

Head and Main Gateway, 3rd Floor

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 freedevlopment of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1857.

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Review of the Week.

THE fortune of war in India has not continued to favour the British flag where it had hitherto been most propitious, and yet we cannot say that the general character of the intelligence is more adverse than any we have yet received—perhaps rather the reverse; while the political situation, if we may venture to express any opinion about it, appears certainly to have improved rather than otherwise. There are, no doubt, several lamentable incidents. General Havelock had been compelled to retreat upon Cawnpore. Neither the Bombay army nor the Presidency stands free from some implication in the rebellion, which has certainly changed its character and become less exclusively military. Some of the revolts are of an exceedingly painful character, and discreditable even to the British officers engaged; while the gradual spirit of uneasiness in Lower Bengal is decidedly alarming. The Governor-General's body-guard had been quietly disarmed; and after having repelled the offer of some of the residents in Calcutta as volunteers, the Governor-General had been compelled to promise that he would keep a close watch upon the Mussulmans in the capital, and upon the deposit and sale of arms throughout the city. The state of the capital appeared to require that a larger proportion of European troops should be detained there, however much they might be wanted up the Ganges. The events at Dinapore are deplorable. Four regiments had mutinied; General LLOYD parleyed with them—asked them to give up their percussion-caps—allowed them some hours to determine; let them even march off in a body—and not till then pursued and dispersed them. Subsequently he sent a party to attack them at Arrah, but the expedition was repulsed with considerable loss, and there was a massacre of the British. General LLOYD had been removed, and was replaced by Sir JAMES OUTRAM, in charge of the Cawnpore and Dinapore divisions. Lucknow had not yet been relieved, except by the arrival of the contingent sent by JUNG BAHADOOR, the Nepaulese chief. General Havelock had not been able to reach it. After pursuing NENA SAHIB to Bithoor, finding the place evacuated and destroying the fort, he crossed the Ganges and defeated the Oude rebels every time they encountered him. At last he was compelled to fall back upon Cawnpore, in order to secure the guns which he had taken, and to deposit in

safety the sick who encumbered his ranks. At Arrah and Delhi the British had maintained their positions; and had successfully, though with some loss, chastised the mutineers that came against them. A report that Arrah had fallen is evidently a blunder, probably, it seems, suggested by the occurrence at Arrah. The Native garrison at Delhi had been reinforced by the Neemuch mutineers, but no increase of numbers appears to make the Natives equal to the work of encountering the British; and the description of the manner in which they are routed, of their manifest fear, and of their deficiency in ammunition, justifies the expectation that the British will hold their ground until they are relieved. So much for Bengal, upper and lower.

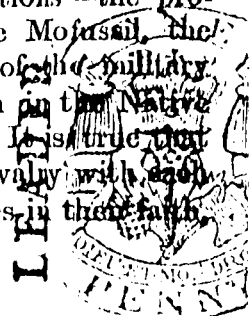
The state of the Bombay Presidency is far from being so satisfactory as we had supposed, although we did have signs of something unpleasant under the surface. The first considerable outbreak occurred at Kolapore, where a Native regiment mutinied. It was soon dispersed with great loss, but not before there were signs of disaffection at Belgaum, Dharwar, Sawunt, Warree, Poonah, and Rutnagherry, and some other points; but the European posts had been strengthened. The agitators appear to have been small in numbers, and in some cases isolated individuals. We do not, therefore, attach very great importance to this movement in Bombay, except in one point of view. The panic which occurred amongst the resident inhabitants in the capital of the Presidency is manifestly unreasonable, and it seems to have subsided with the arrival of strong reinforcements from Mauritius—an opportunity succour which Governor HIGGINSON is emphatically commended for sending with much promptitude on the first demand. These, however, were not enough. The Pottinger had returned with a small sailing vessel, to fetch reinforcements from Mauritius; and three screw steamers of 1000 tons each had been sent from Bombay, the Himalaya from Calcutta, to bring all the troops that Sir GEORGE GREY could spare from the Cape of Good Hope.

Another reported arrival at Calcutta has excited something like amazement here—it is the arrival of Lord ELGIN with that force which ought to have been conveying him to Pekin.

From three points of view the position of the British in India is unpleasant. It is quite evident that the numbers of the separate small armies into which our forces are split up were not sufficient for the labours they had to perform, and it was a serious

question how far some of them would be able to stand their ground until reinforcements should come up, or whether they might not be obliged to give in, with such treacherous mercy as the garrison of Cawnpore experienced. Secondly, the season was doing its deadly work; and again it is a question what power of endurance our limited number of men in India possess. Luckily the seasons do not seem to have been quite so bad as usual, and the expenditure of life has not been so great hitherto as we might have anticipated. Still it is a painful calculation, what would be the proportion between the loss by men through the effects of the climate, and the renewal of their strength by the successive arrivals of the reinforcements.

The third point of view from which we perceive fresh dangers is suggested by the letter from the pen of Colonel SYKES, the active and influential Director of the East India Company and Member for Aberdeen, to the editor of a journal published in that Scotch city. Colonel SYKES will not have it that the East India Company is chargeable with any want of foresight or energy in permitting the outbreak to gain such a head. He gives precedents to show that a touch of the religious chord by rough and imprudent hands has formerly brought about sudden and unexpected revolts; and he insists that, even after this experience, we may, and indeed we must, employ Native troops as auxiliary to our own army in the maintenance of our Indian empire. He holds that we have to a great extent overcome the revolt originating in the imprudent pressure on the religious chord, but he admits that we now have to deal with other enemies. "The public should know," he says, "that the original phases of the military revolt have passed away, and that we have now to contend with a Mahometan conspiracy, ramifying throughout India, and that the Sepoys are merely tools in the hands of our ancient and implacable enemies." If, therefore, we may consider that we already foresee the termination of the Hindoo revolt—that it is a question only of time and expenditure—Colonel SYKES admits that we have a new enemy to encounter in India—the Mussulmans; an influential, military, reckless host, limited to no Presidency, and having representatives in all parts, all classes, all institutions—the protected provinces, the annexed, the Mofussil, the cities, with a large preponderance of the military element among them, and many men in the Native British armies of all Presidencies. It is true that the Mussulmans are eminent in rivalry with the other. Besides the two great parties in the faith,



there is every kind of personal, local, and even ethnological jealousy among them; so that they, too, will be beaten. But it seems Colonel SYKES considers that we have now to deal with a second political mutiny, arising out of the first military mutiny; and we believe he is right.

While, according to this eminent Director of the East India Company, we are at war in the East, with some peril to our Indian empire, through the instigations of what passes by the name of religion, we see the same spirit exercising its baleful sway still in our own dominions, but put down by a policy in Ireland which should have been vigorously observed in India. The Reverend HUGH HANNA has been restrained from another field-day on Sunday last. He had announced that he should preach in the streets, though he did it in an evasive manner to avoid the very prohibition which has come upon him, and he now says that he has only postponed the exercise of his rights for a few Sabbaths; probably, however, the resumption of these public exercises will be indefinitely postponed.

We turn to more agreeable, if less urgent matters, not unconnected with religion and morality, in the conferences which it is the fashion to hold at this season. Lately, we had the British Association and the Mormons; now we have the International Charity Congress at Frankfort, and the Evangelical Alliance at Berlin; and next month the Sociological Conference in Birmingham. The proceedings of the Charity Conference are not reported, nor have we very full reports of the Evangelical sitting which was held sometimes in churches, sometimes in palaces, the King of Prussia lending his countenance to the movement, and giving Royal and Christian welcome to the CULLING EARDLEYS, and the BAPTIST NOELS of England, Germany, Geneva, and America; to say nothing of France. It is remarked that the Archbishop of CANTERBURY sent a letter of sympathy, but was prevented by urgent affairs from going in person. We must not, however, be hard upon the Archbishop; he gave the representatives of the International Alliance a friendly meeting at his own palace, and really we do not know of any Archbishop of Canterbury that has actually done a deed so decidedly catholic.

The grand credit system of Paris has found a remarkable champion in M. JULES MIRE, who has held an extraordinary meeting of one set of his shareholders—for he has various sets—in order to obtain an anticipative bill of indemnity. He has completely got the start of our directors, whether in Eastern Counties or Great Western. He has a supplementary *carte blanche* beforehand in the event of falling dividends, which he announces already. He has not only avowed an actual decline in the value of the Caisse Générale des Chemins de Fer, but has told the shareholders that it will be progressive, and that it belongs to a state of things in which business is undergoing dreadful persecution at the hands of society in general, the press, and the landed interest, with intimation that the Government gave the first hint of alarm. We notice the discourse of M. MIRE in a separate paper, explaining the ins and outs of the affair. It is a magnificent example, which should make the directors of railways, of Royal British Banks or Surrey Gardens Companies, bite their nails with vexation that the clever stroke never occurred to themselves.

The mobiliary interest, as M. MIRE calls it, is decidedly going down. The shares of the Crédit Mobilier continue to fall, notwithstanding the fact that the defection of certain directors has been patched up, and that some astonishing reaction upwards is expected in the quotations. Discount is rising in Paris, and in other continental towns, even as far north as Amsterdam. The commercial difficulty has subsided in New York, but we cannot anticipate any assistance from that side of the Atlantic. Speculative commerce at present is decidedly under a crisis that will put it to severe trial.

Another trial, too, is awaited with considerable interest; it is the trial of Mr. THOMAS DRAMOND EVANS and Captain HENRY THORNE, under an indictment for libelling the Honourable P. W. CADOGAN,

Deputy-Chairman of the Submarine Electric Telegraph Company, with a view to extort money. The trial stands over till the second sitting in October. The gravamen of the libel consists in the statement by Mr. EVANS that Mr. CADOGAN had made him transcribe the order of messages received from the East in London, with the unmistakable hint that this transposition was intended for stock-jobbing purposes; a message which had precedence being one from ROTHSCHILD, of London, to ROTHSCHILD, of Paris.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

VERY important news has been received from India during the present week. The chief events in the various centres of rebellion (with the exception of the later facts brought by telegraph, and printed further on) may be best gathered from the concise summary of the *Bombay Times* :—

“General Havelock's force, on the reoccupation of Cawnpore, had, in eight days, marched one hundred and twenty-six miles, fought four actions with Nena Sahib's army against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, and taken twenty-four guns of light and heavy calibre, and that, too, in the month of July in India. On the morning of the 17th July, the force marched into Cawnpore. The soul-harrowing spectacle which there presented itself to them beggars description. The extent of the frightful catastrophe now became known. A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend Nena Sahib. Eighty-eight officers, 190 men of her Majesty's 84th Foot, 70 ladies, 120 women and children of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, shopkeepers, engineers, pensioners, and their families, to the number of about 400 persons, were the victims of the Satanic deed. The court-yard in front of the assembly-rooms, in which Nena Sahib had had his head-quarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned, was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children, who had been ‘cruelly spared after the capitulation for a worse fate than instant death,’ had been barbarously slaughtered on the previous morning—the former having been stripped naked, beheaded, and thrown into a well; the latter having been hurled down alive upon their butchered mothers, whose blood yet reeked on their mangled bodies. We hear of only four who escaped—a Mrs. Greenway, wife of a merchant, and three Indo-Britons. The diary of a lady is said to have been found at Cawnpore, written up to the day on which she was killed, and containing information of great importance, on which the general is acting. We shall eventually obtain full particulars of the horrible tragedy that has been witnessed there. The small, brave, victorious army of retribution, harassed and worn out by their unprecedented exploits of the previous eight days, rested a day or two at Cawnpore, and then moved on (reduced in their numerical strength, as the result of their last battle, about one in fifteen of their whole force) to meet the enemy again towards Lucknow. After passing by Bhitoor, which they found evacuated, and which they burned to the ground, they met the foe on the 29th July, and the following substance of a despatch from General Havelock to the Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, with which we have been favoured, explains subsequent operations, which ended in the defeat of the enemy on two successive occasions :—

“Camp Bupceer-ul-Gunge, July 30.

“Arrived at Oonao 29th instant. The town protected by a swamp, not fordable on its flank; houses loopholed, and defended by fifteen guns. I attacked and captured it with all the enemy's guns. The enemy were aided by a portion of the Nena's force, commanded by Jupa Sing. Halted four hours, and then pushed on to this town, which is also surrounded by water, and was defended by four guns. The road to its entrance was destroyed, and the gate cannonaded. I assaulted and carried it with its guns. Enemy's loss heavy; my own severe, being eighty-eight killed and wounded. Private Cavanagh, 64th Regiment, would have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, but he was cut to pieces while setting a brilliant example; desired his relations may be pensioned. Madras Fusiliers greatly distinguished themselves, Lieutenant Dangerfield being first over the barricade. Lieutenant Bogle, 78th Highlanders, was severely wounded while leading the way into a loopholed house; recommended to the notice of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief. Colonel Tytler, who was scarcely able to sit his horse, set an example to all of activity and daring. Lieutenant Havelock's horse was shot under him. Lieutenant Seton, Madras Fusiliers, acting A.D.C., severely wounded. An entire field battery of arms captured. Without cavalry, I cannot secure horses or equipments. My volunteer horse improve daily.”

“The latest accounts by letter from General Havelock's camp, dated 30th July, the day after the fight, state that the enemy were about two miles in front.

“The force expected to reach Lucknow on the 31st ultimo, when the little garrison there, under command of Major Banks, which has been so bravely holding out since the death of Sir Henry Lawrence, would be re-

lieved. After relieving Lucknow, it is the intention of General Havelock to press on to Delhi, a distance of about one hundred and seventy miles.

“From Delhi we have received no advices of a satisfactory character. The enemy make an occasional sortie in considerable force, but are invariably driven back, after doing some injury to us, and much more to themselves. Owing to General Reed's illness, the command of the forces has devolved on Brigadier-General A. Wilson, of the Bengal Artillery. A battle was fought on the 18th ult., in which Lieutenant Crozier, of her Majesty's 75th Foot, was killed. The enemy got back into the city, after a very precipitous flight, with all their guns. Reinforcements were beginning to arrive, so that it was expected that our force would soon be in a position to make a general assault, with the certainty of being able to hold the place after taking it: intelligence of the fall of the city is anxiously expected.

“From Agra there is nothing new since the battle related in our last. There are about 6000 persons shut up in the fort there, and well able to hold out, but anxiously looking for relief.

“New mutinies have occurred at Dinapore. The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments B.N.I. mutinied about the 23rd ultimo, and her Majesty's 10th Foot shot down 800 of them. The 12th Irregular Cavalry also mutinied at the same place, murdering their commanding officer, Major Holmes, and his wife. The three Native Infantry Regiments were considered staunch, and had actually but a short time before their mutiny kept the city of Patna from rising. ‘Here are regiments,’ says the *Poona Observer*, ‘breaking out at the eleventh hour, when the tide was turning in our favour, and when European troops were passing continually up the river, thereby rendering the destruction of the mutineers certain—as if they had waited for some mysterious order just like the Bareilly troops. Altogether, the more we ponder over it, the more mysterious the whole matter appears to us.’ These fresh mutinies have caused much excitement at Benares, as the mutineers are making their way and plundering towards that city.

“All was quiet in Calcutta, although considerable apprehension was felt in connexion with the approaching Mohurram. The Governor-General has formed a corps of cavalry, to be called the ‘Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry,’ with the view of giving employment to the many Englishmen and others in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, whose peaceable avocations have been interrupted by the disturbed state of the country; and who, although in no way connected with the Government, are willing and eager to give an active support to its authority at the present time, by sharing service in the field with the troops of the Queen and of the East India Company.

“The mutiny, however, is no longer confined to the Bengal army. The infection has reached our own presidency (Bombay), our own troops. In consequence of the most scrupulous withholding of intelligence on the part of Government, the community is kept in a constant state of painful suspense, and of liability to alarm and panic. There is no good reason for this scrupulous secrecy, as the Queen and Company's troops, the civilians and the Europeans unconnected with Government, and the loyal portion of the native community, are really strong enough to put down an attempt at insurrection. It would, therefore, tend greatly to the peace and quiet of the timid, if Government would allow the press to receive and publish the intelligence from different parts of the presidency. We know that mutiny has broken out in the 27th Bombay Native Infantry, stationed at Kolapore. The only particulars that have reached us regarding it are, that a portion of the regiment mutinied on the Buckree Eed, the 1st instant (August). When the officers were assembled in the billiard-room after mess, a Jemadar rushed in, and gave them warning that the men were coming to fire on them. They immediately repaired to the place of rendezvous previously appointed; but three young officers, ignorant of the place or bewildered in the darkness, went astray, and were taken and murdered by the mutineers. The mother of the Jemadar, an old woman, went to the house of Major Rolland, the commanding officer of the regiment, at the same time that the Jemadar went to the mess-room, to warn the ladies of their danger and afford them an opportunity of making their escape. No sooner had the ladies effected their escape, than the house was surrounded by the mutineers. Disappointed of their prey, they revenged themselves on the faithful old woman; her fidelity cost her her life. A number of the rebels were seized; the rest made their way to other parts of the country. They have since returned, and there has been obstinate fighting there; but we have not learnt the result. Belgaum, Dharwar, Rutnagherry, Sattara, and other places, were thus thrown into great excitement. Our reports from these places are, however, so conflicting, that we do not feel justified in attempting any statement regarding them. The Collector of Sattara, Mr. Rose, a man in every respect equal to the occasion, has thought it advisable to send the ex-Ranecs and the adopted son of the late deposed Rajah to Bombay, and they are now in confinement on Butcher's Island, a depot of the Indian navy. A plot was discovered at Poona, concerted between the Moulavies of Poona and Belgaum, for the massacre of the Europeans and Christians of those stations. Letters were intercepted at the Poona post-office, which

ned full details of the conspiracy, and which the authorities, timely advised, to shun the evil. The Moulavie of Poona, with several voices from that station, are now prisoners on board honourable Company's frigate Acbar, awaiting their trial at the next criminal sessions, for high treason. s have also been made at Belgaum and Ahmednagar of parties implicated in this Mussulman conspiracy. Matters had proceeded so far in Poona, that attempts had been made and materials provided for setting up the arsenal. The community of that station suffered great anxiety for many days. The authorities have disarmed the natives of the Cantonment, but left those of the city, the most to be suspected, in possession of their arms. From the principal stations, the women and children are being sent to and Bombay, under military escort.

Our own city (Bombay) is perfectly quiet, and our minds are free from any serious apprehensions of evil. There was considerable alarm, occasioned by reports of the first character, at the time of the Buckree Eed; those who experienced it have been fully reassured. The community have the most entire confidence in the vigilance, and firmness of the Right Honourable Governor, who is the commandant of the garrison who has left nothing undone in the measures he has adopted to prevent an outbreak, or to crush instant it should be attempted. His lordship is alive to his serious responsibilities at the present time, and is most indefatigable in his exertions, thus an example to all under his authority. Heads of articles receive orders from him before they are their beds in the morning, and they are not unwillingly called upon by him to report on the execution of their duties after they have gone to bed at night."

Other details are given in the *Bombay Telegraph* and says:—

The history of the world affords no parallel to the massacres which during the last few months isolated the land. Neither age, sex, nor condition has been spared. Children have been compelled to see the quivering flesh of their murdered parents, after they were literally torn asunder by the laughing who surrounded them. Men in many instances have been mutilated, and, before being absolutely killed, had to gaze upon the last dishonour of their wives and daughters previous to being put to death.

Before evacuating Cawnpore, Nena Sahib blew up his magazine. He then retired upon Bhitoor, to which he was followed by a portion of our troops. On arriving at the place, however, they found that the bird had fled. They fired the place, razing it to its foundations, and carried away at the same time fifteen guns. Nena Sahib, it is said, had an intention of going to Lucknow, when he got as far as the river his cavalry and infantry deserted him. Rumour has it that he then decided himself and family; but the general belief is that he is still alive, and the sum of 5000 rupees has been offered for his capture. Nena Sahib is the adopted son of the late Peishwa Bajee Rao, who from the time of his deposition till his death lived at Bhitoor, in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, upon the pension allowed by the British Government. On the death of the late Peishwa, Nena strove hard, but without success, to obtain from the Indian Government a continuance of the pension allowed to Bajee Rao. Failing in this, he despatched an agent to agitate his claims in England, and transmitted, it is said, to Calcutta, a memorial of such a mission, a single piece of Compendium of the value of five lakhs of rupees. The memorial to England was as unsuccessful as the attempt to influence the local Government.

The Punjab remains tranquil. The remnant of the mutineers have met with condign punishment. Brigadier-General Nicholson crossed her Majesty's 52nd Infantry in boats to the island in the Ravee, on which they were posted, captured their gun, and entered and drove the whole body of them into the water. A quantity of plunder was recovered."

The following despatches from General Havelock have been published by the Indian Government:—

From Brigadier-General Havelock, Camp Kullerpore, dated 14th July.

"We have taken every gun from the rebels at Futteh-pore in number; this has enabled me to equip myself with nine excellent guns, instead of six, and with the facility of also bringing into action eight six-pounders."

From Brigadier-General Havelock, Camp Pandoo, Nuddy, dated 15th July.

"My troops were twice engaged this morning, and captured four more guns with trifling loss. A strong advanced guard, under Colonel Tytler, drove the enemy out of entrenched positions in front of the village of Osung, after a resistance of two hours and a half, during which our intrepid cavalry, in considerable force, made frequent attacks against my baggage, which compelled me to move every available detachment and gun against them. When we attacked their entrenchment at the bridge over the stream; the resistance here was short but hot, and the two guns taken were of large calibre. Madras Fusiliers particularly distinguished themselves."

From General Neill, Allahabad, dated July 16.

"I started 227 of the 84th Regiment, partly in bul-

lock vans; they are to march twenty-five miles a night, to reach in five days. I start this afternoon by dak, and shall overtake the 84th and move up with them; I will go on before them if I can. I shall lose no time. The mutineers are out of caps, and converted all the detonators into matchlocks. A Kossid from Lucknow declares the mutineers there are in want of shot, firing stones from the guns."

"It is reported from Lucknow (on the 10th July) that the attacks of the rebels are less frequent, and more feeble than heretofore."

"From Brigadier-General Havelock, dated Cawnpore Cantonment, 17th July.

"By the blessing of God, I recaptured this place yesterday, and totally defeated Nena Sahib in person, taking more than six guns, four of siege calibre. The enemy were strongly posted behind a succession of villages, and obstinately disputed for one hundred and forty minutes every inch of the ground, but I was enabled by a flank movement to my right to turn his left, and this gave us the victory. Nena Sahib had barbarously murdered all the captive women and children before the engagement. He has retired to Bhitoor, and blew up this morning on his retreat the Cawnpore magazine; he is said to be strongly fortified. I have not been yet able to get in the return of killed and wounded, but estimate my loss at about 70, chiefly from the fire of grape."

