Tuesday, June 16.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—JAMES ALLURED, Norwich, tailor.  
**BANKRUPTS.**—DANIEL PINKSTONE, late of Birmingham, licensed victualler—LOUIS PHILIPPE Remy FENWICK DE PORQUET, Fenchurch-street, and Fairkytes, Hornchurch, Essex, dealer in agricultural implements—JOSEPH DODSON, jun., Wormley, Hertfordshire, and late of Fenchurch-buildings, Russia-merchant—WILLIAM TYERS, Nottingham, joiner—JOHN CARLESS, Gloucester, innkeeper—WILLIAM SUGDEN, and JOSEPH KEIGHLEY, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers—WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Whitehaven, carrier.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—R. WRIGHT, Glasgow, grain merchant—J. MOWATT, Glasgow, draper—A. GILLESPIE, Glasgow, ironmonger—G. M. SALMON, Falkirk, writer.

Friday, June 19.

**BANKRUPTS.**—CHARLES WORTERS BROUGHTON, Southampton-street, Covent-garden, tailor—WILLIAM RAWLE, Liverpool, broker—THOMAS B. COOPER, York-place, Old Kent-road, builder—WILLIAM EBENEZER PINCOTT, Cardiff, tea dealer—FREDERICK BAXTER, Nottingham, silk throwster—WILLIAM WAYRE, Oxford-street, mantle warehouseman—EDWARD BELTON, Worcester, innkeeper—WALTER LODGE, Huddersfield, cloth manufacturer—EBENEZER PRICE, Plaistow, upholsterer—WILLIAM BOOTH, Upper Whitecross-street, timber merchant—WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, draper and shopkeeper—WILLIAM STOCK, Newton, near Warrington, Lancashire, glass manufacturer—WILLIAM GIFFORD, St. Ives, Huntingdon, saddler and harness maker—HENRY REMINGTON, Fenchurch-street, gas-fitter.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—ANDREW MOWATT, Glasgow, sewed muslin warehouseman—JOHN AFLECK and COMPANY, Glasgow, auctioneers.

**Commercial Affairs.**

London, Friday Evening, June 19, 1857.

ENGLISH and Foreign Stock and Share Markets have a healthier appearance, and although but very little business is transacted better prices may be looked for. The lowering of the rate yesterday to 6 per cent., applicable alike to discounts as to loans on securities, has improved the tone of markets generally. Money is comparatively easy, and it is hoped and expected the drain of silver to the East will not be so extreme for the latter as for the first half of 1857.

Blackburn, 8, 9; Caledonian, 75½, 75½; Chester and Holyhead, 36, 37; Eastern Counties, 11½, 11½; Great Northern, 99, 100; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103, 105; Great Western, 64½, 65; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½, 101½; London and Blackwall, 6, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 112, 113; London and North-Western, 103½, 104; London and South-Western, 100½, 101½; Midland, 63½, 64½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 92, 93; South-Eastern (Dover), 75, 75½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6½, 7; Dutch Rhenish, 2½, 1½ dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 28½, 29½; Great Central of France, 24½, 25½; Great Luxembourg, 6½, 6½; Northern of France, 39, 39½; Paris and Lyons, 59, 59½; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish, 1½, 1½; Sambre and Meuse, 8, 8½.

**CORN MARKET.**

Mark-lane, June 19th, 1857.

THERE has been but little addition to the arrivals of Wheat, Oats, and Barley from abroad this week, and the value of every description of grain is well supported. The trade, however, is entirely without animation, buyers being unwilling to take more than is required for immediate use.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	214	214	212½	212½	212½	212½
3 per Cent. Red.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	93½	93½	93	93	93	93
Consols for Account	93½	93½	93	93	93½	93½
New 3 per Cent. An.	92½	93	92½	92½	93	93
New 2½ per Cents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860	.....	.....	.....	2 7-10	.....	.....
India Stock	.....	.....	.....	223	.....	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000	.....	8 d	.....	.....	3 d	.....
Ditto, under £1000	7 d	8 d	.....	8 d	.....	2 d
Ex. Bills, £1000	2 d	2 d	5 d	5 d	3 d	2 p
Ditto, £500	.....	.....	1 p	5 d	4 d	2 p
Ditto, Small	.....	.....	2 p	3 p	5 d	par

**FOREIGN FUNDS.**

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

Brazilian Bonds	100	Portuguese 4 per Cents.	...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	102½	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents	110½
Chilian 6 per Cents	102½	Russian 4½ per Cents	95
Chilian 3 per Cents	95½	Spanish	20½
Dutch 2½ per Cents	97½	Spanish Committee Cert.	6½
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.	97½	of Coup. not fun.	90½
Equador Bonds	.....	Turkish 6 per Cents	101½
Mexican Account	22½	Turkish New, 4 ditto	35½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents	77½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents	.....
Portuguese 3 per Cents	46½	.....	.....