"From General Havelock, Nawabgunge, July 20, 1857, to the Commander-in-Chief.

"Nena Sahib's followers appear to be deserting him. He has fled from Bhitoor, which was occupied yesterday without resistance. Thirteen guns were found in the place. His palace is in flames. General Neill has joined me with a strong reinforcement of British soldiers."

"Lucknow quite safe for the present."

"From Brigadier-General Havelock, dated Camp, Cawnpore, 21st July, to the Commander-in-Chief.

"I am free to cross the Ganges; Nena Sahib's force at Bhitoor is entirely dispersed. We have brought from the place sixteen guns and a number of animals, set fire to his palace, and blown up his powder magazine. A portion of my troops and five guns are already in position at the head of the road to Lucknow. The whole army is full of hope that we shall soon be united on the left bank."

A writer from the camp between Raneepore and Tewareepore, says, under date July 15th:—

"I was obliged to leave off writing yesterday afternoon. We have had two encounters with the enemy to-day, driving them on each occasion from the position they had taken up, and capturing their guns; for all details respecting these affairs I refer you to the despatches from the General. By the way, you may hear General Havelock abused for not having advanced from Allahabad sooner than he did. I heard a lot of absurd reports on the subject while I was in Benares, some of which probably reached Calcutta. Now, I know, from the best authority, that the General advanced the moment he could procure carriage for his division, a most difficult matter at the present time, and I consider that no man could have done better than he has done since we left Allahabad. We had to disarm about 150 Irregular Cavalry yesterday evening; they had misbehaved shamefully during the action of the 12th, hanging back when ordered to charge by their officers, and bolting when charged by the enemy's cavalry. We are all delighted to think they have been disarmed, as it was disgusting to have a lot of fellows acting with us upon whom we could not depend. As yet the volunteers are weak in point of numbers, mustering only some twenty-eight men, most of them officers belonging to regiments that have been disbanded. We are to be increased immediately, though, by about forty men, from the ranks of the Europeans, fellows who can ride."

The writer adds that he would not have missed all this for any money, and that he considers himself very lucky.

An officer writes thus from Allahabad on the 26th of July:—

"Havelock's force left Allahabad on the evening of the 7th, the rain pouring down in torrents; and, after it ceased raining, the heat of the sun became so intense that several of the force were smitten down by sunstroke. Of the 78th, three died from this cause, viz., Quartermaster Sergeant Tulloch and Privates Gibbs and Menzies, of the Grenadiers. When the brigade were about fifty or sixty miles from this, they found the enemy drawn up in great numbers, and occupying a strong position to oppose the further progress of our little force. Before the action commenced, General Havelock addressed the 78th thus:—'Highlanders! when we were going to Mohamreh, I promised you a field-day. I could not give it you then, as the Persians ran away; but, Highlanders, we will have it to-day, and let them see what you are made of.' At it then they went, and our men did show them what they were made of, for, after several hours' hard fighting, the rebels fled, and our fellows charged and captured eleven guns at the point of the bayonet, together with some ammunition and treasure. After this affair, the brigade recommenced their march, and, coming across the scoundrels a second time, gave them battle, dispersed them, and captured four more guns. When within six miles of Cawnpore, they came across the enemy a third time, drawn up for

battle, and again fought them, but this was the hardest fight of any they had hitherto engaged in. The mutineers, however, fled, after a fierce encounter, leaving us in possession of the field, and fourteen guns; we cut the rebels up fearfully, and might have done still greater execution, if we had had any cavalry that could be relied upon. After the action was over, General Havelock disarmed and dismounted the native cavalry, and made coolies of them, for refusing to charge when ordered. It is likely they will be hung. General Havelock gave our men great praise for their bravery that day."

The following is taken from a letter dated Cawnpore, the 18th of July, from the pen of an officer of the 1st Madras Fusiliers:—

"As I told you in my last letter (11th), and as we had expected all along, we found the rebels in position at Futteh-pore, with twelve guns. On Sunday, the 12th inst., we arrived within two miles of their position, at about seven o'clock; I was sent out with a party of our men (1st Madras Fusiliers) to reconnoitre, but when we had advanced about half a mile from the camp they commenced firing on us with their heavy guns, and their cavalry came towards us. We fired on them, but, as our party consisted of only about sixty men, we retreated leisurely towards the camp. As soon as we got there the whole force was under arms. This was about seven o'clock A.M. We now advanced regularly against them, and in about three hours we drove them from their position, took twelve guns, and drove them from Futteh-pore pell-mell. If we had only had some cavalry we could have cut them nearly all up. We halted the other side of Futteh-pore that day, and also the next morning. On Tuesday, we marched sixteen miles to Kullianpore, but did not meet with the enemy. On Wednesday, we marched about five miles, and found the rebels in a strong position, with six guns. We soon silenced their guns, and advanced against them, and, after about two hours' sharp firing, we thoroughly routed them, and they retreated to a bridge about three miles off, where they had another very strong position, with six guns. Our Enfields did splendid work, and we soon silenced their battery. I was in front with the skirmishing party all day. We rushed up to the battery and took their bridge and guns, when they all fled before us like so many sheep: they really are arrant cowards. Thus ended our day's work. Poor Major Renaud, who commanded our detachment, was wounded early in the morning in the leg; he is now better, but I fear his leg will be obliged to be amputated; he is a very gallant officer. I was with him at the time, but he would not allow me to remain, but said, 'Go on with your men.'

"On Thursday, we marched against the enemy, about 6000 strong, who were in position about five miles from Cawnpore, and this was the hardest day's work we ever had. They had six or eight guns, in two separate batteries. We advanced straight against them, and they poured grape and round shot into us, like so many hailstones, yet our loss was not very great. We lay down, and then advanced against the first battery, which was taken in fine style. I went off with a small party (about forty men) to the right flank, where the cavalry were threatening us, and some of their infantry had a strong position. We kept them at a distance with our rifles, and once, when some of the cavalry (about five hundred) came down upon us, we formed square, and they did not dare to come near us. This elicited great applause from the general and everybody. My party then joined the main column, and we now advanced against the other battery. When we came within range, down poured the round shot and grape. We were ordered to lie down, but the scoundrels had got their distance so well that several were wounded. Six men of her Majesty's 64th Regiment were killed, and poor Captain Currie, of the 84th, severely wounded by a round shot. We had several men wounded. I had a bullet on my topie (felt hat), which providentially glanced off, and Captain Raikes had a portion of his sword-hilt carried away. Well, fancy! when they saw us down again they thought we were afraid to advance, so they sounded the advance, and then the double. The General (Havelock) now gave his order, 'Rise up; advance!' The whole line gave a cheer—such a cheer! it must have made the villains tremble from head to foot, and advanced in line against their battery, under a heavy cross fire, which they kept up very well, but did not do us much damage, as they fired so high. They evacuated their battery, and fled in every direction. We fired into them till they were out of range, and then rushed up the hill, and found, to our joy, Cawnpore about half a mile in front."

"We bivouacked on the rising ground for the night. You should have heard the cheer we gave as our gallant commander, General Havelock, rode down the lines; it was indeed a fine sight. He on every occasion praises our men, and is going to make a special report of us to the Commander-in-Chief. Only fancy our horror on hearing that the same night we gave them such a beating at Futteh-pore they killed, or rather massacred, all the ladies whom they hitherto had spared in Cawnpore (except five or six who were concealed by their native servants)! Miss Wheeler, the daughter of Sir H. Wheeler, they say, killed five of these fiends with a revolver before they could get near her. What an heroic spirit she must have had! The sight of the place where these poor ladies were murdered is indeed awful. Long

tresses of hair—dresses covered with blood—here and there a workbox or bonnet!

"All the bodies are in a well. I hope we shall be able to bury them, and pay the last honour to their remains. The few that are still living are all more or less ill, and dreadfully weak. You may imagine their delight on seeing us. They were all along in a dreadful state of mind, as they were afraid that their servants might be tempted to betray them; but, for once, these natives did not. Ought they not to be rewarded? To our great regret we heard yesterday that Sir H. Lawrence died about a week ago. We go on to-morrow to Lucknow, which is about fifty miles from Cawnpore. We cross the river Ganges to Oonao, after first taking an entrenched position which the enemy occupy at Bhitoor, about three miles up this bank of the Ganges. This is the Nena's own village; he is entrenched with twenty-four guns, of which we shall make short work to-morrow, and then go on direct to Lucknow, which we hope to reach in three days. The barracks which were occupied by Sir H. Wheeler are regularly riddled with shot, so you may imagine how well he held out. Brigadier-General Neill is coming to us with another column of 1000 men from Allahabad; he had already left, or will leave immediately; we are all very sorry he is not with us."

Another letter dated Cawnpore says:—

"The heading of this will show you that we were the victors in yesterday's fight; the enemy numbered about 7000, with about 1000 cavalry. Their guns were three 24-pounders, two 12-pounders, and two 9-pounders, besides some horse artillery, which they took off, as we had no cavalry to pursue them. We marched twelve miles in the morning, and encamped nine miles from Cawnpore. At two P.M. the fighting part of the force again advanced, leaving the baggage with a guard at the camp. We heard that the enemy had thrown up an entrenchment across the road, so, instead of advancing straight upon their guns, we obliques to the right, when about three-quarters of a mile from them, for the purpose of taking them in flank, a manoeuvre that saved us some hundreds of lives. Soon after we left the road they found us out, and did a good deal of execution with shot and shell before we returned their fire, as we had determined not to commence till within eight hundred yards. It was rather unpleasant, progressing slowly, as we did, through very heavy marsh and ploughed land; but when we got within range, which we did in about a quarter of an hour, we soon silenced their heavy guns, viz., the two 24-pounders and two 12-pounders, which had worried us so much in the entrenchment across the road, and, the whole line advancing, we soon drove every man away from them. As we got into their battery they commenced firing upon us with two 9-pounders, concealed in a village in front, and I took up my three guns to silence them with the 84th, while the other guns and regiments wheeled off to the right, and peppered the retreating infantry. We then all came back to the main road, as both men and cattle were tired, having marched about twenty-three miles since morning, and over some very bad ground. This ended the first part of the business; we had carried the enemy's position and taken six of their best guns, but they still had one 24-pounder about one mile and a half nearer to Cawnpore, and the horse artillery. The 24-pounder was taken by the 78th Highlanders and 64th, our leading guns advancing to help them, and although the 64th were a good deal cut up with the grape, as the rebels fought to the last in this action, and their firing was undoubtedly excellent (though it rarely is so), the enemy were ultimately driven right away into Cawnpore and through it; a few parting shots being administered to the cavalry, who, during the whole time, had been harassing us on our flanks and towards the rear, though always repulsed. This was the battle of Cawnpore. I did not get touched, but the killed and wounded are about one in fifteen of our whole force."

"We had two fights on the 15th, one in the morning and one in the evening, capturing three light guns in the morning, and two heavy guns in the evening."

The *Lahore Chronicle* of July 15th supplies the subjoined account of the mutiny at Bareilly:—

"All three arms, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, joined in the insurrection. Against such numbers the small band of Europeans could do nothing, and it would have been folly to have attempted approaching the insurgents, they therefore turned their horses' heads towards Ninees Tal, seventy-four miles distant, and after a long, hot, and tedious march of twenty-four hours, with one hour's rest, they arrived safely without having met any opposition on the road. Enormities have been committed at Bareilly amongst the European inhabitants rivalling, if not excelling, in atrocity the dark deeds of Meerut and Delhi. The 'arch fiend' amongst the insurgents was the Artillery Subadar, who constituted himself Brigadier-General of the force, raised the Green Flag, and directed the plunder and destruction of cantonments, which by nightfall had been fully accomplished by his villainous band; for all that remained there of Bareilly was a heap of smouldering ashes. The city of Bareilly, unless destroyed, will stand as a lasting reproach upon our name. It was here the greatest cruelties were committed, men, women, and children, every European and Christian that could be found, were massacred with great barbarity. One Khan, Bahadur

Khan, a 'pensioner,' set himself up as Shah of Rohilkund, and he, who but a few hours before might be seen courting the smiles of every civilian, issued an edict for the destruction of every European, which was too readily carried out by the ruthless fanatics about him; his first victims being two judges, two doctors, and two deputy magistrates, the very men amongst whom this brute was constantly associating. He offered rewards also for the heads of all those who had escaped! The doom that now hangs over Delhi should fall upon Bareilly: such a sink of iniquity deserves to be levelled to the ground; it has long been the abode of the worst scoundrels in India, and its recent atrocities will add to its infamy, marking it, if allowed to exist, a very hell upon earth."

Some particulars of the rising at Gwalior are contained in a letter from Agra, dated June 19th:—

"The rumour of mutiny at Gwalior has proved but too true. Several officers and men have been killed, but such as could escape from Morar towards the Rajah's cantonment were saved, and have come into Agra. There is an *on dit* that the Rajah has been murdered for siding with us, and Beja Baie raised to the musnud. The mischief began on the parade ground. Some officers were here shot at, and others escaped, but this did not satisfy the mutineers; they made towards the bungalow of the Brigadier, called him out vociferously, and sent in shots after him on his non-appearance. He was miraculously saved, however, for, as he attempted to escape out of his closet, a Sepoy is said to have laid hold of his hands; and to have quietly cut out of the compound in the dark towards the ravines. Here is one instance of the fidelity of some of the Sepoys, and goes much in defence of the Lieutenant-Governor's proclamation; for it is not wise to destroy the grateful with the ungrateful. The insurgents, however, on not finding Brigadier Ramsay, ransacked the whole of his property, and then set fire to his bungalow. And this is not the only instance of a Sepoy's fidelity. There was another officer who was roused by his guard at ten P.M., and out of the nine that were in his compound, one is said quietly to have gone up to him and said, 'Khamin, bhago, sub bigurgaya.' This Sepoy had just moved off when the rest came up in a body, saying, 'Houses are on fire; shall we load?' The officer observed that it was folly to load muskets to put out a fire. On this they retired, and the officer into his bungalow, whence, through a window of his closet, he descried the whole of the guard quietly loading. He roused his servant at once, and escaped behind his house. Two shots were fired at him, but did not tell. He then made toward the bed of the river, and escaped among the ravines, four shots again whizzing over his head and that of his khansamah. Happily, none told. Consternation became general at this time, and the Christian portion of the place, man, woman, and child, were flying in all directions towards the Rajah's. Another rumour has reached us that the Maharajah is not killed. He was bent upon going down upon the insurgents, but the Baie would not allow him, saying that he was sure to be killed, and, as he has no legitimate issue, the estate would be confiscated, and he and his wife, her daughter, ruined. She advised him, therefore, to send the minister Dhunker Rae, who is said to have been killed. The mutineers are gone towards Jhansie—some say towards Oojein. We have no official report, but are glad they have not visited us."

From Benares, the subjoined intelligence is published in the *Calcutta Englishman*:—

"A plot was discovered at Benares, and three of the worst characters in the town, and a banker with eight lakhs of rupees, apprehended. Letters of a highly treasonable nature were discovered; they purported to be from 'a certain great one,' and called on the inhabitants to rise and destroy Messrs. Tucker, Gubbins, Lind, and all Europeans. The plan was, that these three were to raise the disaffected characters, and having made away with those I named by treachery or night attack, were to 'polish off' all the rest of us. The banker was mentioned by name as the person from whom they were to get funds, and in his house some two hundred swords, guns, &c., were found. Gubbins is trying to get some further information out of these prisoners, but I fear they will not 'peach.' The banker actually offered the Darogah a Government promissory note for Rs. 10,000, if he would allow him to escape. The Darogah played him a pretty trick: he told the banker he could not trust him, and that he must sign the note, which he did, and was then taken away, note and all, to Gubbins. I fancy all four will ornament the gallows in a day or two."

We read in the *Daily News*:—

"A letter which has been received by Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, who are treasurers for the fund collected there for the north-west sufferers, is accompanied by a donation of fifty-six rupees, subscribed by a small detachment, consisting of two native officers, fifteen non-commissioned officers, and one hundred men of the 21st Madras Infantry, stationed at Coimbatore, under the command of a European officer. Setting aside the amount of the subscription (which is extremely handsome considering the means of the subscribers, made, too, at a time when the men are receiving compensation from government on account of the excessive dearness of grain and provisions of all kinds), the very

fact of this offering having been spontaneously made by this small detachment at an out-of-the-way and remote station, speaks volumes for the generous, charitable, and benevolent spirit actuating the subscribers. It proves that there exists in the Madras army a feeling which revolts at the actions and unheard-of atrocities committed by the Bengal mutineers."

A very interesting account of the interior of Delhi in May and June, by a native, has been published in the *Lahore Chronicle*. We here read:—

"I reached Delhi on the 21st May, 1857, and stayed there till the 23rd June. On my arrival there, I saw five Infantry Regiments and the Sowars of the 3rd Cavalry, who were stationed at Mohtab-bagh and Salimgurh. The Sepoys were so much afraid of the English forces that they looked quite pale. The cavalry mutineers had a little spirit, and were wishing to go to Meerut for a fight; but the footmen did not agree with them, saying, 'We are hardly sufficient to guard Delhi; how can we go to Meerut?' I will give you a small description of the oppression committed by Sepoys in Delhi."

"They plundered every rich house and shop in the city. They took every horse they found in the stables of the citizens. They killed a number of poor shopkeepers for asking the proper prices for their things; they abuse the respectable men of Delhi in their presence. The guard of Jumna-bridge 'looted' the passengers crossing it. On the 11th of May, the magazine was blown up, which did great damage to the adjacent houses, and killed about five hundred passengers walking in different streets. The bullets fell in the houses of people to such a degree, that some children picked up two pounds and some four pounds of them from the yards of their houses; afterwards, the mutineers, together with the low people of the city, entered the magazine compound, and began to plunder weapons, accoutrements, gun-caps, &c."

"The 'loot' continued for three days; each Sepoy took three or four muskets, and as many swords and bayonets as he could. The callasies filled their houses with fine blacksmiths' tools, weapons, and gun-caps, which they sell by degrees at the rate of two seers per rupee. The copper sheets were sold at three seers per rupee. In these successful days, the highest price of a musket was eight annas; however, the people feared to buy it: a fine English sword was dear for four annas, and one anna was too much for a good bayonet."

"Pouches and belts were so common that the owners could not get anything for this booty of theirs. The gunpowder which was kept at Mujnoos Tila, more than half of it was plundered by Goojurs and countrymen, and the rest was brought to the city. Since the day of my arrival till the day of my departure, I never found the bazaar opened, except a few poor shops. The shopkeepers and the citizens are extremely sorry for losing their safety, and curse the mutineers from morning to evening. Poor people and workmen starve, and widows cry in their huts. Respectable English servants have confined themselves to their houses."

"The princes are made officers to the royal army—thousands of pities for the poor luxurious princes. They are sometimes compelled to go out of the door of the city, in the heat of the sun: their hearts palpitate from the firing of muskets and guns. Unfortunately they do not know how to command an army; their forces laugh at their imperfections, and abuse them for their bad arrangements. The King sends sweetmeats for the forces in the field, and the guard at the door of the city plunder it like the property of an enemy. The bravery of the royal troops deserves every praise; they are very clever indeed; when they wish to leave the field of battle they tie a piece of rag on their leg, and pretend to have been wounded, and come into the city lame and groaning, accompanied by their friends."

"On the night of the 30th June, at the Hindun bridge, the mutineers were quite out of senses; a good many of them threw their muskets and swords in the wells, and scattering on the road, ran towards villages and jungles, as they thought themselves to have been pursued by English soldiers. Had the English forces taken them, they could have taken Delhi the same night, because the Sepoys did not return to the city till next morning, and many of them disappeared for ever; they were plundered and beaten by Goojurs, and did not bring a farthing back with them."

"The old King is very seldom obeyed; but the princes never are. The soldiers never mind their regimental bugle; disobey their officers, and neglect their duty; they are never mustered, and never dressed in uniform. The noblemen and Begums, together with the princes, regret for the loss of their joyful days. They consider the arrival of mutineers at Delhi a sudden misfortune for them. The princes cannot understand the Sepoys without an interpreter. The shells have destroyed lots of houses in the city; and in the fort the marble of the King's private hall is broken to pieces. His Majesty is very much alarmed when a shell is burst in the castle, and the princes show his Majesty the pieces of it."

The Governor-General and Council of India have stated, in a long despatch to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, their reasons for curtailing the liberty of the press. They remark:—

"The interest which matter published in English newspapers excites even in foreign native courts is, per-

not so fully known in England as it is in India. connexion with the Burmese Court is not of long standing, and the King of Ava would seem to be as far from the way of the press as any potentate with whom we have any relations at all. Yet, not many months ago, a gentleman in our interest at Ava complained that he had been compromised by an article that had been published in a Calcutta newspaper; and it then appeared that the Burmese Majesty had the Calcutta papers regularly examined, and matter of interest therein carefully explained to him.

To show that the necessity of controlling the English as well as the native press is not merely imaginary, I need only state that the treasonable proclamation of the King and mutineers of Delhi, cunningly drafted, so as to inflame the Mahomedan population as far as possible against the British Government, and given with the assurance that the multiplication and publication of that document would be an act equal in its merit to drawing the sword against us, was published in a respectable English newspaper of this country without comment. For doing the very same thing, comments having the outward form of loyalty, the sheets of three native Mahomedan papers in Calcutta have been committed to the Supreme Court to take trial for seditious libel."

Meetings in aid of the Indian fund have been held at Liverpool, York, Hull, Leicester, Weymouth, Ipswich, Southampton, Bristol, Shrewsbury, Exeter, and Torquay. At the Liverpool meeting the Rev. Dr. McNeile said that "a friend had received intelligence from Calcutta to the effect that Colvin, the banker's wife, and Lady Canning, working just as Miss Nightingale did in the Crimea—administering with their own hands to the necessities of the ladies and gentlemen as they were brought in from the river.

A special general meeting of the subscribers to the Indian City of London was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday, when a previous resolution was so reconstructed as to permit of relief being granted to the relatives of those sufferers who have died in this country. The Lord Mayor announced that up to that time, the amount received by the committee was 35,836l. 16s. 8d. The business of the meeting having been concluded, a vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Mayor, who, in acknowledging the compliment, again dwelt upon the necessity of immediate action. He had had communications from all parts of India showing the great necessity that exists for the labours of the committee. There were many ladies up in the hills, and his own sister informed him that their treasury was nearly empty, and that the natives were unwilling to bring them to Calcutta, in consequence of their not knowing whether the mutineers or the English troops would be successful.