**DEAFNESS.**—A retired Surgeon, from the Crimea, having been restored to perfect hearing by a native physician in Turkey, after fourteen years of great suffering from noises in the Ears and extreme Deafness, without being able to obtain the least relief from any Aurist in England, is anxious to communicate to others the particulars for the cure of the same. A book sent to any part of the world on receipt of six stamps, or the Author will apply the treatment himself, at his residence, Surgeon SAMUEL COLSTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. At home from 11 till 4 daily.—6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, where thousands of letters may be seen from persons cured.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**

John Smith, of Ashton-road, Openshaw, considers it a duty to make the following statement, although one cure more or less can be of little consequence, or add to their celebrity: For two years he suffered a martyrdom with an ulcerated leg; all medical assistance having failed to relieve, he was induced to obtain these remedies. After the first application, the worst symptoms assumed a milder form, and in a short time the wounds were healed and health restored, without fear of a relapse. Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**  
DON GIOVANNI.

Piccolomini, Spezia, Ortolani, Alboni, Belletti, Beneventano, Corsi, Vialletti, and Giuglini.  
The following arrangements have been settled:—  
DON GIOVANNI, Monday, June 22, Extra Night.  
Tuesday, 23rd, LA SONNAMBULA; First Appearance of Signor Belart.  
Wednesday Morning, 24th, BENEDICT'S CONCERT.  
Thursday, 25th, Extra Night, DON GIOVANNI.  
Saturday, 27th, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.  
Monday Morning, 29th (to commence at 1, and end at 5 o'clock), DON GIOVANNI, Divertissement, and Last Act of LA SONNAMBULA.  
Tuesday, 30th, IL TROVATORE.  
On each occasion a Ballet Divertissement, supported by the principal artistes of the establishment.  
LA TRAVIATA will shortly be repeated.

Prices for the Morning Performance as follows:—Pit and One Pair Boxes, 4l. 4s.; Grand Tier ditto, 5l. 5s.; Second Pair ditto, 3l. 3s.; Half-Circle ditto, 1l. 11s. 6d.; Pit, 8s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, 1l. 1s.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 3s. To be had at the Box-office at the Theatre.

**BENEDICT'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY, June 24.**

Piccolomini, Spezia, Ortolani, Alboni, Giuglini, Charles Braham, Belart, Beneventano, Corsi, Belletti, &c., &c.; Miss Arabella Goddard, Messrs. Lindsay Sloper, Benedict, Bazzini, Piatti, Pezze, and Bottesini will perform.

A selection from Gluck's "Orfeo;" the part of Orfeo by Madame Alboni. The grand finale to "Don Giovanni," with all its scenic effects; and Madlle. Piccolomini in Balfe's popular ballad, "I dream'd that I dwelt in marble halls."

Boxes, to hold four persons, 2, 3, and 4 guineas; Pit Stalls, 1l. 1s.; Pit, 7s.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. To be had at the principal musicsellers and libraries; of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square; and at the Box-office at the Theatre.

**MADLE. PICCOLOMINI will sing for the**

first time in English the favourite ballad by Balfe, "I dream'd that I dwelt in marble halls," at Mr. BENEDICT'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at Her Majesty's Theatre, when also Mozart's grand finale to "Don Giovanni" will be performed with all its scenic effects. The most eminent artists, both vocal and instrumental, have been secured on the occasion.

**ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

Under the management of Mr. ALFRED WIGAN. Monday, and during the week, will be revived, Murphy's Comedy of ALL IN THE WRONG.

Compressed into Three Acts.  
Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Addison, G. Vining, G. Cooke, G. Murray; Mrs. Stirling, Misses Swanborough, Marston, Bromley, Stephens, and Cottrell.

To conclude with DADDY HARDACRE.  
Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, Leslie, and Misses Stephens and Hughes.  
Commence at Half-past Seven.

**MADLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT**

PICTURE OF THE HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now on View at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from 9 to 6, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

**FRENCH EXHIBITION.—THE FOURTH**

ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures by Modern Artists of the FRENCH SCHOOL, is Now Open to the Public at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, PALM MALL, opposite the Opera Colonnade. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, Sixpence each. Open from NINE to SIX Daily.

**TEETH.**—Messrs. GABRIEL supply COM-

plete sets, without Springs, on the principle of capillary attraction, avoiding the necessity of extracting stumps or causing any pain.