Mr. Hay, the American missionary in India, who had just returned from Allahabad, and recently arrived in London, has been staying for a short time in London, where he has had an interview with Sir Charles Trevelyan. He has given several particulars of the mutiny in its earlier stages. These have been published in the daily papers, where we read:—

Mr. Hay speaks in the highest terms of Major Braithwaite and Colonel Neil, with both of whom he was personally acquainted. Major Braithwaite rose from the ranks, commanded the Sikhs at Allahabad, and exercised a great influence over them. It was to him that the mutineers were indebted for preventing the rebels from capturing the fort. Had they done so, scarcely anything would have driven them out of it, for it is constructed on a European model. Nothing would induce the Sepoys who besieged it to come near, so much they dread its guns. On the 13th of June, Colonel Campbell cannonaded Daraghung, a suburb of Allahabad. The mutineers behaved here with distinguished gallantry. The British of the mutineers was taken prisoner. He was a young man magnificently dressed, and was said to be a few of the Moulavies, who headed the mutiny inside the walls. Major Braithwaite, surrounded by a few Sikhs, ordered the chief to be brought before him to be interrogated. After being questioned, he was ordered to be taken to a place of confinement. His arms were then fastened behind him. Before he left the presence of the major, he caught by a great effort at a sword that was within his reach, and made a cut at one of the rebels. Braithwaite and all the Sikhs fell upon him, and the major wrested the sword from the prisoner's hand; but enraged Sikhs, while the chief was prostrate, placed their heels on his head, and literally crushed out his brains, and the body was thrown outside the gates."

Mr. Hay feels confident that Delhi will not be taken before November or December. Of the rebels exacted of the assassins who murdered Sir John Lawrence and the other officers near Dinapore, he relates a horrible story. The soldiers of the same regiments were made the executioners of the murders; and it was boasted at the time that one of the assassins was hung by his own father, in order to show the loyalty of the regiments. We hope this is incorrect. Such an outrage on nature would only

do harm to our cause. Mr. Hay states that, on his passage to England, he met a French officer, a Captain La Fous, who had been in the Punjab war, and who knew Nana Sahib intimately, and saw him at Cawnpore, after the seizure of Delhi, when the hypocritical miscreant affected to deplore the outbreak, which he said he could hardly believe, though there is no doubt that he was privy to it before it commenced.

"Mr. Hay thinks the issuing of the greased cartridges to have been a great mistake. The intelligent leaders of the mutineers well understood that the greased cartridges were withdrawn, and that the Government explanations were satisfactory; but the illiterate natives never were convinced that the outrage on their religion was discontinued. It was also an error to sentence the eighty high-caste men at Meerut to five years' imprisonment for refusing to use the cartridges. They were all native gentlemen belonging to a cavalry regiment. The Sepoys would have greased the cartridges themselves, and used sheep's fat, a material which scarcely a Mahomedan or Hindoo would have scrupled to use. The colour of the paper of the cartridges being different from that which had hitherto been used, and the paper being greasy, excited suspicion and alarm. Mr. Hay says that the British Government should have declared itself a Christian Government. It should not have persecuted the natives in order to make them Christians, but it should have set its face against caste as much as against widow-burning. The Government relied upon keeping alive the ignorant prejudice of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and preserving its authority by balancing race against race and religion against religion, and the mutiny shows that its scheme has signally failed. The missionary schools were twice as crowded as the Government schools. In the former, the Bible and catechism were taught, and the schools commenced and ended with prayer. In the latter, until very recently, the Bible was excluded. The Koran and the Shaster were in the Government schools; but no professor was ever allowed, even if requested, to explain anything with reference to the Bible, not even as an historical book. Nearly all the native professors and graduates of the Government universities and schools are Atheists. Their education caused them to disbelieve Paganism, and they were not encouraged to believe in Christianity. Many of them are implicated in the present revolt."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Some very important and rather ominous despatches have reached the Government. The first, which is addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, runs thus:—

"Lord Elgin reached Calcutta on the 8th August, in her Majesty's ship Shannon, accompanied by her Majesty's ship Pearl. These vessels had 300 extra marines [380, according to another account] and 300 soldiers on board."

"After the mutiny at Dinapore, a small force, consisting of 160 men of her Majesty's 10th Regiment and about the same number of the 37th, was despatched to relieve some eight Europeans besieged by the mutineers at Arrah [Arrah]. The expedition was not successful, and our loss very heavy."

"General Lloyd has been removed from his command, and General Outram invested with the command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions."

"The 63rd N.I. Regiment was disarmed at Berampore on 1st August. The 11th Irregular Cavalry and the Governor-General's body guard have also been disarmed."

"The Himalaya left Calcutta on the 10th of August for the Mauritius [to bring troops]."

"This intelligence is received from Acting Consul General Green, at Alexandria, under date 11th September, 1857, 10 P.M."

(Signed) "M. STORFORD, Rear-Admiral.
"Consul CRAIG."

The second despatch, also addressed to Lord Clarendon, states:—

"Alexandria, Sept. 12."

"General Havelock had advanced twenty-five miles from Cawnpore towards Lucknow, but after defeating the mutineers [in] three engagements, with loss of twenty-one guns, he was obliged to retrace his steps to Cawnpore, for the purpose of leaving his sick, considerably increased from cholera, and was waiting for reinforcements."

"At Agra, the Krok [Kotah?] contingent and other rebels had been entirely dispersed. [Another despatch mentions a severe action with the rebels at Azimgur, but without stating the result.]"

"A detachment of her Majesty's 10th and 37th Regiments, 300 strong, had made a night attack upon the men of the 8th and 40th N.I., who had mutinied at Dinapore, but was repulsed with the loss of 200 killed."

"The irregular corps at Segowlie had mutinied and killed their officers."

* Another account includes the 56th Regiment in this disaster, and makes the total number of the detachment 350 men. It agrees, however, with respect to the number killed."

"A plot to murder the Europeans at Jessore and Benares had been discovered."

"At Midnapore, the Shekawutti battalion was wavering, but had not been disarmed yet."

"Martial law had been proclaimed in Behar."

"Great uneasiness was felt in Calcutta of an outbreak during the approaching Mohurram, and the body-guard had been disarmed, but allowed to retain their horses."

"Lord Elgin arrived on the 8th August with 400 Marines and a company of her Majesty's 59th Regiment, and another steamer had brought some of the troops of the Transit."

"The Bentinck met two steamers coming up the river with troops. The Himalaya left on the 11th, for troops from the Mauritius."

"The report of General Havelock's retreat comes by the Suez telegraph. The Calcutta Englishman of the 8th of August does not mention it."

(Signed) "F. JOHNSON."

"Trieste, Thursday, 5.55 A.M."

(Signed) "RAVEN."

Private despatches published in the newspapers say:—

"The 14th Bengal Infantry resisted the orders to disarm at Jhelum, and was cut to pieces by a detachment of Europeans."

"A report is mentioned to the effect that General Reed is dead, and that the ravages caused by cholera have compelled the British force to retire from Delhi to Agra. (This report comes from Ceylon alone, and seems unauthenticated.)"

"The 17th and 27th Madras Native Infantry were advancing up the grand trunk road, and those besieged at Arrah were relieved by troops from Hageepore. The steam-ships Lancefield and Pearl have arrived at Calcutta with English troops."

"The Sikh Sirdars have proved faithful, offering their services; and Gholab Singh has been appointed to a military command. The Upper Punjab safe."

"The Calcutta markets are dull, and Government securities have had a downward tendency."

The following details respecting the massacre and expedition to Arrah are taken from the *Homeward Mail* from India:—

"Since our summary and the other portions of our newspaper were in type, intelligence of the gravest and most painful character has reached us. This intelligence is of a nature to modify to a very considerable extent the opinions we have expressed as to the general character of the news received by the present mail. As we believe it to be authentic, we should be wanting in our duty as journalists if we refrained from making it public, though we appreciate the anxiety it will occasion to many of our readers, and deeply regret that we are at present unable to satisfy their impatience by a more detailed account. It appears that the mutineers from Dinapore, after quitting that station, advanced against Arrah, a large civil station twenty-five miles west of Dinapore, the residents at which place were unfortunately sanguine of their ability to resist an attack for a time, and are said to have applied for a detachment of European troops, in place of adopting the more prudent course of a retreat. The result was that the whole of the Europeans at the station, to the number of about fifty, were massacred. This disastrous event was succeeded by another. Two steamers had been despatched with troops for the relief of Arrah: one of them grounded, and we have no further information respecting it; from the other a body of two hundred European troops were landed, and fell into an ambush, where nine officers and upwards of a hundred men are said to have been cut off. The importance of these events, considering the command they give the mutineers of the line of communication between Calcutta and Benares, cannot but be obvious to every one. This intelligence will perhaps serve to explain to our readers the report which has appeared in a leading journal regarding the fall of Agra, the similarity of the names having probably led to the mistake."

"Arrah, a town in the British district of Shahabad, Presidency of Bengal, is on the route from Dinapore to Ghazepore, twenty-five miles west of the former, seventy-five east of the latter."

Of General Havelock's retrograde movement, and of some other features of the general situation, we read as follows, in a letter from Mirzapore, dated August 3rd, and published in the *Leeds Mercury*:—

"He (Havelock) had only about 1500 men with him, many of whom must have been killed or otherwise disabled. Nana Sahib crossed the Ganges in the rear of Havelock, who is by this movement placed between two fires. Most serious fears are entertained for his safety, for all the north-west depends upon the success of Havelock's expedition. We have later news from Delhi than is possessed in Calcutta. The real fact is, our forces are besieged there, instead of besieging that place. Our forces (British) are believed to have been reduced to 2200, and as it was intended that Havelock should march to reinforce that army after relieving Lucknow, great fears are entertained for its safety. It is surrounded by thousands of the enemy. Of the Punjab we can hear nothing, as the communication is in the hands of the rebels. You will probably get intelligence by the Bombay side. We are throwing up entrenchments here, but

have only one hundred English troops. Entrenchments are also being thrown up at Allahabad, outside the fort, and also at Benares. We have only about five hundred men at Allahabad, and four hundred at Benares, so if Havelock fails at Lucknow, we shall have the Nera and the Oude rebels, numbering some 30,000, marching simultaneously on all these places. It is said the Dinapore mutineers are marching on this place, and have been joined by about 7000 men belonging to the Rajah of Dumeron, near Buxar; we are preparing for them."

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CASUALTIES DURING THE MUTINIES.

(From the *Homeward Mail from India*, of Sept. 16.)

We have compiled with considerable care and pains the following alphabetical list of those who have perished up to the present time during the disastrous revolt in India. It will be read with sad interest:—

Alexander, Lieut. Robert Waller, 3rd Bengal N.I.; Alexander, Lieut. Augustus Hay, 68th Bengal N.I.; Alphonso, Mrs.; Andrews, Captain Francis, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Angelo, Lieut. A. M., 54th Bengal N.I.; Avery, Mr. and Mrs. Edward, Indore; Archer, Henry, Allahabad.

Bagshaw, Lieut. Frederick John Salmon, 36th Bengal N.I.; Bailey, Captain Frederick Procter, 7th Bengal N.I.; Barbor, Lieut. George Douglas, 20th Bengal N.I.; Barwell, Lieut. Edward William, 13th Bengal N.I.; Barwell, Ensign Wm. Blunt, 18th Bengal N.I.; Batty, Lieut. Quintin, 56th Bengal N.I.; Bax, Lieut. Gilbert Ironside, 48th Bengal N.I.; Beauvais, Mrs.; Birch, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Frederick William, 41st Bengal N.I.; Birch, Captain Thomas Charles, 31st Bengal N.I.; Bishop, Captain William Louis Mosheim, 46th Bengal N.I.; Blake, Captain Muirson Trower, 54th Bengal N.I.; Block, Adam Henry George, Bengal Civil Service; Bone, Mr. and Mrs.; Bowling, Surgeon Henry Hawkins; Bright, Lieut. Arthur, 22nd Bengal N.I.; Brind, Colonel Frederick, C.B., Bengal Artillery; Brodie, Lieut. Francis Walker, 21st Bengal N.I.; Brook, Mr.; Buch, Dr. Carl, Bareilly; Burlton, Lieut. Philip Hawtrey Comyn, 67th Bengal N.I.; Burlton, Captain Francis Moir Hastings, 52nd Bengal N.I.; Burgess, Captain Francis Jacques, 74th Bengal N.I.; Burrows, Captain Cosly, 54th Bengal N.I.; Butler, Lieut. Charles John, 54th Bengal N.I.; Butler, Mr. and Mrs. and son.

Carleton, J., Agra; Carr, S., at Cawnpore; Case, Lieut.-Colonel William, H.M.'s 32nd Foot; Chalwin, Vet. Surgeon Edmund George, 2nd Bengal N.I.; Cheek, Ensign A.M.H., 6th Bengal N.I.; Chester, Colonel Charles, 23rd Bengal N.I.; Christian, George Jackson, Bengal C.S.; Codd, Ensign P. S., 6th Bengal N.I.; Corpland, Rev. George William; Crawley, Mrs.; Crozier, Lieut. William, H.M.'s 75th Regiment; Cuppage, Burke Robert, Bengal C.S.

Dawson, Vet.-Surgeon Charles John, 3rd Bengal L.C.; Deedes, Mr., Agra; Delamain, Captain John Weston, 56th Bengal N.I.; Dempster, Lieut. Charles, Bengal Artillery; Depping, Assist.-Surgeon Anthony; Douglas, Captain Charles Robert George, 32nd Bengal N.I.; D'Oyly, Captain Edward Armstrong Currie, Bengal Artillery; Dyson, Ensign John Charles, 18th Bengal N.I.

Eckford, —, regiment uncertain; Edwards, Lieut. Ernest Andrew, 54th Bengal N.I.; Eld, Major Lionel Percy Denham, 9th Bengal N.I.; Ellis, Lieut. Charles John Eaton, H.M.'s 6th Carabineers.

Fagan, Lieut. James, 23rd Bengal N.I.; Fayrer Assist.-Surgeon Joseph; Fell, J., Sirsa; Ferris, Captain James Henry, Bengal Inv.; Finniss, Lieut.-Colonel John, 11th Bengal N.I.; Fisher, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Samuel; Fraser, Captain Edward, Bengal Engineers; Fraser, Simon, Bengal C.S.; Fulow, Mr., Allahabad.

Galloway, Arthur, Bengal C.S.; Gambier, Ensign Charles Henry Fitzroy, 38th Bengal N.I.; Gibbings, Captain Arthur, 38th Bengal N.I.; Goldney, Lieut.-Colonel Philip, 22nd Bengal N.I.; Gordon, Captain Charles, 75th Bengal N.I.; Gordon, Captain Francis David, 10th Madras N.I.; Gowan, Captain George Thomas, 27th Bengal N.I.; Gowan, Lieut. James, 18th Bengal N.I.; Graham, Superintendent Surgeon James; Graham, Assist.-Surgeon John Colin; Grant, Lieut. Albourne Patrick, 71st Bengal N.I.; Greensill, Captain Thomas Malins, H.M.'s 24th Foot; Guise, Captain Henry John, 28th Bengal N.I.

Halliday, Captain William Leonard, 56th Bengal N.I.; Handscomb, Brigadier Isaac Henley, 72nd Bengal N.I.; Handscomb, Assist.-Surgeon George; Harris, Brevet-Major Alfred, 1st Bengal Lt. Cav.; Harrison, Lieut. Alfred, H.M.'s 75th Regt.; Hawes, Lieut. George Harry, 6th Bengal N.I.; Hawkins, Captain Alexander William, Bengal Artillery; Hay, Dr. John Macdowell; Hayes, Captain Fletcher Fulton Compton, 62nd Bengal N.I.; Hayter, Ensign Julian Yorke, 25th Bengal N.I.; Henderson, Lieut. David Henry, 20th Bengal N.I.; Hillersdon, Charles George, Bengal Civil Service; Hilliard, Captain Thomas Holyoake, 23rd Bengal N.I.; Holland, Lieut. Thomas Williams, 38th Bengal N.I.; Holmes, Major James Garner, 59th Bengal N.I.; Horn, C., Agra; Horn, P., Agra; Hubbard, F. C., Agra; Humphreys, Lieutenant Mervyn Archdall, 20th Bengal N.I.; Hunt, Lieut. Charles John, 4th Bengal Lt. Cav.; Hunter, Rev. F., wife and child, Sealkote; Hunter, Lieut. Montgomery, 18th N.I.; Hutchinson, Lieut. Percy George, 17th Bengal N.I.

Innes, Lieut. James John McLeod, Bengal Engineers. Jack, Brigadier Alexander, 42nd Bengal N.I.; Jackson, Lieut. Stuart Hare, 2nd Bengal European Regiment; Jacob, Major, late of Sindia's Service; James, Dr., and Mrs. E. M., Augur; Jennings, Rev. Midgley John; Jennings, Miss Annie; Jarvis, Captain Felix Vincent Richard, 66th Bengal N.I.; Jones, E. S., Mirzapore; Jourdan, Mons., Agra.

Kemp, Mr. Mirzapore; Kirk, Surgeon Kinloch Winlaw; Kirk, Assist.-Surgeon John, M.D.; Kirke, Captain Henry, 12th N.I.; Knox, Captain Edward William John, H.M.'s 75th Regiment.

Langdale, Mrs., Jhansi; Law, Lieut. William George, 10th Bengal N.I.; Lawrence, Major-General Sir Henry, K.C.B.,

Bengal Artillery; Leslie, Lieut. Sir Robert Norman, Bart., 19th Bengal N.I.; Lindsay, Lieut., Cawnpore; Lindsay, Major William, 10th Bengal N.I.; Lyell, Dr. Robert, Patna.

Macbeth, Mr. and Mrs., and five children; Macdonald, Captain Donald, 20th Bengal N.I.; McMahon, Ross, Indore; Macnabb, Lieut. John Campbell Erskine, 3rd Bengal Lt. Cav.; Mard, Lieut. Patrick, Jaunpore; Mills, Major Arthur Samuel, 22nd Bengal N.I.; Moore, Charles William, Bengal Civil Service; Moore, Surgeon, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Munro, Ensign, 6th Bengal N.I.; Murray, Mr.

Napier, Ensign William Henry, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Newberry, Cornet Richard Nicholas, 1st Bombay Lancers; Norris, Mr. and Mrs.

Oakley, Surgeon Richard Henry; O'Connor, Robert, Agra; O'Dowda, Lieut. Robert Charles, 72nd Bengal N.I. Parker, Captain Sir George, Bart., 74th Bengal N.I.; Pattle, Lieut. William, 20th Bengal N.I.; Payne, Mr.; Pearson, Major Henry Edward, 18th Bengal N.I.; Penney, Lieut.-Colonel John, 1st Bombay Lancers; Perkins, Lieut. Henry George, Bengal Artillery; Phillips, Veterinary-Surgeon John, 3rd Bengal Lt. Cav.; Platt, Lieut.-Colonel John, 23rd Bengal N.I.; Plunkett, Captain John, 6th Bengal N.I.; Powis, Lieut. John, 61st Bengal N.I.; Pringle, Ensign, 6th Bengal N.I.; Procter, Lieut. Archibald, 39th Bengal N.I.; Prole, Lieut. William George, 53rd Bengal N.I.; Prout, Major Walter Robert, 56th Bengal N.I. Quin, Lieut., 2nd Bengal Lt. Cav.

Raikes, George Davy, Bengal C.S.; Raleigh, Cornet W. F. K., 7th Bengal Lt. Cav.; Redman, Lieut. Frederick, 1st Bengal N.I.; Renaud, Major Sydney George Charles, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Reverley, Lieut. Matthew Hugh, 74th Bengal N.I.; Reynolds, Captain John Hewetson, 53rd Bengal N.I.; Richardson, Captain Taylor Campbell, 18th Bengal N.I.; Richardson, Lieut. James Angelo, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Ricketts, Mordaunt, Bengal Civil Service; Ripley, Lieut.-Colonel John Peter, 54th Bengal N.I.; Rivers, Lieut. Charles Robert, H.M.'s 75th Foot; Robertson, David, Bengal C. S.; Ross, Lieut. Sutherland, 9th Bengal N.I.; Russell, Captain Claud William, 54th Bengal N.I.; Ryves, Major Wm. Henry, 61st N.I.

Scott, Ensign, 6th Bengal N.I.; Sharpler, Mr., Bhurtpore; Shirreff, Major Francis, 65th Bengal N.I.; Sibbald, Brigadier Hugh, C.B., 41st Bengal N.I.; Skene, Captain Alexander, 68th Bengal N.I.; Skene, Mrs.; Smalley, Mrs., Jhansi; Smith, Lieut. Henry Sidney, 1st Bengal N.I.; Smith, Ensign, 6th Bengal N.I.; Smith, Ensign, 6th Bengal N.I.; Smith, Lieut. John, 44th Bengal N.I.; Smith, Captain Rowland Mainwaring, 54th Bengal N.I.; Smith, Lieut. James Digby, 74th Bengal N.I.; Smith, R., Agra; Snell, Lieut. George, 64th Bengal N.I.; Spencer, Major Robert, 26th Bengal N.I.; Spens, Ensign Henry George Wadham, 31st Bengal N.I.; Spottiswoode, Captain Hugh, 1st Bombay Lancers; Spring, Captain Francis, H.M.'s 24th Regiment; Stewart, Lieut. William, Bengal Artillery; Stewart, Lieut. Robert, 6th Bengal N.I.; Stewart, Lieut. Henry Ross, 18th Bengal N.I.; Stephens, Ensign, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Stroan, S. G., Uncovenanted Civil Service; Supple, Ensign John Collis, 1st Bengal N.I.

Taylor, Captain John Henry George, 28th Bengal N.I.; Thripland, Mr. and Mrs., Jaunpore; Townsend, Lieut., Jhansi; Tregear, Vincent, Uncovenanted Civil Service; Tucker, Ensign Richard Green, 68th Bengal N.I.; Tucker, Robert Tudor, Bengal Civil Service; Turnbull, Lieutenant Frederick Henry, Bengal Artillery; Twyford, Lieutenant Dehany Charles Edward, 2nd Bombay E.R.

Vans Hathorn, Captain Hugh, 18th Bengal N.I.; Vibart, Lieutenant Edward Daniel Hamilton, 54th Bengal N.I.

Waterfield, Lieutenant William, 54th Bengal N.I.; Way, Ensign C. G., 6th Bengal N.I.; Wedderburn, John, Bengal Civil Service; Wheatley, Lieutenant Charles Edward, 54th Bengal N.I.; Wheeler, Major-General Sir Hugh Massey, C.B., 48th Bengal N.I.; Whish, Lieutenant Edward Simpson, 10th Bengal N.I.; Wiggins, Lieutenant-Colonel E., 52nd N.I., Cawnpore; Wiggins, Mrs., Cawnpore; Wilkinson, Mr., Bareilly; Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen, 56th Bengal N.I.; Willoughby, Lieutenant George Dobson, Bengal Artillery; Wyatt, George (Uncovenanted), C.S., Bareilly.