**SILICIOUS ENAMELLED AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH,** the best in Europe—guaranteed to answer every purpose of mastication or articulation—from 3s. 6d. per Tooth.

Sets, 4l. 4s.—Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent have been awarded for the production of a perfectly WHITE ENAMEL, for decayed FRONT TEETH, which can only be obtained at Messrs. Gabriel's Establishments,

33, LUDGATE HILL, five doors from the Old Bailey; and at 112, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.  
Consultation and every information gratis.

**TEETH.**—Much has been said and written

about new inventions in artificial teeth, but hitherto no method for fixing them has been found to answer the purpose of preserving and consolidating the loose teeth and roots remaining. Up to this time to have had a tooth or a set of teeth replaced, springs or wires, or a painful operation, has been considered necessary. These inconveniences have been obviated by Mr. Rogers's improved method of fixing artificial teeth. The teeth thus secured resemble the natural tooth so completely that even the practical eye of a dentist cannot detect the imitation.—Invented by Mr. ROGERS, Surgeon-Dentist, from 270, Rue St. Honoré, Paris, author of several works on the dental art. Charges within the reach of the most economical.

18, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET, corner of REGENT-STREET.

**TEETH.**—Treasures of Art.—Dr. Edward

Cook, of Guy's Hospital, and many other medical men of eminence, have recognised the diploma of Mr. ANDRE PIESCOE as a Surgeon-Dentist. His improved incorrodible mineral teeth and flexible gums resemble nature so perfectly that they cannot be detected in any light, while mastication and articulation are fully guaranteed. They can be fixed on the most tender gums without springs or wires of any description, and no painful extraction of roots required. Mr. A. P. may be consulted (gratis) daily at 513, Oxford-street, where he has practised for many years. His charges are more moderate than those generally advertised. Children's teeth attended to and regulated at 10s. per annum, including stopping and soaling.—513, New Oxford-street.

**THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM**  
will be OPEN on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th June, from Ten till Four, and on Thursday and Saturday evenings, 25th and 27th June, from Seven till Ten o'clock. Admission free.  
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

**THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM**  
is SITUATE near to OLD BROMPTON CHURCH.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—This Museum, containing Pictures, Sculpture, Architecture, Building Materials, Ornamental Art, Educational Collections, Patented Inventions, and Products of the Animal Kingdom, will be OPENED to the PUBLIC on Wednesday, the 24th of June, and continue open daily from Ten till Four.

For the instruction and recreation of persons working in the day time, the Museum will be lighted up every Monday and Thursday evening, from Seven to Ten.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, admission free.  
On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, being Students' days, 6d. each person.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

**SOLERA & AMONTILLADO SHERRIES.**  
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A Pint Sample of both Wines for 4s. 6d.  
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And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.  
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**SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER WATER.**—Manufactured by J. SCHWEPPE and Co., the sole lessees, from the Pure Water of the Holy Well, possesses all the celebrated properties of the Nassau Spring. SCHWEPPE'S SODA, MAGNESIA, POTASS WATERS AND LEMONADE are manufactured as usual. Every Bottle is protected by a Label with their signature.

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**MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS in VETERINARY SCIENCE.**

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

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**LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,**

Has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

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RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS, AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

OPINION OF CHARLES COWAN, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Senior Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Reading Dispensary, Translator of "Louis on Phthisis," &c.

"Dr. Cowan is glad to find that the Profession has some reasonable guarantee for a genuine article. The material now sold varies in almost every establishment where it is purchased, and a tendency to prefer a colourless and tasteless Oil, if not counteracted, will ultimately jeopardise the reputation of an unquestionably valuable addition to the Materia Medica. Dr. Cowan wishes Dr. DE JONGH every success in his meritorious undertaking."

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

Bedsteads, from..... 12s. 6d. to £12 0s. each.  
Shower Baths, from..... 7s. 6d. to £5 12s. each.  
Lamps (Moderateur), from..... 6s. 6d. to £6 6s. each.  
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Established 1831.

**TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING** of this Society was held in Edinburgh, on the 6th May, David J. ... in the chair. The Report by the Directors that the number of Policies issued during the year ... 1st March last, was 658, the sums thereby assured 300,440*l.*, and the Annual Premiums thereon, 9589*l.*—which exceed, in every particular, those of the previous

Invested Funds of the Society amount to *£*1,029,604 Annual Revenue to *£*176,411 Existing Assurances to *£*4,882,096 Copies of the Report may now be obtained at the Offices.