Yorke, Lieutenant James, 3rd Bengal N.I.; Yule, Colonel Robert Abercromby, H.M.'s 9th Lancers.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAVELOCK.

(From the *Illustrated London News*.)

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY HAVELOCK was born at Bishopwearmouth, near Sunderland, in 1795. His father, who was descended from a family which had long resided at Grimsby, having accumulated an independence in commerce and ship-building at Sunderland, purchased Ingress Park, near Dartford, in the county of Kent. He was married to a daughter of the family of Ettrick, which had been seated for many generations at High Barnes. Henry Havelock was educated at the Charterhouse, where he had as his contemporaries Lord Faunmure, Dr. Thirlwall, the Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Waddington, the Dean of Durham, the late Archdeacon Hare, G. Grote, the historian of Greece; Sir W. Macnaughten, the unfortunate envoy to Cabul; Sir W. Norris, late Recorder of Penang; Sir Charles Eastlake, and Mr. Yates, the actor. In 1813, in consequence of the decline of his father's fortunes, Ingress Park was sold to Government, and Havelock was entered of the Middle Temple, and attended the lectures of Chitty, the eminent special pleader, where his most intimate associate was the late Sir Thomas Talfourd, the author of *Ion*. His elder brother William had distinguished himself in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo; and Henry, yielding to the military propensities of his family, endeavoured through his interest to obtain a commission. A month after the battle of Waterloo, he was appointed

Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade (95th), where his military training was assisted by Captain, afterwards Sir H. Smith, the victor of Aliwal. Havelock served for eight years in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and, having at length exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, embarked for India in 1823.

In 1824, the first Burmese war broke out, and Havelock was appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, and was present at the actions at Napadee, Patanagah, and Peghan. On the termination of the war he was associated with Captain Lumsden and Dr. Knox on a mission to the Court of Ava, and had an audience of the 'Golden Foot,' when the treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1827, he published the 'History of the Ava Campaigns,' remarkable for the freedom of its comments on the transactions of the war. In that year he was appointed Adjutant of the Military Depot formed at Chinsurah by Lord Combermere, and soon after married the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serampore. The Chinsurah establishment was soon after broken up, and Havelock returned to his regiment. He subsequently visited Calcutta, and, having passed in the languages of the College, was appointed Adjutant to his corps by Lord W. Bentinck. The corps was then under the command of Colonel, afterwards Sir R. Sale. In 1838, Havelock was promoted to a company, after having served twenty-three years as a subaltern. An army was now collected for the invasion of Afghanistan, and Havelock accompanied it on the staff of Sir Willoughby Cotton. He went through the first Afghan campaign, was present at the storming of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, and then returned to India with Sir Willoughby Cotton. Having obtained leave to visit the Presidency, he prepared a 'Memoir of the Afghan Campaign,' which was soon after printed in London. He returned to the Punjab in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of General Elphinstone, as Persian Interpreter.

The Eastern Ghilzies having risen and blockaded Cabul, Havelock was sent to join Sir R. Sale, then marching back to India, and was present at the forcing of Khoord Cabul pass, at the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jelalabad. In conjunction with his friends, Major Macgregor and Captain Broadfoot, he had the chief direction under Sale of the memorable defence of that place, of which he wrote all the despatches, which were afterwards so highly commended by Sir G. Murray. In the final attack on Mahomed Akbar, in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, Havelock commanded the right column, and defeated him before the other columns could come up. For this he was promoted to a Brevet Majority, and was made Companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian interpreter to General Pollock, and was present at the action of Mamoo Keil, and the second engagement at Tezeen. He then proceeded with Sir John McCaskill's force into the Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff. The next year he was promoted to a regimental majority, and nominated Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. (afterwards Viscount) Gough.

At the close of 1843, he accompanied the army to Gwalior, and was engaged in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1844, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel by brevet. In 1845, he proceeded with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sohraon. At Moodkee, he had two horses shot under him; at Sohraon, a third horse was smitten down by a cannon-shot which passed through his saddle-cloth. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign, he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops at Bombay. The second Sikh war now broke out, and his elder brother, Colonel W. Havelock, was killed at Rannuggur. His own regiment, the 53rd, having been ordered into the field, he quitted his staff employment at Bombay, in order to join it, and had proceeded as far as Indore, when his further progress was countermanded, and he returned to his post. Twenty-five years of incessant and laborious service now began to tell on his constitution, and his medical advisers, in 1849, sent him to Europe for two years for the restoration of his health. He returned to Bombay in 1851, and was soon after made Brevet Colonel, and appointed, through the kindness of Lord Hardinge, by whose side he had fought in the three battles of the Sutlej, Quartermaster-General, and then Adjutant-General of Queen's troops in India. On the despatch of the expedition to Persia, he was appointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah, the glory of which action was, however, reserved for the naval force. On the conclusion of the peace, he returned to Bombay, and embarked in the *Erin* for Calcutta, in which vessel he was wrecked, in April last, off the coast of Ceylon. Five days after, he obtained a passage in the *Fire Queen*, and, on reaching Calcutta, was immediately sent up to Allahabad as Brigadier-General, to command the movable column, with which he has now, in three decisive actions, defeated the Maharatta fiend, Nana Sahib. It is singular that in all these engagements in Burmah, in Afghanistan, at Gwalior, in the Sutlej campaigns, and in Persia, though generally exposed to the hottest fire, he has never been wounded.

THE ORIENT.

TUNIS.

The French Government has received despatches from Admiral Parseval Deschênes, dated Tunis, 10th inst., announcing that the Bey had made the following important concessions:—The establishment of criminal tribunals and of commercial tribunals: complete liberty of commerce; liberty of industry; right to possess property; respect of persons and property; equality in presence of the law; equality of taxation; a limited period of service, and liberty of religious worship.

CHINA.

Pekin, and the southern provinces of the Empire, are stated to be in a most lamentable state. Trade is almost at an end, and the poor suffer fearfully. The Government has issued iron money to pay the public servants and for the purchase of corn, but it requires the taxes to be paid in silver.

IRELAND.

REPRESENTATION OF DUNGANNON.—A meeting of the electors of Dungannon has been held for the purpose of considering the address of the Hon. Major Knox in reference to his approaching departure for India. A cordial reply, expressing the approval by the constituency of the step taken by the gallant officer, and of unabated confidence in him as their representative, was submitted to the meeting and met with unanimous adoption.

STRANGE INQUEST.—The body of a female infant was found a few weeks ago by the police of Kells in a privy at the back of the house of a medical practitioner and accoucheur. The matter was reported to the local magistrate; witnesses were examined, and it was discovered that the infant was the offspring of Rose Meredyth, a servant at the house, and that it was born dead and immature. The magistrate and the police came to the conclusion that Rose Meredyth was free from any blame whatever, and that she was justified in burying her dead-born offspring 'even in a privy, dunghill, or sink, or where it suited her convenience.' The coroner for the county, getting scent of the matter, thought differently, caused the body to be disinterred, and held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict charging the mother with concealment of the birth. In the meanwhile, the young woman had absconded; so the coroner issued his warrant for her apprehension.

IRISH MANIACS.—It is stated that some placards have been posted at Carrick-on-Suir, advocating, in the most violent language, a rising against English authority, the massacre of Englishmen, and the refusal of all Irishmen to enlist in the British army; and also expressing the warmest sympathy with the Sepoys. "God speed the mutiny!" "Blood! blood! A dog's death to the man who takes the Saxon shilling!" "Arise, and vengeance on England!" are among the phrases stated to have appeared on the walls. The authors are clearly maniacs, whom their friends should look after.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

The disgraceful faction fights at Belfast have been renewed. The utmost alarm has prevailed; hundreds of persons refuse to go to bed until three or four o'clock in the morning, fearing an attack on their houses during the dark; Mr. Hanna, towards the close of last week, circulated placards exhorting his followers to be on the alert on Sunday, as he and others were determined to maintain their rights and privileges as freemen; and an Irish journal speaks of arrangements and preparations having been made to 'fight it out' on the first opportunity. In their respective districts, meetings of terrified Roman Catholics and Protestants have been held during the night, under the influence of panic fears that the opposite faction was coming upon them from the fields through the back streets; and the police have had to pacify these gatherings as best they might, and not without an exhibition of muskets loaded with ball cartridge. The gun club continues to sit and to distribute rifles; and one night two policemen who were directed to attend were refused admission because they were not provided with tickets.

Mr. Hanna thus addresses the Protestants of Belfast in the placard which he caused to be posted:—"Men and Brethren,—Your blood-bought and cherished 'rights' have been imperilled by the audacious and savage outrages of a Romish mob. The well-meant but foolish leniency of an easy-natured magistracy, vainly hoping to disarm resentment by conciliation, has hastened and aggravated the present crisis. But you were not to be either bullied or cajoled out of your rights. They are not to be surrendered, and they will be strenuously maintained. That you have unmistakably shown on the past Sabbath. Then you arose, calm but powerful, as the thunder reposing in the cloud. You firmly, temperately, and triumphantly asserted your rights. You were assailed—savagely assailed. The *Ulsterman* and *Whig* have belied you. They said you were the aggressors. I tell them, and I tell the world, that they lie. Your enemies were the aggressors, and they are covered with lasting disgrace. Your ministers have a legal right to preach in the open air. No man can honestly deny that. You have also a right to listen to them. Let them choose convenient places for their

services. Where you assemble around, leave so much of the thoroughfare unoccupied that such as do not choose to listen may pass by. Call that clearance the 'Pope's pad.' No man has any right to interrupt the services." Mr. Hanna then exhorts the Protestants to keep the peace, and to behave to their Roman Catholic opponents with respect and kindness, adding:—"When Roman Catholics pass through Protestant districts of the town, see that they safely pass. If you should hear of Protestants being waylaid and beaten, don't retaliate. It is cowardly and unworthy your Protestant character to imitate what you condemn. Let us make another strenuous effort to restore peace and goodwill in Belfast—to differ without breaking each other's heads. The drunken, brawling, abusive, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, profligate, violent Protestant is your weakness and disgrace. The peril of your rights is a judgment on your sins. Sanctify yourselves unto the Lord, and rise to a man in the spirit of your fathers—a spirit of invincible loyalty to your principles, and proclaim that the liberty and right of street-preaching will be maintained."

The Belfast reporter of the *Freeman's Journal* writes:—"Martial law, it is true, has not been proclaimed in this quarter; but in almost every street you meet with a constabulary picket, and at the corners temporary barracks, while the avenues of communication between the hostile localities—and the line of demarcation between them is strangely well marked—are guarded by strong bodies of police. Notwithstanding all these precautions outrages are committed on both sides, chiefly after nightfall; houses are attacked and people are beaten. As you walk along, your ear is frequently saluted with shots fired on various sides, in defiance or in triumph. So accustomed have people apparently become to the state of things I have referred to that I am told, when I inquire on the subject, 'the town is quiet,' which expression I now understand to be used in a comparative sense." A correspondent of the *Belfast News-Letter* requires 'ten thousand Protestant heroes' to support the cause of open-air preaching.

A meeting of the civil authorities of Belfast was held on Friday week, the result of which was the issuing of a proclamation forbidding all assemblages in the public streets, upon pain of arrest and prosecution. The proclamation, which is signed by the Mayor, was extensively posted through the town. The Lord Lieutenant has placed Belfast under the stringent operation of the Crime and Outrage Act.

Late on the night of Friday week, Mr. Hanna issued another manifesto, revoking his intention of preaching in the open air on the following Sunday. He said he did this, not of fear, nor because he doubted the right of the Protestants to 'hold forth' in the streets, but because it was "unhappy to live in a state of continual war." The Protestants had shown their determination to maintain their rights, and could therefore make this "graceful concession" to the Roman Catholics. They "challenged them, not to war, but to peace." Mr. Hanna says that he is supported in his determination by "several eminent ministers of the Presbyterian and other churches;" but he adds that the open air services will be resumed when considered prudent. "Should a hostile mob then molest you, they will be still more plainly and more guiltily in the wrong. They will be deprived of all excuse and of all sympathy, and, as the Government is determined, they will be speedily crushed." Another preacher, however, a Mr. Mateir, resolved to preach in the streets on the Sunday, and did so; but the presence of large bodies of police and military prevented any very serious results. The Roman Catholics are said by the *Freeman's Journal* to have behaved with exemplary forbearance; but the Orange party created a riot, and discharged several volleys of stones. They were dispersed by the fixed bayonets of the police, but, again assembling, renewed the disturbance. Large reinforcements of police arrived, and Mr. Tracey, the magistrate, read the Riot Act, and told the mob that their conduct was disloyal and ruffianly, and that, if they did not at once disperse, he would order the men to fire. The lamps were all put out; but the events of the day and night were nothing like so serious as on the previous Sunday.

Mr. David Lynch, Q.C. (Roman Catholic and Whig), and Mr. Hamilton Smythe, Q.C. (Protestant and Conservative), the Commissioners appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant to inquire into the recent disgraceful outrages in Belfast, arrived there on Monday morning and formally opened the sittings of the commission at three o'clock in the County Court-house. About one hundred and fifty witnesses are to be examined; so that the inquiry will be very protracted.

The riots appear now to be over—at any rate, for the present; but it is asserted that each side has got a small piece of artillery in its possession, to be used in street warfare, if the opportunity should occur!

AMERICA.

It now appears that the Utah expedition is to set out. The appointments for the territory are completed by the nomination of Dr. Forney, of Pennsylvania, to the post of Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The new territorial officers will assemble at Fort Laramie, and ac-

company the army. Whether General Harney will continue in command of the expedition, or whether Colonel Johnson will be appointed, remained uncertain at the last dates.

The weather in California has been fine, and the news of the crops is excellent. Several large fires have occurred in the interior. The towns of St. Louis and Michigan Cliffs have been destroyed in this way.

The National Emancipation Convention, called to devise some equitable plan of negro emancipation on the principle of compensation to slaveholders, has met at Cleveland, Ohio. Nearly all the free states were represented, and the attendance was large. Among other schemes, it was proposed to devote the proceeds of the sales of public lands and whatever surplus revenue may accrue from customs to the redemption of the slaves. The Convention adjourned finally on the 28th ult. The result of the labours of the Convention is the adoption of a plan by which the general and state Governments shall purchase the slaves at the rate of two hundred and twenty-five dollars each, and the organization of an association to carry on the movement. The rival Conventions in Minnesota have agreed that but one constitution shall be presented to the people.

A sum of between 200,000 and 300,000 dollars has been paid to Maryland by the Treasury Department of the United States as interest on half a million dollars, to which amount the Federation became indebted to Maryland during the war of 1812. The principal was discharged between the years 1813 and 1822.

Several shipping disasters occurred during a storm which raged on the night of the 28th. There is a scarcity of seamen at New York, and wages have advanced.

A convention of the most prominent men connected with the railroad interest has assembled at New York.

Dr. Rae's schooner, the *Iceberg*, with which he intended next spring to go in search of Sir John Franklin's remains, is supposed to have been lost on Lake Ontario with all on board.

A sanguinary engagement, resulting in the defeat of a large body of Cheyenne Indians by the United States troops under Colonel Sumner, has taken place. The loss on the side of the troops was very trifling.

Some intelligence from Cuba is communicated to the *New York Herald* by its correspondent in that island, who writes:—"For the first time within the past three years, an entire cargo of Bozal negroes has been seized by the Spanish authorities, and forthwith declared to be emancipated. General Morales de Rada was the active and trustworthy agent employed on this occasion, added to which every effort is being made to obtain evidence to ensure the conviction and punishment of all the parties concerned in, or rather with, the landing. Nor is this all. A new plan has been hit upon to ensure the punishment of Brigadier Serano. He has been ordered to consider himself a prisoner at Bejucal, whilst a copy of the written instructions supplied him upon his appointment to the office of Lieutenant Governor of Trinidad has been placed before the real Audiencia Pretorial, for it to decide, upon the evidence placed before it, whether the brigadier had not been guilty of 'wanton negligence' in not detecting and preventing the landing of the several cargoes of Bozals, or some of them, during his period of office, that took place within his jurisdiction. If he be declared guilty of such wanton negligence by the Real Audiencia, he is liable to be sentenced to serve for the term of eight years in the *presidio* (chain gang)."

Mr. Sullivan, the English minister at Lima, has been shot by a Peruvian. He was dining with some gentlemen when six men entered the room, masked, and fired three shots, one of which entered the body at the lower part, and passed into the lungs. One of the men then said, "I am now satisfied," and they all disappeared, leaving Mr. Sullivan in a condition which gives no hope of his recovery. A reward of one hundred ounces was offered for the apprehension of the miscreants; and a Frenchman and a negro have been arrested on suspicion of being accomplices. The Peruvians endeavour to explain the matter by saying that it was the result of an intrigue with a lady; but others affirm that the act was committed out of annoyance at English 'interference in the affair of the Tumbes and Loa.' The correspondent of a Panama newspaper states that a short time ago Mr. Sullivan took with him to a ball a woman of abandoned character with whom he lived; and that, on her presence being objected to by some gentlemen as an insult to the company, Mr. Sullivan retorted that she was as good as any woman present, or in Lima, where, he said, all the women are of notoriously light character. The assassins are represented to be members of most respectable families. The Peruvian Government is alarmed at the probable consequences of the act. Mr. Sullivan is a son of the Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan, who was brother-in-law of Lord Palmerston, and formerly Deputy-Secretary at War. The son, after being our representative at Chili from 1849 to 1853, was transferred in the latter year to Peru.

The conduct of the Peruvian officials towards American vessels has led to the interference of the United States Minister. The Government of Ecuador has notified its adherence to the convention entered into between Peru and Chili in September, 1856.

General Castillo, on his return to Callao, was placed under arrest by the Council of Ministers, who exercised the supreme power during the absence of the President. Castillo published a letter complaining of this outrage, and the matter was referred to the convention, which disclaimed the action of the Council.

An amnesty has been granted at Valparaiso to all persons who, on account of the part they took in the events of 1851, have been, or may be, indicted, and who reside at present in the country. The leaders of the Conservative party, who have hitherto supported the Government, united with the Liberals, and formed a strong party against the Government. They demanded a change in the Cabinet, and a more liberal line of policy. The Ministers, consequently, presented their resignation, which was accepted by the President.

The whole of Yucatan is in arms, and the revolutionists have been successful everywhere. The Governor has marched against Campeachy with 1500 men.

Financial affairs at New York continue in an unsettled state, and several other failures are announced, including the firms of Messrs. Atward and Co., bankers, and the Mechanics' Banking Association, which has suspended on account of an alleged defalcation of the first paying teller. A more confident feeling, however, is arising, and it is thought that the worst of the panic is over.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

The approaching visit of the Emperor to Stuttgart, and the interview he is to have there with the Russian Czar, form prolific subjects for discussion and guesswork in the French and other continental papers. A great many idle conjectures as to the affairs of state which will be talked over by the two crowned heads have been put forth; but they are not worth repetition. In the meanwhile, it becomes every day more a matter of certainty that the interview will really take place. General Fleury, Louis Napoleon's aide-de-camp, charged with the direction of the travelling equipages, has arrived in Paris from Châlons, to make arrangements. Everything is to be ready for the journey on the 20th inst.

In consequence of the accident which occurred at the Camp of Châlons, where two artillerymen were wounded owing to negligence in closing the touchhole of a gun, the Emperor, who was much shocked at their misfortune, has appointed a commission to devise a plan for preventing such accidents in future. A paper mentions that M. Gustave Oppelt, a Belgian officer, has invented what he calls an *obturator*, which he undertakes will perfectly close the touchhole of a gun while it is being charged.—A large piece of ground in the Champs Elysées, near the Palace of Industry, has been granted to a society of artists, and a building has already been commenced upon it, in which are to be exhibited a succession of panoramic views of a high class, illustrating great historical events, wars, festivals, and ceremonies of recent and present times. The first series of views is to be from the Crimean campaign.—*Times Paris Correspondent*.

M. McCarthy, a member of the Geographical Society of Paris, has just started on a journey to Timbuctoo. He speaks Arabic and various African dialects with great fluency. He travels alone.—*Idem*.

Very heavy storms of rain, wind, thunder, and lightning, have burst over Lyons, Valence, Strasburg, and Périgueux. At the latter town, much damage was done, a great many trees being uprooted or split down the middle, houses unroofed, buildings levelled, and crosses on the church roofs twisted awry.

The printing-offices of the *Moniteur* were burnt down about seven o'clock on Monday morning, shortly after the paper was printed and distributed. The fire was extinguished at half-past eight. The printing presses were saved.

The *Independence Belge* has again been seized.

The celebrated painter Winterhalter has been commissioned to execute the portrait of the Emperor Alexander II., which is to be placed in the Museum of Versailles.

The Emperor continues to reside in military style at the Châlons camp, and the various exercises of the troops go on from day to day to his entire satisfaction. The railway branch from Châlons to the camp, twenty-five kilometres in length, was opened on Tuesday. It has been completed in seventy days from the first survey.

Two members of the municipal council of Stuttgart have arrived in Paris, and have proceeded to the camp at Châlons. They are come, it is said, with reference to arrangements for a fête which their city proposes to give in honour of the Emperor of the French.—*Times Paris Correspondent*.

An immense telegraphic line is about to be commenced, passing from Marseilles to the Islands of Hyères, thence to Corsica, and from island to island until it reaches Constantinople. It will thus unite to France the whole of the East. The line which is to unite Marseilles to Bastia is to be finished in less than a year, on the 1st of July, 1858. This gigantic undertaking has been conceded to M. Balestrini.—*Idem*.

Prince Napoleon has paid a visit to George Sand at her residence in Berry. His projected journey to the

Isthmus of Suez has been abandoned. He will go to the Châlons camp, the Emperor having required his presence there; but it is said he did not intend to go there voluntarily.

PRUSSIA.

The assembly of Evangelical Christians was opened at Berlin on the 9th inst. The meeting took place in the garrison church. Prayers invoking the Divine blessing on the labours of the assembly, were offered up in German, French, and English. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, in his prayer, implored the protection of God for his fellow countrymen in India, and the Divine aid in the speedy evangelization of that country. Several meetings have taken place, at two of which the King was present, and was so crowded and mobbed at the first by our flunkeyish countrymen that the Queen, who was looking on from a distance, was alarmed, and thought an insurrection was being inaugurated! On one of the days, a striking ceremony took place: this was the administration of the Lord's Supper to two hundred communicants of various nations, all speaking the English language. The ceremony took place in a large public room hired for the purpose.

PORTUGAL.

A decree has been issued authorizing Messrs. Alfred Courson and L. V. D. Affonseca to form a company for the construction of railroads upon the American plan in the African provinces of Angola, the Portuguese Government making considerable grants of land and mining privileges to the company, which is said to be a Parisian project.

SWEDEN.

The King on the 11th inst., in virtue of the terms of the Constitution, appointed a provisional Government, on account of his illness. A motion was made on the following day in the Parliament that the King should nominate the Crown Prince Regent of the Kingdom.

RUSSIA.

A gala spectacle took place at the Grand Theatre, St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the marriage of the Grand Duke Michael. The Emperor and Empress mother advanced to the front of the large centre box, and presented the bride and bridegroom to the public. The performances only lasted an hour, and but little attention was paid to it, the Imperial box being the chief object of attraction. On the following morning, the newly-married couple received the congratulations of the court, and of the deputations from the different trading bodies of the city; who presented bread and salt, according to custom, on gold dishes. That presented by the artisans is described as the handsomest. Next day, the Imperial family returned to Peterhof, and a grand ball was given at the palace.

AUSTRIA.

Austria, it is said, wishes to negotiate a Treaty of Trade and Navigation with Russia, but the St. Petersburg Cabinet declines to treat. The assertion that Baron von Prokesch insists on the evacuation by England of the Island of Perim is denied by a Governmental correspondent of the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*. The Austrian Government denies the right of this country to the island, but does not mean to move in the matter.

As the murrain has broken out again on the Transylvanian frontier, all foreign cattle are subjected to a quarantine of ten days.

Having completed his Hungarian tour, the Emperor has addressed to the Archduke Albrecht a document, in which he says:—"I observed with satisfaction the remarkable progress which Hungary has made in all respects since I travelled through it five years ago, and convinced myself that the institutions which—after ripe consideration and with due regard to the peculiarities of the country—were introduced in accordance with my organic ordinances of December 31, 1851, have essentially contributed to its evident improvement. I feel assured that their salutary influence will be still more felt when the commerce of the country is more developed and there are greater facilities of communication—when the measures relative to the emancipation of the soil are entirely carried out, and the new organization is completed. Being resolved that the fundamental principles which have hitherto guided me in the government of my empire shall be maintained inviolate, it is my will that this should be universally known, and particularly that all the organs of my Government should take my will for their exact rule of conduct. At the same time it will be my anxious care that allowance shall be made for the national peculiarities of the different races, and that due attention shall be paid to the cultivation of their language."

The miserable state of religious subjection to which Austria has been reduced by the Concordat is illustrated by a fact related in the Vienna correspondence of the *Times*:—"It was stipulated that the monastic establishments should undergo a reform, and the monks be obliged to live in strict accordance with the rules and regulations made by the founders of their respective orders. Accordingly, the Archbishop of Vienna informed the Dominicans residing in this city that they must have their heads shaven in a certain way, sing psalms in their church at midnight, repeat their prayers at three o'clock in the morning, and castigate themselves. The Dominicans, with the exception of three, refused to agree

to this, and alleged that when they took the vows they only pledged themselves to observe the regulations which were at that time in force in their monastery. The Archbishop has sent the refractory monks to a Dominican convent at Maissau, in Lower Austria, and has summoned other Dominicans from Belgium and Italy."

ITALY.

A lady who has recently arrived at Vienna, and who asserts that she is a Gonzaga, lays claim to the Duchy of Mantua.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 5th inst., in the midst of great pomp. He was received by the people with the utmost coldness. The Roman correspondent of the *Times* asserts that "the 'claque' organized for the purpose of misleading the people during the entry of the Pope deserted *en masse* after receiving the bread, meat, wine and money, distributed among them." There was a large display of military and police; and all the *viras* came from hiring lungs. What a picture of the essential meanness of these effete forms of Government!

On the morning of the 18th inst., the Pope presided at an Ecclesiastical Council in the Church of Santa Maria del Popolo. Thence he was escorted to the Spanish Embassy, for the purpose of blessing the monument of the Immaculate Conception, which was completely uncovered for the first time. He performed his office in the midst of profound indifference.

A small torrent which flows through the Commune of Arnaz, Valle d'Aosta, Sardina, was so swollen by the rain on the night of the 10th inst. that it overflowed its banks, and swept away ten or twelve houses with their inhabitants. Seven persons were rescued, but thirty are missing. Subscriptions have been raised for the survivors.

A number of persons temporarily imprisoned on suspicion of being concerned in the Mazzinian plot of last June have lately been released at Genoa; and it is said that Miss White will be restored to her country before long.

GERMANY.

The subjoined notification appears in the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*:—"As the British Embassy in this city continually receives offers of service in the English army, we are authorized to state that at present the British Government does not intend to form a Foreign Legion, and that foreigners cannot serve in the English army."

SPAIN.

The Ministers have offered their resignations to the Queen, who has refused to accept them.

TURKEY.

A part of the street leading from Pera to Galata has been destroyed by fire.

A very unflattering account of the line of policy of the Sultan and his chief officers of state is given by the *Times* Constantinople correspondent, who observes:—"The people will not long consent to see the wealth and resources of their country squandered by improvident and incapable Ministers. The extravagant expenditure of the Sultan and his women, and the endless palaces he is every day building, are becoming common themes of discussion in all the *cafes*. Only two days ago, in the sacred suburb of Eyoub, the City of the Tombs, the abode of the most fanatic Mussulmans, the last place in Stamboul where one would expect to hear seditious language, a white-turbaned Turk, in the middle of a large group, asked me whether it was true that the Kings of England had not built themselves a new palace for upwards of two hundred years. 'Why,' said he, 'our Padishahs build themselves one every year. How can a country be rich when its wealth is so heedlessly squandered? You are wise, and do not let your kings do as they like.' With all the religious prestige which surrounds the Imperial person, such opinions need not gain much ground among the people to become serious."

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The new Moldavian elections are now proceeding. Up to the present time, they have been favourable to the Union.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

Inquests on the bodies of some men who were killed by an explosion at the Gawn Colliery, on Thursday week, were opened at Dudley on Saturday. The bodies of the seven men having been removed to their late residences, which happened to be situated in three separate coroners' districts (the counties of Worcester and Stafford being at this point much intermixed), separate inquests were opened on each. The evidence at all of these was chiefly of a formal character, and they were adjourned for a more complete investigation. At the inquest on the body of George French, the 'doggie,' or underground superintendent of the works, one witness said that lamps were kept in the pit. It was the 'doggie's' duty to try the lamps every morning before commencing work. He never saw any lamps in the 'whimsey' (a hut on the bank of the pit). He saw lamps taken down into the pit after the explosion. A juror remarked that French had told him on the very morning of the accident that he was going to work, and that there was not a lamp in the 'whimsey' fit to go down into the pit with.—Prior to the adjourned inquests,

the Government inspector will make a more complete examination of the pit.

A man has been killed at the Methley station of the Midland Railway. He was waiting the arrival of a train, and, as it approached, a little dog which he had with him ran on to the line. He went after it, to bring it back, and was knocked down by one of the engine buffers and thrown a distance of thirty yards. He was killed instantaneously.

Some saw-mills in Wilford-street, Nottingham, have been the scene of a horrible accident. One of the workmen was in the boiler-house, screwing up one of the pins of the sludge-box door of the boiler, when a pin broke, the whole place was filled with steam, and the hot water poured out upon the man, who screamed fearfully. He was conveyed to the hospital, but died the same evening.

A singular accident has occurred at the Angel and Sun Tavern, Strand, to Anne Sparrow, a servant of the proprietress. The young woman was dusting some soda water bottles which were in a rack behind the counter, when one of them burst, and several large pieces of glass buried themselves in her throat, wounding her in a very serious manner. She was conveyed to a surgeon, who succeeded in extricating the larger pieces of glass; but the larynx was found to be injured. The woman is not out of danger.

A shocking catastrophe has taken place at Dunbar, Scotland. A Mr. William Wilson, of London, was staying there with his family; and two of the youngest daughters went into the sea to bathe, when they appeared in danger of drowning, owing to the roughness of the waves. The father and eldest brother rushed in after them; and all perished. Mrs. Wilson, in the wildness of her distraction, also endeavoured to rush into the water, in the hope of saving them; but she was forcibly dragged back, or she, too, would have been lost.

A jockey, named Wakefield, has been killed by a fall from the horse he was riding at the Weston-Zoyland race meeting on Friday week.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

MURDER NEAR CLIFTON.

THE dead body of a well-dressed young woman was discovered on Friday week in Nightingale Valley, Leigh Woods, Clifton. The corpse was in a horribly mangled condition, and covered with blood. Her remains were first seen about seven o'clock in the evening by a gamekeeper in the employ of Mr. Miles, M.P., who was passing along the north side of the valley in the direction of the rabbit-warren. His suspicions were aroused by first seeing on the ground a trail of blood partly covered with mould; and he presently afterwards found a pocket-handkerchief, also stained with blood, and marked with the initials "C. P." Other articles of the dead woman's wearing apparel were similarly marked. Large footprints in the soil—evidently those of a man—were next perceived by the gamekeeper. He raised an alarm, and the police being informed of the circumstance, the body was examined, and it was then discovered that two extensive wounds had been inflicted across the throat from ear to ear, of such a depth that the head was nearly cut off. There was likewise a wound in the right side of the skull, which had apparently been caused by a bullet, and there were several other marks of violence about the body; but no weapon of any kind was found near it, nor did the gamekeeper hear any report of a pistol on the evening that he found the corpse. The murdered woman has not yet been identified. The day after the discovery of the woman's body, the police noticed that part of the pocket of her dress had been cut, and a portion of a pocket corresponding exactly with the remnant in the dead woman's clothes was found in the park of Mr. Greville Smyth, of Ashton. It contained nothing, however, but a stone.

A clue to the discovery of the murderer is now being investigated by the police. Mrs. Caroline Green, who keeps the White Lion, Temple-street, Bristol, states that on Thursday night, the 10th inst., about twelve o'clock, a man dressed as a sailor, about thirty years of age, with dark sandy whiskers, slept at her house with a woman he called his wife, who was dressed in a grey alpaca gown with a white frill round the neck and down the front, straw bonnet with coloured ribbon, black cloth mantle, with velvet-figured trimmings. The woman wore her hair over her ears, and her boots corresponded with those found on the deceased. The man and woman left together on the Friday morning, about ten o'clock, after taking breakfast. Another man was seen in company with them. Mrs. Green and her servant saw the body of the murdered woman on Monday afternoon, and both express their confident belief that she was the same person who lodged at the White Lion on the previous Thursday night.

A card with the address of a man at Bristol has been found on the spot, and was thought at first to have been part of the head-dress of the murdered woman. The man was therefore arrested; but it soon transpired that the card belonged to a young woman who had visited the spot with a crowd. Of course the man was at once liberated.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE September sittings of this court commenced on Monday, when the greater part of the sitting was occupied with the trial of Edward Hastings for wilful and corrupt perjury. The case was not finished at the rising of the court. The trial was resumed on Tuesday, and terminated in a verdict of Not Guilty. Michael Murphy was also arraigned for the same offence; but a verdict of Acquittal was taken. The case had reference to some evidence given on a trial for an alleged infringement of a patent, belonging to Messrs. Price and Co., candle-makers, by Banmen's Candle Company.

Thomas Perry, Edward Whiffen, and John Griffiths, driver, stoker, and signalman, on the North Kent Railway, were tried on Wednesday on several charges of manslaughter arising out of the accident on that line which occurred on Sunday evening, the 28th of last June. It will be recollected that an excursion train was brought to a stop at the Lewisham station, owing to some obstruction further on; that the line, nevertheless, was telegraphed as clear by Griffiths, the signalman at the Blackheath station; that the next train, driven by Perry and Whiffen, came on; and that, the driver and stoker disregarding the danger signals on approaching Lewisham, a collision ensued with the train already standing there, and several persons were killed. In the course of cross-examination, Mr. John Nelson, station-master at Lewisham, said:—"Complaints had been made to him of this signal being defective. It was not 'chronically' out of order, but sometimes defective from accident, and then it was repaired. He could not say whether Hill had complained to him of the signal, but several other drivers had done so. All distant signals required to be looked at every day, and something had been done to this signal since the accident by the gas-fitter, but he could not say what repairs had been effected. He made no inquiries as to what was the matter with the signal, although he was perfectly well aware that the lives of the passengers on the line depended upon it being perfect." The witness, after a good deal of hesitation, and apparently with great reluctance, admitted that since the accident the gas-pipes belonging to the signal had been cleaned out, but he said he was not aware whether they were also brightened. He knew nothing about it. Serjeant Parry: "And you are still station-master."—"Witness: 'I am.' Serjeant Parry: 'And have not been suspended?'"—"No." Serjeant Parry: "Nor blamed in reference to this transaction?"—"No." Serjeant Parry: "Nor praised?"—"Not that I am aware of." (A laugh.) Whiffen having been acquitted, as it clearly appeared that he was engaged at the fire when the danger-signal was exhibited, and therefore could not see it, the jury having held a short consultation together with respect to Perry's case, and then said, they were of opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to convict the prisoner, and they at the same time begged to be allowed to express their greatest dissatisfaction at the extremely defective state of the signals and the bad time kept upon the North Kent Railway. Mr. Justice Crompton said he quite concurred with the jury that there was no evidence of culpable negligence on the part of Perry. He was told at Lewisham that it was all right. He knew that the train ahead of him ought not to have stopped at Lewisham, and it was very possible that he did not see the light until he arrived at the bridge, as he stated. A verdict of Not Guilty was then recorded, and the same result was come to with respect to Griffiths.

Thomas Gorman has been found Guilty of wounding Southern Bevington, an assistant warden at the Millbank Penitentiary, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Charles Mickleburg, a cattle-dealer, has been found Guilty of uttering a forged cheque, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Giovanni Passa, an Italian, has been sent to prison for six months for defrauding a Jew named Simmons of 13*l.*, by pretending to sell him certain gold chains which in fact were brass.

James Preston was on Thursday Acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of the murder of John Hodges in Horse-monger-lane Gaol. The particulars appeared in our paper last week.

Cornelius Denny, on the same day, was found Guilty of the manslaughter of Gallo Benzanelli, the Italian confectioner, in the Hampstead-road. It appeared that he had been a good deal irritated by the various attempts of Benzanelli to get him out of the shop; and this was the only defence urged. Denny was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Ann Donovan, a young woman of eighteen, was found Guilty of stabbing George Gymer, a policeman. She also was sentenced to penal servitude for ten years.

William Edwin James Hylliar, a youth of fifteen, surrendered to take his trial on a charge of uttering a forged certificate of baptism with intent to defraud. He was endeavouring to obtain a situation in the Admiralty, to which clerks are not admitted under seventeen, and he presented a certificate of baptism stating that he was born in 1840; but it was at once perceived that the date originally entered was 1842, and that the 2 had been altered into an 0. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine argued that it was highly probable the youth knew nothing of the fraud, if any had been committed; and he was Acquitted. A burst of applause followed the verdict. The

boy's father is an officer of rank on board the Agamemnon.

William Weaver, a tailor, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for a robbery, with violence, from a youth in Milford-lane, Strand, about nine o'clock in the evening.

Charlotte Knox Knox was charged with obtaining money from the East India Company by false pretences, having continued to receive a pension from the Company after her second marriage. On the second husband being put in the witness-box, he admitted that he had a previous wife still alive, but said he was not aware that she was alive when he married Mrs. Knox. The prosecution was then withdrawn.

The trial of Thomas Diamond Evans and Captain Henry Thorne for an alleged attempt to extort money from the Hon. F. W. Cadogan, by means of a libellous letter, is postponed to next session.

MURDER IN SHROPSHIRE.—An old woman named Morgan, *alias* Evans, who has been known for several years as a fortune-teller, has been murdered by William Davies, a man of thirty-five, who lived with her. They had a quarrel last Saturday, on account of Davies being long gone on an errand, and a boys suddenly saw the man issue, covered with blood, from the cottage on Westwood-common, where they lived. An alarm was given; the neighbours entered the cottage, and found the old woman lying dead, with her throat cut, and six or seven stabs in her body. The police then started in pursuit of the murderer, who was captured at two o'clock on the following morning at Leebotwood.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS.—Three fellows, named Livermore, Powell, and Weston, were discovered by a policeman on Sunday afternoon in the garden of a house, apparently for a dishonest purpose. The officer seized one of them; but they all attacked him with sticks with such ferocity that he was covered with blood, and lay for some time as if dead. The men then escaped; but the two first have since been apprehended, and examined before the Marylebone magistrate, by whom they have been sent to prison for four months.—Anne Page, a dirty-looking woman, has been charged at Clerkenwell with stabbing in the back of the neck one Henry Johnson, a general dealer, in Baldwin's-gardens. She had had some quarrel with him; but he requested the magistrate that the sentence on her might be as lenient as possible. She was therefore fined 5*l.*, but, being unable to pay that sum, was sent to gaol with hard labour for two months.

ILL-USAGE OF LASCARS.—A few days ago, twenty-four Lascars, belonging to the ship *Domitian*, from India, came before the Thames police-court, to complain of ill-usage by the captain and mates. Summonses were granted against the first and second mates. The case against John Greer, first mate, was first heard on Monday. One of the Lascars stated that the first mate had knocked him down, and kicked out two of his teeth. The 'serang,' or chief of the Lascars, said that every Lascar in the ship was marked, and five of them had been sent to the Dreadnought Hospital, in consequence of ill-usage. Mr. Selfe said he must send the case to the sessions. The second mate was then examined and also committed. They were both held to bail.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE KINGSLAND-ROAD.—Mary Ann Villiers, the wife of a retired publican, has attempted to take the life of her husband by inflicting two severe wounds on his head and face. The man, who was formerly in affluent circumstances, but had in a great measure ruined himself by his extravagant habits, lodged at the house of a builder in Mansfield-street, Kingsland-road. He lived on very unhappy terms with his wife, and they were constantly quarrelling. One evening, Mrs. Jones, the landlady of the house where they lodged, was startled by hearing an unusually violent noise in their apartment, to which she proceeded, and, on entering the room, saw the man bleeding profusely from two extensive cuts in the face. One of them was of a very dangerous nature, having cut the cheek completely through to the extent of four inches. The wife, who was standing over her husband, coolly confessed that she had inflicted the wounds while attempting to cut his throat, and pointed at the same time to a large carving knife on the table, the blade of which was wet with blood. The landlady secured the weapon, and fetched a policeman, to whom she gave the woman in custody. The latter repeated to the constable that it was she who had wounded her husband in the face, and added that she was determined to murder him, alleging that he once told her with a boastful air that he had formed an improper intimacy with his wife's sister. Mrs. Villiers was afterwards brought before the Worship-street magistrate, to whom her husband stated that he believed the injuries he had received were purely accidental, and begged that he might be permitted to abandon the prosecution. This request, however, the magistrate of course refused, the case being of too serious a nature to be overlooked. The wife was therefore remanded.

CHILD MURDER.—Maria Clarke, a wretched-looking woman charged with killing her child, a girl eight years old, and with attempting to drown herself in the Regent's Canal, under circumstances related in our last week's paper, has been re-examined at Worship-street. Two letters addressed to her uncle were read. They

confessed the crime, and were written in a religious strain. Clarke was committed for trial.—A young Irishwoman, named Bridget Kavanagh, is under remand at Marlborough-street, charged with administering a narcotic poison to her infant, who is in a very dangerous state. The woman asserts that she gave the 'stuff' by mistake.

RIOT AT EXETER.—Some drunken railway 'navvies' at Honiton have kept the town for a day or two in an alarmed state by riotous conduct. Several were arrested, and, as they were being conveyed from the 'lock-up' to the Town-hall for examination, some others appeared upon the scene, and rescued three of the prisoners. The rest were taken before the magistrates, and fined, and, during the examination, the others remained outside the court, making hideous noises. Some of the police have been severely injured, and a larger force of constables has been sent from Exeter.

IRISH DISTURBANCES.—Three Irishmen and an Irishwoman have been charged before the Westminster magistrate with creating a riot in Great Peter-street, and seriously injuring three constables. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—Jeremiah Donovan has been committed by the Thames magistrate for trial for striking a policeman a violent blow on the head with a piece of sharp wood, causing great loss of blood. He was quarrelling with a woman, and had merely been told by the constable to leave the spot, which was close to the gate of the London Docks. He was intoxicated at the time.—A drunken tailor, named Patrick Crawley, has been sent to prison for twenty-one days for an assault on a policeman. He is an old offender.

CANNIBALISM.—Two horrible cases of brutality have lately occurred in different parts of the metropolis. The first was that of a ruffianly-looking man, named James Moore, who was charged at the Mansion House with biting off a part of one of the fingers of Ellen Sullivan, a shoemaker's wife living in Halfmoon-street, City. Her husband a few nights ago saw the shadow of a strange man in the passage of his house, and when he asked him what he did there, the intruder threatened to strike him, on hearing which, Mrs. Sullivan and her youngest son, accompanied by several other people, ran down stairs from the upper part of the house, to his assistance, Sullivan being unable from disease to defend himself. His son offered to fight Moore, and the latter then struck the youth, and tore off his shirt-front. The mother interfered to protect him, upon which Moore caught her hand, and, getting it into his mouth, bit off the top joint of her forefinger. It is supposed that he must have afterwards swallowed the piece as it could not be found anywhere. He told Mrs. Sullivan that he had called to see his father-in-law who lived on the first floor. Both she and her husband declared that the man was an utter stranger to them, and that they knew nothing whatever of his father-in-law. Such is the version given by the Sullivans. Moore tells a very different story. He said, when before the magistrate:—"I went to see my father-in-law, and just as I knocked at his bedroom door, Sullivan came down stairs and asked me what business I had there. I told him that was nothing to him, upon which he gave an Irish howl, and at least a dozen men and women, most of them in their night-dresses, rushed downstairs, kicked me all over the body, and jumped upon me." (Moore had a black-eye, and was a good deal cut about the face.) "Mrs. Sullivan got her fingers into my mouth, and tried to 'gag' me, and, to tear the flesh from the roof, and in order to release myself I was obliged to bite her. If my father and mother-in-law had not opened their door and dragged me in, I am sure I should have been killed. Several of the persons that attacked me tried to rip up my cheeks, by putting their fingers in my mouth." Moore was committed for trial.—The second case of this kind happened in James-street, Covent-garden, the accused being a low-looking woman named Mary Ann Taylor, who was charged at the Bow-street police-court with biting off another woman's under lip. Ellen Downey, the complainant, stated that she was buying some fish at an eel stall in James-street, and had just taken half a sovereign out of her pocket to pay for what she had bought, when Taylor rushed suddenly at her, and attempted to snatch the money away from her. Failing in this, she flew at the other woman with great ferocity, seized her hair, bit away a large piece of her under lip, and then spat the fragment of flesh out of her mouth and kicked it down a kennel. She was given into custody, and, on her way to the station-house, declared that she would do for the woman Downey when she was again at liberty. She told the magistrate that she was drunk at the time she committed the assault, and that she did not remember anything about it. She said that the half-sovereign which she tried to get from the other woman was her own money. This statement the other denied. It appeared that this female savage had often before been in custody, and was on one occasion committed for biting a policeman's nose nearly off. Mr. Henry fined her 4*l.*, and, being unable to pay the money, she was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and hard labour.