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Office, 26, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh. London Office, 26, Poultry, E.C.  
**ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.**  
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6A, James's-street, Westbourne-terrace, W.  
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**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.**

Established 1838.

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Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
W. K. Jameson, Esq.  
John Nolloth, Esq.  
M. Staniland, Esq.  
Daniel Sutton, Esq.  
O. B. Bellingham Woolsey, Esq.

The business of the Company embraces every description connected with Life Assurance. The Premiums are payable, and may be paid quarterly, half-yearly, or other-

wise, it allowed of one-third of the Premiums till death, the Premiums for five years, on policies taken out

at once in most of the Colonies allowed without payment of any extra Premium, and the rates for the East and West Indies are peculiarly favourable to Assurers.

Business is made on Mortgage of Freeholds, Leaseholds, and other Interests, &c.—also to Policy-holders with unexhausted Personal Sureties.

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**WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.**

**CITY AND LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 26, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON.**

Trustees.

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The Right Hon. Lord Monteagle.  
The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.  
The Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge.  
The Hon. Mr. Justice Erle.  
Messrs W. Senior, Esq., late Master in Chancery.  
Messrs Charles Purton Cooper, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S.  
George Capron, Esq.

Examples of the Bonus upon Policies declared to the Society, 31st December, 1854:—

Policy entered	March 18, 1845.	April 24, 1845.	Nov. 7, 1845.
Entry	30	42	51
Premium	<i>£</i> 25 7 6	<i>£</i> 35 16 8	<i>£</i> 49 8 4
Assured	<i>£</i> 1000 0 0	<i>£</i> 1000 0 0	<i>£</i> 1000 0 0
Added	<i>£</i> 157 10 0	<i>£</i> 184 0 0	<i>£</i> 211 10 0

Examples of the last Report, Prospectuses, and every information may be had upon written or personal application to the Office.

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No. 3, PALL-MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W. (Head Office):

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- 202, UNION-STREET, ABERDEEN;
- 8, CHERRY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM;
- 9, PAVILION-BUILDINGS, BRIGHTON;
- 64, HIGH-STREET, LEWES;
- 9, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

Established May, 1844.

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Depositors are effectually protected against the possibility of loss, whilst the large and constantly increasing amount arising from the premiums on Assurances thus yields ample profit to the Company, and provides for the expenses of management.

SAVING ACCOUNTS may be opened with sums of any amount, and increased from time to time, at the convenience of the depositors.

A Receipt, signed by two Directors, is given for each sum deposited.

**RATE AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.** The rate of Interest since the establishment of the Company has never been less than five per cent. per annum; and it is confidently anticipated that the same careful and judicious selection from securities of the description above mentioned, will enable the Board of Management to continue its rate to depositors.

Interest is payable in January and July, on the standing in the name of the depositor on the 1st of June and 31st of December, and for the convenience of those residing at a distance may be received at the Offices, or remitted through Country Bankers.

**PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.**

2, Pall Mall East, London. For opening accounts may be obtained at any of the Offices or Agencies, or they will be forwarded, post free, on application to the Managing Director.

**NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.**

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

**NOTICE.**—That a Bonus has been declared for the past quinquennial period upon all participating policies, making an addition thereto of the aggregate sum of 260,627*l.* The Bonus may be applied either as an addition to the sum assured, or in reduction of the premiums.

This Society has been established 48 years, during which it has paid to the representatives of 6051 deceased members 4,907,376*l.* During the five years since the last declaration of Bonus it has paid 1,048,687*l.* 18s. 1d.—namely, 865,427*l.* 13s. 3d. sums assured, and 183,259*l.* 18s. 10d. bonuses thereon. At the expiration of that term 10,132 policies were in force, insuring 5,592,427*l.* 13s. 1d., while its accumulated capital amounted to 2,195,271*l.* It is one of the very few purely mutual offices, its rates of premium are much below those usually charged, and it offers to its members the full advantage of the system of Life Assurance.

For Reports of the General Meeting, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, apply to the Society's Offices, Surrey-street, Norwich, and 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

39, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

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**CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.**

The Friends of the Society, and the general Public are respectfully advised that any Assurances effected within the present year, will have the advantage of one year in every Annual Bonus.

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A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF *£*6 PER WEEK

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ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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**WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.**

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DIRECTORS.

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The Rev. Thos. Cator, Bryanston-square, and Skelbrook-park, Doncaster.

Charles Hulse, Esq., Hall-grove, Bagshot.  
F. D. Bullock Webster, Esq., Norfolk-terrace, Hyde-park.

Arthur P. Onslow, Esq., Lawbrook-house, Shore, Guildford.  
Thomas Pocock, Esq., Southwark-bridge-road.

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