EXECUTION.—Captain Henry Rogers, late master of the barque Martha Jane, of Sunderland, was hung at Kirkdale Gaol, Liverpool, last Saturday, at noon, for the murder, by a series of atrocious cruelties, of Andrew Ross, one of the crew, while on a voyage from Barbadoes to England. Great exertions were made by Mr. Snow-

ball, the captain's solicitor, to get the sentence commuted, both with respect to Rogers and to Miles and Seymour, the two mates who were also condemned to death for abetting the same crime. He was successful as regards the mates; but Sir George Grey refused to spare the life of the captain. When Miles and Seymour heard that they had been respited, they became quite unmannered, and wept for a long time, though, observes the *Liverpool Albion*, it is doubtful whether this was from "excess of joy at their own deliverance from an ignominious death, or from grief at the approaching fate of their commander, to whom they were evidently closely attached." Captain Rogers exhibited more firmness; and before he and his mates were separated, they joined for an hour in prayer. A final interview between the captain and his wife and the two eldest of his five children took place on Friday week, and was necessarily of a most agonizing kind. The children were a boy of fourteen and a girl of twelve; the latter did not seem to understand her father's position, though he told her she would never see him again on earth. The boy, who had been present at the trial, was greatly affected. The wife is a Wesleyan Methodist, and she, her husband, and the two mates, partook of the Sacrament on the Friday. The mates were overpowered with grief, and Mrs. Rogers was so prostrated after the final separation that she could not support herself, and was taken away in a cab with the children. The following morning (last Saturday) was very fine, and a vast crowd collected in front of the gaol, but they are stated to have behaved with decorum. For a short time, a body of Methodists paraded before the scaffold, singing psalms; but this did not last long. At twelve o'clock the execution took place; and Rogers, who had behaved with firmness, appeared to die quickly. The sentence on the mates has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

THE RECENT ROBBERY IN LIVERPOOL.—Thomas Pimm, Louisa his wife, and John Rice, have been apprehended, and examined before the Liverpool magistrate, on a charge of being concerned in the recent robbery of 517*l.* from the shop of Mr. Kearns, wine and spirit merchant, Park-lane. An iron safe in the inner office was broken open, and the money abstracted. Several drawers were also forced, and their contents were found scattered about on the following morning. The three suspected persons were apprehended in Manchester. They were committed for trial.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—Some labouring men were spending their harvest largesses, a few days ago, at a public-house at Earsham, when one, named Stone, repeatedly challenged another, named Hunt, to fight. Hunt declined, and Stone at last pulled out a knife, and stabbed the other labourer twice. The rest then interfered, and took Hunt away; and Stone was shortly afterwards apprehended.

A SAVAGE.—A horrible attack has been made upon an old woman at Bramley, near Leeds, by her son-in-law. His wife went to her mother's house, and besought protection from her husband's violence. This was given; but, in the evening of the same day, Cooper, the husband, came to the house, and inquired for his wife. The old woman tried to induce him to go; but he struck her head against the wall, and knocked her down. He then kicked her on the chest, neck, and face, with his thick clogs. He then raised her in his arms, threw her into the street with great force, and again kicked her till she became insensible. He was brought up at the Leeds Court-house, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

BELLING THE CAT.—A strange picture of town life was presented last Saturday in the course of a case which came before Alderman Sir Peter Laurie at Guildhall. Two tradesmen living in Halfmoon-passage, Aldersgate, were summoned for creating a disturbance by ringing a great number of bells and making other noises every evening. It appeared that there are two disreputable houses in the passage, which caused great annoyance to the persons summoned, and, having failed in other means of abating the nuisance, they determined on making an incessant noise in their houses, which adjoined the places complained of, every evening. This, however, was objected to by the other respectable inhabitants; and hence the proceedings. Inspector Cole proved the existence of the noises, and stated also his belief that there were two houses in the passage which had been devoted to improper purposes for forty years. Mr. Welsh (one of the persons summoned) said that his private door opened into Halfmoon-passage, and his wife was continually annoyed by persons mistaking the door, and, when she refused to direct them to the house they required, she was subjected to the grossest abuse. He held three houses up the passage, which were tenanted by poor, but honest and moral people, and they were continually annoyed in a similar manner, in the hot weather particularly, when they left their doors open to admit the cool air, in consequence of which, they often found persons in different rooms of their houses. He had obtained legal proof of the houses being places of ill fame, and had applied to the parish to prosecute them, but the request had always been refused.—Mr. Harding, the other tradesman summoned, said he had once commenced legal proceedings against one of the houses but he was surrounded by several women, who threatened him with personal violence and broke his windows. The defendants were bound over to keep the peace. The court, it seems is in two different parishes, and there

is consequently great difficulty in proceeding against the keepers of the disreputable houses.

MANSLAUGHTER BY A BOX.—The boys employed at two rolling-mills belonging to the Midland Iron Company at Masbrough, near Rotherham, have for some time past exhibited great rivalry as to which division should get the work done earliest in the evening, and the successful party always greets the other with derisive huzzas. On the evening of Friday week, these demonstrations led to a quarrel and fight, during which missiles were thrown about. One of these—a piece of a stone bottle—struck a boy named Bagnall on the head. The projectile had been thrown by one Daniels, who had just before been struck on the leg by a small piece of iron thrown by Bagnall, and who therefore retorted. Bagnall, however, was so irritated at the blow he received that he seized a heavy pair of tongs and threw them at Daniels. The latter stepped behind another boy, named Cottam, who was struck on the temple so violently that the skull was fractured as if by a pistol-shot. He died in about half an hour. Daniels remonstrated with Bagnall, who struck him, and refused to assist in the removal of Cottam; but he afterwards showed great contrition. An inquest has been held, ending in a verdict of Manslaughter against Bagnall, who has been committed for trial.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mary Ann Leach was charged before Sir R. W. Carden, at Guildhall, on Monday, with an attempt at self-destruction. William Chidley a coffee-house keeper, of Fetter-lane, said: "The prisoner has been in my service since March last. About three months ago, she robbed me to some extent, but, finding she had been led away by other persons, I retained her in my service to give her an opportunity of repaying me and of redeeming her lost character, and I promised her, if she would stay twelve months with me, I would look over all that was past. Last Saturday, I found her out in a very paltry piece of dishonesty, and took her to task for it, upon which she went up-stairs to the third floor, threw herself over the banisters, and fell from the top of the stairs to the bottom." Strange to say, she was not much hurt; but she admitted that her design was to kill herself, and she had also got a razor, as if with the intention of cutting her throat. She now appeared very repentant, and cried bitterly. The alderman remanded her.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER FATHER.—A man of seventy-six, living at Wadsworth, near Hebden Bridge, Lancashire, has killed his daughter, a woman of forty. They had quarrelled, owing to the daughter accusing her father of stealing some money of hers. At length, as he asserts, she pushed him into a chair, and threatened him with the tongs, which he took from her, and struck her a tap on the back. She fell to the floor, and a child of hers ran and gave the alarm. On the neighbours going in, they found the woman on the point of death. She gave one or two sobs, and then died. The old man was sitting in a chair close by, peeling potatoes, and was quite composed. He said his daughter was only sick, and would soon come to again, and when told she was dead, he would not believe it. At the inquest, a surgeon stated that death had resulted from fractures of the second and third vertebrae. This might have resulted from many causes; and the surgeon added that he hardly thought so feeble a man as the father could have given a sufficiently strong blow. The jury accordingly returned an open verdict.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A MEETING for the proof of debts and choice of assignees in the bankruptcy of Mr. John Townsend, M.P. for Greenwich, took place before Mr. Commissioner Fane last Saturday. The debts and assets are, respectively, 5000*l.* and 1000*l.* Mr. Shepherd (of the Surrey Theatre) and a Mr. Wallis, of Lancaster-place, Regent's Park, were appointed assignees; Messrs. King and George, solicitors; and Messrs. Butler and Cannings, accountants.

Mr. Jardine, the Bow-street magistrate, was occupied for several hours last Saturday in hearing a summons against two picture-dealers, named Smart and Closs, residing in Leicester-square, charging them with conspiring to defraud Mr. Fitzpatrick, a carver and gilder, of Sheffield, of 130*l.*, by selling him a picture purporting to be by Linnell, for that sum, when it was proved to be a copy, and not worth 5*l.* Mr. Fitzpatrick had made offers to Smart for the purchase of the original, but had not come to terms. Closs then, through the agency of a picture-frame maker, negotiated the sale of the copy, which he put forward as the original. The negotiator, who asserts that he knew nothing of the fraud, took 10*l.* as his 'commission' for the trouble. Mr. Linnell was examined in court, and had some difficulty in identifying his own original. Several other artists who were in court said that the copy was remarkably skilful. The case was adjourned, and the accused were allowed to go on their own recognizances.

The petition of Lord Cecil Gordon came on for hearing before Mr. Charles Saunders, the judge of the Taunton County Court, at the last sitting. Mr. Sargood appeared for the detaining creditors, and Mr. Edlin for the insolvent. Lord Cecil James Gordon having been sworn, Mr. Sargood said he appeared on behalf of twenty tradesmen of Bath, to whom the insolvent was

indebted to the amount of upwards of 800*l*. These creditors comprised a great variety of tradesmen, including butchers, milliners, drapers, wine merchants, and many others. Mr. Sargood then proceeded to examine the insolvent, who in the course of his replies estimated the amount of his debts, as enumerated in the schedule, at 2399*l*. Mr. Sargood pointed out several discrepancies in the evidence of Lord Gordon, and submitted that the petition must be dismissed as untrue. His Honour stated his conviction that the objection raised by Mr. Sargood struck at the root of the proceedings. There was no intentional falsehood, but still he felt that the petition was so manifestly untrue that he was bound to dismiss it.

William Bable Thorn, who was discharged from the police force last Saturday, has been committed by the Bow-street magistrate for trial on a charge of obtaining clothes on Monday from a shop in High-street, St. Giles's, on false pretences. He represented that he was doing detective business in plain clothes, and that he and his sergeant wanted a coat and trousers in which to apprehend three 'smashers.' This was a falsehood, and he admitted it to be so when examined before the magistrate, but added that he meant to pay for the goods in a day or two, and that it was his only means of obtaining decent clothes in which to seek for work.

John Marks, coachbuilder, Bell-street, Edgeware-road; Samuel Marks, also a coachbuilder, Bernard-street; and Abraham Simons, Buckingham-street West, Kent-road, coach broker, are under remand at Marylebone, charged with feloniously removing and concealing a part of the property of John Marks to the amount of several thousand pounds; he being at the time a bankrupt.

Joseph Shaw, a middle-aged man, was charged on Monday at Lambeth with creating a disturbance at the Obelisk. A policeman stated that, about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a crowd of two or three hundred persons was assembled at the Obelisk, where several 'parties' were preaching furiously against one another. Shaw had just quarrelled with another man, in consequence of a religious controversy; but their language, the policeman said, was of anything but a religious character. The constable stated that the scenes at the Obelisk, almost every night, but particularly on Sundays, are of the most uproarious description. In reply to the magistrate, Shaw said—"I went to the Obelisk to hear the preachers, and in the course of the sermon the name of Christ came up, and a man that was there said he was an impostor. I told him that he was an impostor, and deserved to be kicked for saying what he had; and I don't know of anything else I did." He was ordered to find bail for good behaviour. Several persons complained of the scenes that occur at the Obelisk every Sunday, and the magistrate advised that a deputation should wait on Sir Richard Mayne.

A sad case of mental affliction came before the notice of Sir R. W. Carden, at Guildhall, on Monday. Richard Capon, a middle-aged man, was charged with picking a pocket in Christ Church, Newgate-street, during service last Sunday. The fact was clearly proved; but it was also shown that the poor man was out of his mind. He had been employed at Alderman Rose's warehouse in Thames-street, but had injured his back by an accident, since which he had been mentally deranged. On his person were found several pieces of paper, with the words, "My mind is set on you," written on them. He told the alderman that he gave them away to young men, but did so 'under a feeling of wildness.' His wife being unable to take care of him, Sir R. W. Carden directed that he should be taken to the union, and kindly treated, as he was in no degree criminal.

STATE OF TRADE.

THE reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the week ending last Saturday present nothing for remark. At Manchester there has been a good home demand. Prices are well maintained in the Birmingham iron market, and in the woollen districts the transactions have been on a full average scale.—*Times*.

In the general business of the port of London during the same week there has been moderate activity. The number of ships reported inward was 206, being 54 less than in the previous week. These included 26 with cargoes of grain, rice, &c., 6 with cargoes of coffee, 11 with cargoes of sugar, 3 with cargoes of fruit, and one from Shanghai with 7120 packages of tea and 995 bales of silk. The total number of vessels cleared outward was 120, including 12 in ballast, showing an increase of 4.—*Idem*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A VESSEL BURNED.—The American ship *Harkaway*, of Charleston, was burnt on the 5th and 6th of September while on her passage to Liverpool. Her cargo consisted of cotton, turpentine, and resin. The fire commenced with an explosion in the hold, and on the following day endeavours were made to cut away the fore and main-mast, and fill the ship with water; but the flames ascended the forehatches, and came through the star-board side. A vessel steered towards the *Harkaway* about nine A.M. on the 6th, which proved to be the

Sarah and *Dorothy*, of Newcastle. The passengers were got into a boat with much difficulty. The barque sent a boat to the assistance of the *Harkaway*, and saved some of the crew. The ship was then in flames, the turpentine exploding and blowing up the decks. The boats returned from the barque, and took off the remainder of the crew and the captain. On the 9th of September, the *Advice*, of Liverpool, bound for London, fell in with the *Sarah* and *Dorothy*, and took seven of the crew on board. On the 10th, the Royal mail steamer *Atrato* bore down and spoke to her. She took on board the captain, the first and second mate, and the passengers (five adults and five children), the rest of the crew, seven in number, remaining on board the *Sarah* and *Dorothy* for passage to St. John's, New Brunswick.

THE INDIAN DEPOT AT CHATHAM.—In consequence of the large number of troops which it is intended to concentrate at Chatham garrison as a reserve for the Indian regiments, the authorities have decided on forming the troops now attached to the Indian depot at the Provisional Battalion into three battalions, each consisting of nine regiments with its own staff, the whole being placed under the command of Colonel W. H. Eden, Commandant of Chatham Garrison. As soon as the necessary arrangements are completed, the three battalions will be formed.

GALE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The east coast of Scotland has been visited by a most disastrous gale. At Peterhead, two of the herring boats were wrecked and four men drowned. At Wick, one boat was run into by another, and her crew drowned, while the loss of property all along the coast has been most disastrous. The herring fishery thus came to an abrupt termination, and has been, upon the whole, a very deficient one.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—The steamers *Sophie* and *William Hutt* came into collision in the Channel on Friday week. The chief mate of the *Sophie* has made the subjoined report of the disaster:—"Left Rotterdam at five A.M., 10th inst., wind from the W.S.W., fine, and proceeded safely until about 1.15 A.M. of the 11th, when off Dungeness, distant about six miles, the light bearing N.N.W., wind N.W., thick, with rain, and steering W., exhibiting the usual steamboat lights, all of which were burning, Mr. Ets (the chief mate) was on the fore part of the ship, and saw a steamboat approaching towards them on the port bow about a cable's length of them, when he hailed her, and ran aft to the pilot, who put the helm hard a-port; but, before the *Sophie* could get clear she was struck by the steamer between the fore bulkhead and the foremast. The *Sophie* making much water, they endeavoured to clear the boats. They succeeded in lowering the starboard boat, but in doing so stove her. Four men got into it, and attempted to stop the leak. In the meantime, others were engaged in clearing the other boats, but failed in getting them clear, and in about five minutes the *Sophie* went down. Mr. Ets, who was in the boat, hailed the strange steamer to save the crew, which she did, and picked up seven persons and took them on board. The steamer proved to be the *William Hutt*, from Havre for Shields. The master of the *Sophie* was J. Von Knapen. The pilot, George Barry, belonging to Bristol, the ship's carpenter, steward, four seamen, one fireman, the captain's wife, one male passenger, and the late engineer's wife, were drowned. The *William Hutt* brought the survivors, consisting of the mate, chief engineer, and nine seamen, as far as the South Foreland, and then put them on board a Dover pilot-boat, which landed them at Dover at seven A.M." The *William Hutt* sustained serious damage to her stem, and her fore compartment was reported to be full of water. The names of the survivors are John Sambrook, chief engineer; Morgan, second engineer; Nilson, stoker; Rox, seaman; Vincent, stoker; Braden, seaman; Hargen, seaman; Van Nauten, seaman; Kraan, seaman; and Pajewski, seaman. The late engineer's wife who was drowned, was on her way to Bristol, to endeavour to obtain the release of her husband, who is in prison with the old crew on some charge of smuggling.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.—When all the reinforcements now on their way or under orders for India have reached their destination, the total force of Queen's troops at the disposal of the Indian Government will be as follows:—11 regiments of cavalry, 55 regiments of infantry, 4 troops of horse artillery, 11 companies of foot artillery, 7 field batteries, 4 companies of engineers, making, together with the Company's European Regiments, a total in round numbers of 87,000 Europeans.—*Overland Mail*.

THE MILITIA.—Several militia regiments have been embodied, and are assembling in their various localities for training.

LOSS OF THE AFGHAN.—In a letter from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, dated the 8th inst., the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council have awarded Richard Dart, master of the *Ocean Queen*, of Bristol, 26*l*. 11*s*. for subsistence of the master and crew of the *Afghan*, who were rescued from the wreck of that vessel on the 30th of last April; and their Lordships also express in strong terms their approbation of Captain Dart's humane and generous conduct towards these shipwrecked seamen.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—The greatest activity prevails in the Royal Laboratory Department, Woolwich, in preparing the elongated plugged bullet for the East India Company's service. One million of these

newly-invented bullets have been forwarded from Woolwich to the docks for transport to Bengal; and two millions of the same species, packed in cases containing 2000 each, have been shipped for Bombay, together with shot, shell, and ammunition, for the troops already embarked.—The Royal Dragoons have given twenty-four volunteers to the 7th Dragoon Guards, about to embark for India; and the Scots Greys twenty-one. The 18th Light Dragoons have given twenty volunteers to the 17th Lancers, also under orders for India.—"The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company," says the *Times*, "are said to have sent out orders by the last overland mail to their agents for two of their large steamers, one from Bombay and one from Calcutta, to be despatched to Suez, so that they may be available at that port for the conveyance to India either of troops or passengers who may arrive by the overland route. The agents have also been authorized to send home by them, at reduced cost, any sufferers by the mutiny desirous to return. The East India-house have chartered another of the vessels of the European and American Company, the *Calcutta*, an iron screw steamer of 2360 tons. She is to proceed at once to India with troops."

RECRUITING is rapidly going forward, to fill up the gaps in our army caused by the constant despatch of reinforcements to India.

THE INDIAN STAFF.—We understand that Major-General Marcus Beresford, at present on the staff of the army in India, and Major-General the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, in command of the troops that were destined for China, will be placed on the staff in the East Indies, with local rank of Lieutenant-General. Brevet Colonel the Hon. W. L. Pakenham, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Brevet Colonel Edward Wetherall, Deputy Quartermaster, attached to the troops destined for China, to be placed on the staff in the same capacity with the troops serving in the East Indies. One of the Major-Generals attached to the expedition destined for China to be employed on the staff in the East Indies.—*Homeward Mail from India*.

SIR CHARLES WOOD, and other Lords of the Admiralty, inspected, on Wednesday, the ship-building yards, docks, and new landing stage, at Liverpool and Birkenhead.

ADMIRAL LYONS AT ALGIERS.—Lord Lyons and the officers of his fleet met with a most cordial reception at Algiers on their late arrival there. Visits were paid to the fleet by General Renault, temporary Governor-General, and by the officers and crew to the town. On Sunday, the 6th inst., the greater part of the town paid a visit to the fleet. On the same evening, a splendid dinner was given to the Admiral and several English and French officers by General Renault. The band of the 68th Regiment played 'God save the Queen' on their arrival. The health of our Queen was proposed by the French General, and of the Emperor by the English Admiral. After dinner, there was a reception. On Monday, Lord Lyons gave a grand dinner to General Renault on board the *Royal Albert*; and on the following day the fleet sailed for Mahon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—A new Gothic bridge over the Linn of Dee was opened by the Queen a few days ago in the midst of a picturesque gathering of Highlanders. A triumphal arch was erected near the spot, and adorned with devices in heather and flowers. A tent was set up for the accommodation of her Majesty, and the Duff and Farquharson Highlanders, under their chiefs, lined the carriage drive for a quarter of a mile. "On the centre of the bridge," says the account in the daily papers, "the Countess of Fife and Viscount M'Duff stood, the latter with a silver salver, four glasses, and a small decanter with whisky. When the Queen arrived her Majesty was received with much cheering, the Aberdeen City band and the pipers playing 'the Queen's anthem.' The Queen and the Prince Consort proceeded towards the bridge, where her Majesty was pleased to partake of a glass of whisky, drinking 'Success to the new bridge!' in which toast the Prince Consort, the other members of the Royal family, and the distinguished guests present heartily joined. The Queen then walked to the tent, leaning on the arm of the Earl of Fife, partook of some refreshment, and soon after left the scene amid the cheers of the people."

THE AFRICAN TELEGRAPH.—The French Minister of the Interior has received a despatch from Cagliari describing the operation of laying the telegraphic cable from Algeria to Teulada in Sardinia. Teulada being connected with Cagliari by telegraph, a complete communication exists between Europe and Africa. This is the second time the operation was attempted. Last year, the telegraphic cable embarked on board the *Result* was lost a few leagues from Galita. The present cable is one hundred and sixty-two miles long, contains six conducting wires, and weighs one thousand two hundred and fifty tons. The preparatory soundings required to ascertain the exact direction to be given to the cable were executed by order of the Minister of Marine, and were finished at twelve o'clock on the 29th of July. The same day, the ship so employed touched at Cagliari, and a despatch was transmitted by telegraph to Paris to announce what had been done. Three lines of soundings were made. The first commencing at Cape Malfatano, in Sardinia, proceeds to the East of the Island of Galita,

then takes a bend towards Monte Rotondo, and ends on a shore easy of access, and presents all desirable security for the cable. The length of this line of soundings is one hundred and twenty-five sea miles (sixty to a degree). The greatest depth is from one thousand nine hundred to two thousand yards, and this maximum depth extends only ten miles. This was the line chosen last year for laying the electric cable, and was rejected this year in consequence of the last accident. The line now chosen takes its direction from Spartivento to Cape Garde, and presents a horizontal distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles. The depth during the half of this distance is more than two thousand metres, and the maximum two thousand six hundred metres. The bottom is formed of gravel, coral, and soft yellow mud. This line has the advantage of bringing the cable directly to Bona, in a safe place, sufficiently deep. It was there that the laying of the cable was commenced. There are still seventeen miles of cable wanting to complete the communication with Spartivento. The correspondence with Bona was always perfect during the entire passage.—*Times Paris Correspondent.* [The chain has since been broken, and a portion of it lost.]

SYMPATHY WITH THE INDIAN SUFFERERS.—About 1000l. has been already raised in Norwich for the victims of the atrocious conduct of the Sepoys. At Cambridge 'humiliation service' has been held, the Mayor presiding.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is now staying at Malvern, and is under hydropathic treatment.

INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION IN BENGAL.—Dr. Alexander Beattie, M.D., writes to the *Times*:—"The list of passengers given in your Calcutta correspondent's letter, dated July 20th, shows that the steamers and barges of the Ganges Steam and Inland Steam Navigation Company have been 'rendering important service in the present crisis'; and it may be satisfactory to know that these vessels were expeditiously transporting European troops up the country. By a letter to my address, dated Calcutta, 17th of July, from the manager, I learn that the Mirzapore steamer conveyed a portion of the Madras Fusiliers from Calcutta to Allahabad (eight hundred miles) in seventeen days; the same vessel and the Benares, both belonging to the Ganges Steam Company, each having a large iron barge attached, were engaged to convey troops and stores to Allahabad; and, as the river had become more easily navigable in consequence of rain, it is reasonable to suppose the voyage would be made in fourteen days. General Havelock's force would not therefore be long without support. Had the Government in England despatched one hundred and fifty soldiers to Bombay or Calcutta as second-class or deck passengers by each of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers twice a month, and their arrival been publicly notified, the moral effect would have been excellent. It is not yet too late to adopt this mode of speedy transport, particularly as regards Bombay."

MR. JOHN FROST, the Chartist, and ex-Mayor of Newport, claims to be restored to the list of freemen of the borough.

THE WEST INDIES.—The islands, at the last advices, continued to enjoy average good health; but trade, generally, was dull. Several of the persons, men and women, implicated in the outrage upon the Governor of Demerara and on Mrs. Wodehouse on their late departure from the colony have been arrested, and liberated on bail, to take their trials at the next session of the Supreme Court, for riot. The Hon. W. B. Wolseley, Acting Government Secretary, and his wife, have left for England, after a residence of more than twenty-one years, during which the hon. gentleman gained the respect and goodwill of all classes. Mr. A. F. Gore, the Acting Assistant Government Secretary, also left on leave of absence. The weather has been rather wet in some of the islands, which has caused the planters a little anxiety.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN SCOTLAND.—Most unseasonable weather for cutting and gathering in the crops of Scotland now prevails, and great fears are entertained for the results. About one-third of the crop only is secured. The rainy weather has also increased the potato disease, and a writer who has just travelled over the greater part of the north of Scotland says:—"The loss may be estimated at one-third; but as the potatoes are a very heavy crop this season, the total quantity saved will, after all, be little short of an average crop."

—*Times.*

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES.—A new claimant to these estates has been found in the person of a railway porter employed by the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company at Worcester station. The name of the claimant is Thomas Evans, and it appears that he has some documents in his possession which will assist in establishing his title. It appears that Evans's mother (now dead) was a Miss Talbot, and she had been frequently heard to say that her family ought to be much better off than they were, as the then Earl of Shrewsbury was her great-uncle.

ADULTERATION IN THE SACRAMENTAL CUP.—The Rev. John Purchas, of Orwell Rectory, suspecting that even the sacramental cup is not exempt from adulteration, procured a sample of tent from a London wine-merchant, who distinctly repudiated the notion that 'tent' was at all more adulterated than other wine. He communicates the chemical analysis of the sample, contained in the following note:—"Reverend Sir,—Having

completed the examination of the wine you sent me, I beg to submit the following analysis:—Litmus paper indicated much acidity. Evaporated, it yielded 25 per cent. of a thick syrupy substance, consisting almost entirely of treacle; which substance, when ignited, yielded 0.78 per cent. of ash, differing both in quantity and chemical composition from the ash of the genuine grape juice. It does not, however, owe its colouring matter to the ordinary substances used for colouring dark wines, such as logwood, brazilwood, elderberries, or mulberries. From the results of my examination, I am of opinion that the sample of wine you sent me was a compound of treacle, spirits of wine, water, and a small quantity of a genuine but very sour wine.—I remain, rev. sir, yours most obediently, ARTHUR D. ECK, Chemical and Dispensing Laboratory, Cambridge." Mr. Purchas adds:—"This analysis proves 'tent' to be quite unfit for sacramental use."

SUICIDES.—Louis Felix Crapen, a French hairdresser and perfumer living in Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, has hung himself in the kitchen of his house, having first of all locked himself in. He had long threatened to commit suicide, owing to continued ill health; and, when his body was found, a large knife was sticking in a handkerchief tied round his waist, and his left hand was fastened behind his back with another handkerchief. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.—A gentleman has shot himself near St. Philip's Church, in the neighbourhood of the London Hospital. Nothing is known of his connexions, nor of the motive for the act.—A German residing in Princes-street, Leicester-square, where he worked as a ladies' bootmaker, has hung himself from a ledge at Hounslow, owing, as would appear, to intemperance.

LORD DALHOUSIE AND THE INDIAN INSURRECTION.—The report that Lord Dalhousie had given the whole of his yearly pension of 5000l. a year to the Indian sufferers, as long as the present struggle lasts, is now denied. He has, however, given 500l. to the fund.

FIRES.—Serious fires have occurred in Wellington-street, Woolwich, and Wells-street, Hackney. In the former locality, several houses were burnt down, or seriously injured.—A fire broke out on Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, in King David-lane, Shadwell, at the house of a German coffee-shop, which was destroyed, while four other dwellings were greatly damaged.

THE WELSH CIRCUITS.—The Earl of Powis has addressed a letter to the *Shrewsbury Journal*, protesting against the proposed removal of the Welsh Assizes to towns which will put the prosecutors, witnesses, and attorneys to great inconvenience in the way of travelling.

CENTRAL AFRICA.—An official despatch has been received at the Foreign-office from her Majesty's consul at Tripoli, throwing some doubt on the reported death of Dr. Vogel. The courier who had been despatched in April last for the frontier of Wadai, to obtain, if possible, some tidings of the fate of this scientific traveller, having returned to Murzuk, brings with him also a letter from the Sheikh of Borgu. From the report of some people composing a small caravan that had reached Borgu from Wadai, it appears that Dr. Vogel, after having successively visited several places, had reached Andra, whence he was summoned to Wara, the capital of Wadai, by the Sultan, by whom he had been some time detained, but was supposed to be preparing for his departure to Darfur. Upon the receipt of this report, the Sultan of Borgu, who had zealously interested himself in the matter, at once sent off two couriers to Wadai, both of whom had returned with reports corroborating the story of the caravan people. Respecting the death of the gallant Maguire no doubt appears, unfortunately, to be entertained.—*Times.*

INNER TEMPLE-LANE is about to be pulled down, or, at any rate, the west side of it. The *Builder* calls attention to the fact that at No. 1 in this thoroughfare—one of the doomed houses—Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Reynolds, Burke, Boswell, and other of the wits and eminent men of that time, used to hold their meetings under the designation of the Literary Club. Johnson, in fact, lived in the house; and there is yet over the doorway the announcement, 'Dr. Johnson's staircase.' There may be good reasons for the demolition; but it is impossible to contemplate without regret the destruction of a place picturesque in itself, and haunted by many glorious recollections. Such mementoes are being rapidly obliterated; and London will soon be a city of yesterday.

REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH.—A crowded public meeting was held at the Lecture Hall, Royal Hill, Greenwich, on Monday evening, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Townsend, M.P., detailing his parliamentary career during the past session, and the political persecution to which Mr. Townsend declares he has been subjected. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Jones, a solicitor, and Mr. Townsend's friends mustered in considerable strength from Woolwich and Deptford. Mr. Townsend referred to his private difficulties, and asserted that these had arisen from the persecution of a lawyer at Greenwich, who acted as agent for the defeated candidate. In the course of his address, he alluded to his late partner, Mr. Winn, and, at a subsequent period of the meeting, Mr. Winn appeared on the platform with certain documents in his hand, and claimed to be heard in reply to Mr. Townsend. An uproarious scene ensued. The meeting refused to hear Mr. Winn,

and the yelling and confusion were indescribable. At last, there was a perfect fight on the platform, and the meeting terminated abruptly, after Mr. Winn had declared that he would call a meeting specially for the purpose of refuting Mr. Townsend's statements.

GROUSE.—The *Edinburgh Courier* calls attention to the decrease of grouse on the Scottish hills, and anticipates that they will speedily be extinct. The writer adds:—"Large quantities of old birds are found dead on our southern hills (we refer to Selkirk and Peebles-shire) in the months of October and November. Many of these, doubtless, have been wounded birds, and consequently have died of starvation; but we have frequently made an examination of some of these found dead, and an enlargement of the liver was almost invariably the cause."

THE CHARACTER OF L'ANGELIER.—Mr. Adam Pringle, of Sunnyside, Patrick, has published in the *North British Daily Mail* what he terms a 'Vindication of the Character of the late M. L'Angelier.' It consists of an attested copy of his diary, and of letters from his mother, and from various respectable persons.

A CHILD-BED TRAGEDY.—The annexed grim entry occurs in the miscellaneous observations at the end of one of the Registrar-General's recent weekly returns of births and deaths in London:—"St. Giles-in-the-Fields; North.—On 18th August, the infant daughters of a woman since dead, 'supposed to have been drowned. No medical attendant.' Mr. Simpson, the registrar, says:—"Twins found in a tub of water. The mother died four days after their birth. She told a fellow-lodger she put them there because they looked so like rabbits. Nothing was provided for her confinement. She frequently asked what would be done to her if she recovered."

THE HEAT OF THE WEATHER.—The infant daughter of a pipe-maker, living at Pancras, died on the 27th ult. from exhaustion, owing to the heat of the weather. Her age was six months. A labourer died on the 29th ult. from sun-stroke, after eleven days' illness.

CRIMEAN MONUMENT AT SHEFFIELD.—The Duke of Cambridge has consented to lay the foundation-stone of a Crimean monument in Sheffield during October.

ROYAL VISIT TO WENTWORTH HOUSE.—The Queen and Prince Albert will pay a visit to the Earl of Fitzwilliam at Wentworth House, near Rotherham, on their return from Scotland on the 15th of October. When Princess Victoria, the Queen visited the house in 1835, with her mother, on returning from the grand musical festival at York.

THE DONCASTER RACES.—The Doncaster September meeting has taken place this week. The Doncaster Plate has been won by Mr. Payne's Orianda, and the St. Leger Stakes by Mr. J. Scott's Impérieuse. In this latter race, Mr. D'Anson's celebrated Blink Bonny was fourth. Her Majesty's Plate was won by Lord Zetland's Skirmisher.

THE MORMONS IN EXETER.—A Mormon 'Elder' has been preaching in the open air at Exeter; but last Sunday evening he was mobbed, had to run for it, and, becoming alarmed, sought refuge in the station-house. On the following day, the police superintendent obtained permission to bring him before the magistrates if he should renew his preachings.

SUICIDE IN THE STREET.—An inquiry has taken place before Mr. William Baker, coroner, at the London Hospital, respecting the death of Captain John Bell, aged thirty-six, who was found lying dead near St. Philip's Church, Whitechapel, on the night of Friday week. There was a double-barrelled pistol near his left shoulder, and a large wound near his left ear, from which blood was oozing copiously. Emma Spencer, the landlady of the house where Bell lodged, in the Mile-end-road, stated that he was the captain of a merchant vessel called the Patriot Queen. He had latterly been very desponding, and drank spirits to excess. She believed he took the pistol from a case which was in his bedroom when he went out on the Friday evening. He then complained of pains in his head. He was subject to attacks of brain fever. In his pockets were a valuable gold watch and chain, 13s. 7d., penknife, keys, &c. No money was found in his room, but there was a quantity of valuable property. The jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

DEATH OF THE PRINCIPAL OF JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.—The Ven. Henry Foulkes, D.D., Principal of Jesus College, breathed his last on Thursday afternoon, about half-past five o'clock. Dr. Foulkes, who is stated to have been eighty-four years of age, had been principal of his college forty years, having been elected to succeed Dr. David Hughes in 1817. The rev. gentlemen proceeded to his B.A. degree April 30, 1794; M.A. April 6, 1797; B.D. May 3, 1804; and D.D. March 29, 1817.

SUICIDE IN IRELAND.—Captain Power, of Tonyn Moydow, a few miles from Longford, Ireland, has shot himself dead. He had nearly reached his eightieth year. Some vague idea of impending pecuniary embarrassment seems to have been the cause of the act. The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The half-yearly Court of the Proprietors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday, the Governor, Mr. Sheffield Neave, in the chair. The dividend recommended was five-and-a-half per cent. free of income-tax. The profits for the half-year have been 775,650l., making the total of 'rest' on

the 31st of August 3,840,625*l.*, which, after payment of the proposed distribution, will stand at 3,040,210*l.* As the dividend is larger than that for the previous half-year, a ballot for its confirmation will be necessary.

ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—Frederick Darley, one of the riggers employed at Woolwich, and who was engaged on Friday week in dismasting her Majesty's steam-sloop *Prometheus*, met with a frightful accident, which seriously endangers his life. During the progress of the work, the ship's maintop-yard gave way, and fell among the group of riggers underneath, crushing Darley, who, on being examined by the medical officer of the yard, was found to have sustained a very severe laceration of the scalp and concussion of the brain. Hopes, however, are entertained of his recovery, and, in the meanwhile, his shipmates have got up a subscription for his wife and children.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH COMPANY have announced their inability to raise their proposed capital on the terms they had too hastily accepted. They contemplate a termination of the guarantee at the end of any two years after the net profits shall have amounted to seven-and-a-half per cent.

JOB MARSON, the well-known jockey, died on Friday week at Middleham. He won the St. Leger three times in eight years.

AUSTRALIA.—At Buckland River, about 300 Europeans have attacked 1500 Chinese, and driven them into the bush. The ringleaders are taken in custody. The miners, both European and Chinese, have returned to their labours.

DR. LIVINGSTON, on Wednesday, recived the freedom of the city of Glasgow at a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the Town Council.

THE CHELSEA VESTRY AND CREMORNE GARDENS.—The Chelsea vestry have determined, by 18 to 7, to oppose at the ensuing sessions, the renewal of the license of Cremorne Gardens, on the ground of alleged evils resulting from the lateness of the hours. Mr. Till, who asserted that the gardens are conducted with perfect decorum, moved an amendment to the effect that a committee inquire into the management of the grounds. This was defeated, though, as it would seem, with great unfairness to Mr. Simpson, the proprietor. As far as our own observations extends, there appears to be nothing to object to in the mode of conducting Cremorne.

PROUS GAMBLERS.—One of the most amusing instances of external piety we remember to have witnessed was in a Madrid club, where every night, towards twelve o'clock, a *rouge-et-noir* table opens. Occasionally it has happened that when the game was at the hottest, the table strewn with gold and notes, eagerness to be read on the flushed countenances that craned over the green cloth, there was heard in the street without the tinkle of the bell that announces the passage of the Host. Instantly the game was suspended, the gamblers knelt upon their chairs or on the floor, and crossed themselves and mumbled prayers while the consecrated wafer passed on its way to some dying man's bedside. The sound of the bell and of the steps of the priests grew fainter, and as it died away the gamblers resumed their seats, again grasped their gold, and stretched their necks, and once more it was, "*Rouge gagne et la couleur.*"—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Manuscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, September 19.

ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE DANILO.

PRINCE DANILO, of Montenegro, has been assassinated by some of his kinsmen, in revenge for the death of his nephew, assassinated by his procurement (says the telegraphic despatch) at Constantinople.

THE CONTINENT.

The Duke of Cambridge left Paris on Thursday morning for the camp at Châlons, where important military operations are about to be represented in his honour. Three aides-de-camp accompanied his Royal Highness.

The Prince of Wales has arrived in Geneva from his excursion to the valley of Chamounix, and has put up at the Hotel des Bergues, where the King of the Belgians is residing.

SIR MORTON Peto has announced his intention of retiring from the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company.

AMERICA.—Lieutenant James M'Garty, who accompanied Dr. Kane on his last Arctic expedition, died suddenly at Boston on the 2nd inst. The Cashier of the Eagle Bank at Rochester, John B. Robertson, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to murder his wife by administering drugs of a slow but deadly nature.

THE MURDER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH PRISON.—The trial of Dr. Salvi for the murder of Mr. Robertson has been postponed to next session of the Central Criminal Court.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admissions for six days ending Friday, Sept. 18, 1857, including season ticket holders, 26,175.

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 NEWS FROM INDIA, AND 'THE INDIAN NEWS.'

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—“Lord Elgin has arrived at Calcutta.” What may this mean?” said I, in my innocence of heart.

“Mean!” quoth a military friend; “don’t you ever read the *Family Herald*?”

“Oh, of course: a meritorious publication. I do see it now and then—a literary journal!”

“Bother literature. I mean the *Indian News*. The Editor and his correspondents get on swimmingly; it reminds one of the ‘unanimity’ scene in the *Critic*. In the very last number, sir, he calls one of his constituents a drunken fool, and sends his love to another. But in regard more particularly to our starting point, allow me to present you with the following elegant extract, under date August 8th, 1857:—

“Lord Elgin was expected at Calcutta, to assist the Governor-General (‘that precious muff,’ as our informant, with more truth than reverence terms him) with his countenance and counsel.”

And Lord Elgin was in Calcutta by last advices. I will not halt on the road to discuss the propriety of characterizing a Governor-General of India as ‘that precious muff.’ But, Lord Elgin is in Calcutta—and ‘what makes he there?’

The answer which I am from exclusive sources enabled to give is simply this, viz., that the European population of the Bengal Presidency had arrived at the determination of putting their dilettante ruler and his weak advisers under restraint. It was consequently hinted to Lord Elgin that his presence alone might suffice to avert so unseemly a catastrophe. Let not England be deceived. There are two distinct insurrections to be quelled in India. The one is the Sepoy mutiny, the other is the far more dangerous revolt of John Bull against chartered tyranny. Venables, Saunders, Chapman, and fifty more whom I could mention, who are at this moment keeping hundreds of square miles in order at the head of their own TENANTS, will not again consent to sink into a subordinate rank. They have earned with their good swords the rights which they will feel mightily inclined to maintain, or else my estimate of those gentlemen rests on an entirely false basis.

As for military intelligence received by the last mail, I confess to being very much in the dark. Has General Lloyd crushed the Dinapore outbreak, or has he failed disgracefully? Discordant reports from Bombay and Calcutta leave us quite at fault. George William Aymer Lloyd was about one of the best officers in India. He was the right man in the right place, i.e. at Dinapore, where a cautious—a waiting game had to be played. Now Lloyd was emphatically a tactician—a scientific soldier; a better never stepped. But I can tell you something. He and I were together at Berrill’s Hotel, at Mussoorie, for some weeks in the autumn of 1852. He was then labouring under a disease something resembling epilepsy. It attacked him generally at table, at any time of the day; he was an abstemious man, but it took many hours ere he came round. His medical advisers entreated him to go home at this time.

If he really did what is attributed to him, he could not have been in his senses. Arrah is barely four miles west of the Soane, the eastern bank of that river being twenty-four miles distant from Dinapore. Common sense would dictate that Mr. Littledale and the other residents of Shahabad should have attempted an escape by night; the parties from Dinapore being on the look-out for them on the farther shore in the early morning.

I fear, upon the whole, that the intelligence from India by the incoming mail cannot be deemed good. But, on the other hand, I do not deem it absolutely bad. As regards General Havelock, the public will soon be enlightened. In the meantime any officer in the Bombay army can give the requisite information. The Brigadier-General, so bitterly attacked by the *Mofussilite*, will probably be superseded by that same Neill whom he is currently reported to have insulted in gross, however safe terms. One of your contemporaries on Saturday last published an accusation against the bewildered Lord Canning (having reference to this same Havelock) which, if true, ought to be as good as any sentence of exile for life that ever was pronounced. In the military clubs the same story was yesterday affirmed, with the frightful addition that the hero Havelock was positively within three miles of the thirty-two women, children,

&c., confined near the *Soubadar’s Tank** at Cawnpore; that he knew it; and, knowing, declined to advance.

The intelligence from Delhi is absolutely nought. It is only too probable that the report of the siege having been raised, which you mentioned last week, may turn out to be correct.

EX-ORIENTAL.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been compelled by press of matter to omit ‘Indian Pamphlets,’ and a variety of other literary reviews.

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.

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.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 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.—DE ARNOLD.

VISCOUNT CANNING.

THE Indian intelligence is somewhat confused and contradictory. What we certainly know is that Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, after a triumphant march from Allahabad to within one or two days’ march of Lucknow, had been compelled, by the sickness of the column under his command, to fall back upon Cawnpore. He had driven NENA SAHIB and his followers out of that vast cantonment; had destroyed Bhitoor; had followed up his success by defeating and dispersing the enemy on the road to Lucknow; and then, succumbing to the visitation of cholera, had been compelled to pause, and even to retrace his line of march, in order to place his invalids in safety, recruit the failing vitality of his troops, and wait for reinforcements. Such is the view we derive from the published despatches. Another interpretation is put upon his conduct in a letter addressed to our ‘Open Council,’ from a writer who, we are bound to say, is entitled to confidence and respect; but the issue raised is so serious, that we reserve our judgment until we receive more ample information. The retreat from Delhi is not confirmed, and is in some respects improbable. That a mutiny should have broken out at Dinapore is not surprising; but that it should not have been prevented by precautionary measures surpasses all we have heard of official blindness and apathy. We are also totally in the dark concerning the slaughter of two hundred English soldiers led into an ambush at Arrah. The disarming of the Governor-General’s body-guard, the incipient revolt in Bombay, the detection of a vast conspiracy at scattered points of the Bombay Presidency, the panic inspired by the approach of the Mohurum, are all details of intelligence for which our readers have been prepared. We are by no means disposed to look gloomily upon the progress of the struggle between the English and the insurgent forces; yet we cannot fail to discern that a supreme crisis has arisen, and we ask, what are our guarantees of a triumphant issue? The nation will do its duty. But we have Mr. VERNON SMITH at the helm, Mr. MANGLES in command of the Court of Directors, and Lord CANNING as Governor-General of India.

* The spot has been described under misnomers that would be ludicrous, could one jest on such a subject.

Lord CANNING is in a position of extreme difficulty, no doubt. We, as responsible journalists, abhor the practice of levelling inconsiderate attacks against public men engaged in distant and dangerous service; but ought Lord CANNING to be Governor-General of India? His appointment was obtained by personal favour, and, since it became an arduous post, he has (all letters and all voices assure us) broken down. We are told of his brilliant antecedents in England. What were they? He was thrust into first-class classical honours at Oxford in 1833, not by force of merit, but because he was a lord and the son of CANNING. Notoriously, he was considered not up to the mark, but then it was urged that he was too good a 'Second' (for a lord) not to be allowed a 'First.' Thus ushered into a public career as a promising young man, Lord CANNING's career of predestination was swift and sure. He became successively Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Postmaster-General, and the world has not heard that he displayed any qualifications worth speaking of. A polished, graceful, accomplished nobleman he is, of course, but without a suspicion of administrative ability or of the vigour of mind and will essential, according to the vulgar belief, to the command of States. It was not to prove himself an able ruler, however, that Lord CANNING went out to Calcutta. But he was his father's son, and his father had 'almost' gone out before him. Unhappily for Lord CANNING, his lease has not expired in the midst of tranquillity. He might have reigned in vice-regal opulence for six quiet years if there had been nothing to be done but 'taking measures' in red-tape; but for an emergency, an imperial crisis, a tremendous conflict with legions of infuriated military rebels, a more incompetent lay-figure could not have been picked out of the House of Peers. The climax of incapacity is reached when we find Lord CANNING at Calcutta, Mr. MANGLES in Leadenhall-street, Mr. VERNON SMITH at Cannon-row. How many weeks is it since Mr. MANGLES became aware that Delhi was a fortified city? When did Mr. VERNON SMITH inform himself of the distance from Calcutta to the North-Western frontier? The Right Honourable President of the Board of Control is simply an exhausted receiver of official and accidental information, and Lord CANNING little more than the elegant recipient of a gigantic salary. The noble lord himself, we dare say, was in happy ignorance when the mutiny broke out, how far it was from Government-house to the gates of Cawnpore. The Anglo-Indian community was alarmed when news of the Delhi massacre reached Calcutta; but it was dismayed when the reflection followed that Lord CANNING was to be entrusted with the work of suppression and pacification. It was at last felt how great an insult and an outrage it is to permit a languid and lipping impersonation of privileged incompetence in a situation of such portentous responsibility. Yet there were some, in India, who imagined that he might rise to the level of the crisis. They memorialized him to disarm the Mohammedan population of Calcutta before the celebration of the great festival. He said he would 'take measures,' and took none, until a panic had arisen—and then his tardy measures were partial. We have seldom had practical practical 'first class' public men at the head of Indian affairs; the MALCOLMS and METCALFES are, of course, set aside, to act as subordinates of noble nondescripts; but if, in obedience to fashion, we entrust Lord CANNING with India in times of peace, for Heaven's sake let us have done with this ignominious respect of persons in a convulsion of alarm and calamity.

THE PUBLIC MONEYS REPORT.

THE House of Commons has by degrees lost that thorough control over the public moneys which it had once established, and which the Crown has from time immemorial been constantly endeavouring to defeat. In our own day the struggle has not continued, because the Crown has so greatly the advantage, and also, we frankly confess, because the Crown and its Ministers do not court struggles with the popular assembly. The Ministers manage their objects in a different way. It is, indeed, a popular delusion that the House of Commons regulates the expenditure; but the mistake has scarcely any foundation in fact. There is no account ever presented to the House of Commons; the accounts are presented in form, but they are of no use, and might be nothing better than a cover for evasion. Some improvement has been effected in this branch of the subject, and has been cheerfully assisted by the men in office; for, as in the case of the Administrative Reform, this last suggestion of reform, the most important since the Reform Bill of 1832, originated with men of the official classes; and the fact confirms the general impression, that, however party feeling may divide us—however the habits of class life may modify the national character—that character, after all, is of stuff too stout to be really destroyed even by the intrigues of party. When there is a foreign war, all classes rally to the support of the Minister; and a political reform, almost as complete as universal suffrage, originates in the class to which the old Parliamentary Lords and Baronets belong.

A department exists for the very purpose of revising the accounts before the presentation to Parliament, but that department is at present powerless for any such useful purpose, except in a few of the public offices; and this improvement is recent. The audit of expenditure was first applied to the grants for the naval services in 1832, circumstances having conspired to excite great jealousy respecting our naval expenditure and the appropriation of the services. The reader will remember the monstrous misappropriation, amounting in some cases to embezzlement, by public offices in the naval department. The defrauding of HENRY COCK originated in that species of malversation. The United Kingdom had resources which enabled it to recover; HENRY COCK commanded no such resources, and 'the public' never feels compelled to do justice to individuals if the wrong has been of long standing. By the Act 9 and 10 Vic., chap. 92, the appropriation check, or concurrent audit of expenditure, was statutorily extended to the Naval and Military expenditure, to the Woods and Forests, and to the Public Works. The check, however, is still very imperfect, partly from the bad manner of keeping the accounts, which present the whole subject in a confused form; partly from the want of power in the Audit Office; and not a little from the fact that the civil servants in the Audit Office, as in all others, are not taught to consider their promotion dependent on fulfilling their duties. An attempt has now been made to extend the provisions of the Act of 1846 to all the public offices, with a number of improvements of the greatest administrative and political importance.

The defunct Administrative Reform Association, indeed, 'is a fool' to the Select Committee which has been inquiring into this subject; and one of the most interesting political incidents of the day is the fact that that Committee should originate a reform of so great a political importance; the more so when we consider who were its members. The chairman was Sir FRANCIS BARING, the member for Portsmouth, long connected with

the executive departments, a gentleman of very high character, but by the public usually considered to belong to the same class with Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Sir GEORGE GREY, or any other men who are more at home in office than out of it. The other members were, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BOWYER, Mr. HANKEY, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Lord STANLEY, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. WILSON, Mr. ELLICE, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY, and Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The committee was appointed 'to inquire into the receipt, issue, and audit of moneys in the Exchequer, the Pay Office, and the Audit Department.' It had been standing for some sessions, and was renewed on the opening of a new Parliament. Let us now see what the plan of the Committee is.

At present, the only expenses that can be legally paid out of the public revenues are drawbacks, bounties, repayments, and discounts; that is, positive abatements upon the payment of the money as it is handed in by the tax-payer. Recently departments paid their own expenses, and accounted for them, only handing the net revenue into the Exchequer; but the administrative reformers in office amended that plan, and the gross revenue is now paid in. There are exceptions; for example, the land revenue of the Crown is not paid in on that principle. There are also very serious confusions in the manner of squaring and adjusting the accounts; for example, the account of moneys on hand is mixed up with the 'moneys on deposit' in the Pay-Office, which form no real part of the ways and means, any more than caution money does. Every quarter, if the amount of money accruing should not be sufficient for the current expenditure, the Chancellor of the Exchequer winds up by issuing what he calls deficiency bills; and this is done notwithstanding the fact that the revenue is known to be coming in quite in time to meet the liabilities theoretically accruing in the same quarter. The bills are discounted by the Bank of England, gratuitously, as a mere form; but the very operation creates confusion. These and all similar complications the Committee propose to abolish. They recommend that the public accounts shall be kept by the commercial system of double entry, in a uniform method, throughout all the public departments. They advise that the payments authorized by the Paymaster should be checked in each department every day; that the accounts of every department should be adjusted monthly; that the public accounts should be squared every quarter; and that even the civil contingencies, which are now suffered to run on to next year, should, by a very simple method, virtually be wound up within the year. The same principles would be applied to the Treasury Chest Fund, a fund employed for carrying on the public service abroad. Thus the whole mass of the gross revenue flowing through different channels would be exposed to view by one uniform method of account, the Audit searching into every department; and the honest appropriation of the whole would be distinctly perceived.

In order to carry out this new method of business, the Committee propose some changes in the administrative organization. They recommend that the paymaster-general should perform his duties in person; and that he should no longer be a political officer of the Government removable with the Cabinet, but a permanent officer. They recommend that the Board of Audit should be strengthened, both in numbers and powers; that the Commissioners should have the appointment or removal of all subordinates entirely within their own control; and that

the Chief Commissioner should be a permanent officer of the highest rank of departmental Ministers, with an increase of salary corresponding to his increase of rank and responsibility. It will be observed that these changes would very materially elevate two departments which have hitherto been thoroughly subordinate to the Treasury, especially one. The Treasury has of late years become so completely a political department, that it cannot conveniently be expected to fulfil purely ministerial or accounting duties; and the proposed Board of Audit, in its new form, has become a decided 'want of the day.'

Two other changes recommended by the Committee constitute the most important items in their really striking plan. They propose that the Board of Audit, as reconstructed, should no longer communicate with Parliament through the Treasury, but should do so direct. They also propose that a select committee should be annually appointed by the Speaker; and that before that committee the accounts for the past year should be laid.

We have now sketched the general plan proposed by the Select Committee; we leave it for a week under the consideration of our readers; perhaps they may anticipate us in discovering the magnitude of the proposed Reform Bill. We shall hereafter endeavour to show how great would be the political advantages both in an economical and a political sense.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE incubus of India is the Board of Control. It has at length reduced the Court of Directors to a state of utter inefficiency and humiliation. It is a signal mistake to suppose that the Directors can initiate the slightest legislative, financial, political, or military innovation upon their own responsibility. Leadenhall-street is the back-slum of Cannon-row. The President of the Board of Control exercises an absolute veto upon the measures of the Court, but the Court has no power over the measures of the Board. Suppose Mr. VERNON SMITH to have determined, with the consent of his colleagues, upon any plan of reform, wild or weak, inefficient or impossible, he forces it upon the East India Company, and the Company cannot avoid sanctioning it, knowing it to be impossible, inefficient, weak, or wild. It is not long, we believe, since it could justly be said of the Court of Directors that nowhere in the world could be found twenty-four men more uniformly armed with the resources of knowledge and statesmanship than the gentlemen round the East India Table. But the main objection to the perpetuation of the Company is, that we have paralyzed it, and substituted something worse in its place.

Its resuscitation is now impracticable. The change of 1854 put a finishing stroke to its degradation, and ratified the ascendancy of the Board of Control. At the head of that Board is a subaltern of the Whigs, a man whom no Premier would have ventured to make Home Secretary, but who has been permitted in India to run riot in innovation. And what has been the result of Mr. VERNON SMITH's local reforms? Has he improved the condition of the native civilian, the hopeless subordinate, the instrument of taxation and punishment, who is liable to be dismissed and denounced as a criminal, without trial, inquiry, or redress? A bitter feeling on this subject has been engendered, and the subject has been frequently pressed upon the Board of Control; but innovation had taken another way, and Mr. VERNON SMITH was occupied with his exalted theories. The hand in the lemon glove waved away all remonstrance. Was it

in March last that Mr. SMITH first heard from the Governor of Bengal that the village police are in a permanent state of starvation—that they are generally thieves and robbers, or leagued with robbers and thieves, that when any one is spoiled in a village, the first person suspected is the watchman, and that the simultaneous arrest of all the policemen in the province might do more to prevent plunder and pilfering than any other measure? These facts were known years ago; but it was no part of the official scheme to deal with practical grievances, which, however, have opened an abyss between us and millions of the natives of India—we say millions, because it is false to represent the entire region as similarly maladministered. The Akbarry and Ferrie systems—the one promoting drunkenness, the other discouraging social intercourse—have been left untouched by the Right Honourable VERNON. He has approved of fresh changes in the ever-shifting tenure of land, to vex the ryot and destroy his confidence; he has stimulated the feverish impotence of the missionaries, and he has passed over, unrepentant, an official proclamation in which the natives of India have been insulted as 'the heathen.' Now, this must never occur again. Let Bangalore preachers take pariahs into their pay, but do not give them the sanction of our example for publishing in India the contempt of the English for the Indian creeds. These are points of local administration which it might be worth the while even of a President of the Board of Control to study. They may appear insignificant, like the affair of the cartridges; but when a Roman soldier killed a cat at Alexandria, and the multitude tore him to pieces, the Roman Government dared not punish the murderers, for it knew that a spring had been touched which might explode the country under the feet of its conquerors. It is necessary to reiterate the truth that, for what is done or not done in India, the Board of Control is supremely responsible, and that local maladministration in one set of provinces is the more inexcusable whilst other provinces are admirably governed. We see an Englishman presiding over a district larger than some European states, and regulating its affairs with remarkable precision and success. In another, the chief official, ignorant of his duties, neglects the real requirements of his post, but harasses the people by incessant meddling. In a third, he gives himself no trouble whatever, and becomes what it was predicted to TIMOUR that the warrior of Samarcand would become under the melting Bengal sun. He draws his salary; he has a stately house; he is waited upon by a train of servants in white robes and white-and-crimson turbans; and all the time his munshis and chaprasis are cheating and goading the people.

Whenever it is proposed to reform the local administration of India, an outcry is raised against dangerous expenditure. But India in reality has cost us nothing. It has enriched an immense class of families. It supplies a vast commerce. It gives employment to thousands of Englishmen, and these Englishmen too often, under the guarantee of that covenanted system which debases the Indian service into one of the narrowest of monopolies, behave with perfect impunity, and balk the efforts of sincere reformers. Civil and military officers prefer a quiet life at cool stations to fatiguing assiduity; the Commissariat preys on the revenue; native corruption is winked at in order that European irregularities may not be exposed; justice is costly, slow, and uncertain; taxation is certain, heavy, and oppressive. In eighty years we have not been able to devise an organization for protecting the ryot against the

zemindar. Our successive 'settlements' have been repeatedly unsettled, and the last is by many regarded as the most inefficient. We have neglected the army and the people, and when a tremendous conflict arises in the heart of our Indian Empire, we search in all directions for the cause; and we find that, although the Board of Control has had repeated warnings, and the power to act, it has done nothing but vindicate its prerogative of arrogance, neglect, and incapacity.

THE ROMANCE OF CREDIT.

HOW M. MIRÈS, CHIEF DIRECTOR OF THE CAISSE GÉNÉRALE DES CHEMINS DE FER, TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION, AND HOW IT WAS NOT ACCEPTED.

IN Paris they are preparing for a further downfall of the spurious commerce that has been grafted on the newly-developed high commerce of France. Last week we saw the Société de Crédit Mobilier recalling its truant directors, and forbidding them to retire; and notwithstanding his 'notarial act,' M. ANDRÉ has been denied a retreat from his responsibilities. How often it happens that men plunge into positions from which they cannot draw back! The recruit hears splendid accounts of adventure in the Eastern seas; he joins a free roving ship; he does procure pistols, daggers, earrings, and other trinkets, but finds a good allowance of blows and no small risk to life, and he wishes to retreat. No such thing; desertion is not allowed. The captain, indeed, may resign his post; but the threat to do so, instead of creating anger in the crew, sometimes creates alarm. Amongst the preparations for coming events, nothing has been more significant, if it can be clearly interpreted, than the remarkable dramatic scene at the extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Caisse Générale des Chemins de Fer, on the 10th of September, which we find fully reported in the *Courrier de Paris* of the 15th.

This company was originally established for five objects: first, the publication of the *Journal des Chemins de Fer*; and you would think from its title that it was only a newspaper company, or at most a railway company; but it is by no means limited to that object. Its second object is the purchase, sale, and exchange of securities, public or private, French or foreign, the dealing in the shares of joint-stock companies, and in the operations of credit; also subscription to the same objects, agency in loans for public works, &c. In other words, all the operations of banking. The society started with a capital of 480,000*l.*, in shares of 20*l.* each.

Now it is to be presumed that this company has not been getting on so splendidly as it used, and through its leader it has been subjected to divers disagreeable remarks. Amongst others, a M. JACQUOT, who has been driving a brisk trade in defamation under the alias of 'EUGÈNE DE MIRECOURT,' had shown up M. MIRÈS in rather a heightened literary photograph of that eminent financier. This was very daring, for M. MIRÈS, although not so big a man as AUGUSTE THURNEYSSEN, the director of the Crédit Mobilier, who has lately been made bankrupt by the absconding of his nephew with a default of 600,000*l.*—although not absolutely a PEREIRE in the magnitude of his property and operations—belongs essentially to the class of 'Associated Capitalists.' The libel, however, seems to have touched the heart of MIRÈS. At all events, he astonished the shareholders in the Caisse Générale des Chemins de Fer by announcing his resignation; and the extraordinary meeting was summoned to accept that abdication. His speech is a perfect model of eloquence for the purpose. It is HUDSON made poetical; DAVID WADDINGTON with an infusion of sentiment; HUGH

INNES CAMERON made candid. M. JULES MIRÈS spoke with great feeling, describing in all the pride of magnanimous confession the glories he was relinquishing:—

"Industry has its honour and glory. To do great things in industry and finance is an object as noble and also as attractive as the doing of great things in letters, the arts, or in politics.

"I proudly avow that I have this ambition, as many of my fellow-citizens have, for it is not merely the means of acquiring fortune; in our days it is one of the first aspirations of human society to create those beautiful ways of communication which bring peoples together, and facilitate the exchange of ideas as of products; to bring about the restoration and sanification of old cities, the building of new ones; to develop the working of those vast basins of combustibles, the extent of which nature seems to have measured by the grandeur of their uses; to found those establishments, manufacturing or metallurgic, which send to all points of the globe the products of our industry; in fine, to give to states and governments that *concours financier* which supplies to them nerve in war as well as in peace, and which raises the science of finance to the height of a political science.

"Well, gentlemen, without wishing to exaggerate what we have done with you, we may yet say, with legitimate pride, that there are few of those beautiful works or of those great operations in which we have not participated."

What are then the *causes*, he asked, which have determined me to stop in this course, attended by so much success, with such flattering prospects? Let the reader note how M. MIRÈS spices his confession with new advertisements of what his Company may do hereafter. Now for his description of 'causes.' There are no passages in the classic poets more powerful, and, what is more, there is a considerable degree of truth in it:—

"Look and listen around you, whatever may be the centre, social or accidental, in which you may be placed: you will remark a movement of opinion against what is called business, and against those who conduct it. At the theatre, in drawing-rooms, in books, in the judicial or sacred tribune, as well as in the legislative tribune, in cities, in country places, you will observe this constant fact, a certain irritation, and, by consequence, hostility, varied in its forms according to the men, the situation, and the places, an irritation which, in expressing itself, goes from railleury to abuse, from hesitating supposition to formal accusation, but of which the significant character is an almost unanimity."

"Since the early months of 1856, there has been a decline in the value of 'valeurs mobilières,' to the extent of several milliards of the wealth of the country, producing the irritation I have described, the more from the unexpectedness of the cause, the country being otherwise in a state of industrial and commercial prosperity.

"What, then," he asked again, "are the real causes of this decline?" Ah! this is coming to the point; but here the romancist suddenly deviates into a siding. "This is not the place," he says, "to enter into the details of that grave question. The causes are complex, but I may indicate one which is dominant—it is—*distrust*." This is indeed a revelation! But what brought about the distrust? "You know," said M. MIRÈS, with tender simplicity, "how delicate are questions of credit," and then he defines credit. For M. MIRÈS is as powerful as ARTHUR WALLBRIDGE in definitions. "Credit is truly said to be faith." Revelation the second! But how was it that faith had thus been undermined? In explanation, M. MIRÈS treats us to a bit of history.

In the first place, Government had thought it necessary to take precautions for restraining the excess of speculation; and "as soon as it was supposed that Government distrusted the situation, the same sentiment of anxiety necessarily penetrated the spirits of men, and the ascensional movement was arrested." Then comes another astounding disclosure. "Distrust was also overexcited by the decline which injured the interest of those who held commercial securities." But M. MIRÈS has discovered a much more historical cause for the difficulty. "Bad crops and inundations inflicted on agriculture an impotence to satisfy the demands created by

the very increase of the general well-being;" and from that moment arose a deplorable antagonism between the territorial proprietaries and what M. MIRÈS calls "the *richesse mobilière*," a phrase which we scarcely know how to translate. It means the interest represented by personal property, or movable property; let us borrow the phrase at once, and call the whole class especially meant, *mobiliary property*. He means apparently to indicate the high stock-jobbing interest, the wealthier portion of the share-broking interest. "Hostility was especially turned upon railway property; mobiliary property was looked upon as favoured at the expense of agriculture." "The subvention granted to railway companies, and the guarantees of interest accorded to all shareholders, were remembered." "Railways were reproached with the monopoly which had not been conceded to them." "The service rendered by this beautiful work was denied; its influence on the increase of public wealth was misunderstood. No credit was given it for carrying despatches gratuitously, or for the enormous reduction of cost in the carriage of grain." Thus M. MIRÈS shadowed the causes of a situation "unexampled in history, since it is in the bosom of a profound peace and of a magnificent financial situation, that a general weakening of industry has occurred."

But there was a third cause; and here came out a reminiscence of ALEXANDRE DUMAS the younger's *Question d'Argent*:—

"If, on the contrary, nothing stops the course of the system of defamation and outrages directed against men who have rendered, we do not hesitate to say, veritable services to their country, and who have, by their laborious efforts, contributed to raise the public credit to a high degree of power, confidence, instead of being re-established, cannot but suffer new attacks.

"This opinion is not new; in other *époques*, great ministers, whom France honoured, and whose memory is guarded by posterity, understood the necessity of surrounding financiers with consideration. Champfort made the remark that Molière, who had exposed on the stage all classes of society, had never placed financiers upon the scene; and he added that it was through Colbert that he had been forbidden by Louis XIV.

"It was because Colbert knew that the men who represent credit cannot be attacked in their consideration without credit being equally attacked; and he knew also how much credit is necessary to the prosperity and greatness of states."

Who does not now appreciate the censorship of the press? The only fault is, that in Paris it is not strictly enough enforced. We suspect that there are railway companies in England who perfectly sympathize with M. MIRÈS and with COLBERT.

From these generalities M. MIRÈS came back to his muttons—to his own resignation and the position of the company; and again he painted the tempting picture which he, with magnanimous forbearance, was about to abandon. "There are," he said, "beautiful and grand perspectives in all parts of Europe as in France; but how long," he asked, "will our transition state continue?" "You have formed a powerful company; even if you were to wind up now—" Wind up! Has the great JULES MIRÈS with his followers come so near to that precipice? "If you were to wind up now, the security is complete." The security is 'complete!'—the shareholders could just get back their property! "The security is complete if you continue." But why should M. MIRÈS abstain from leading his followers to those 'beautiful and grand perspectives?' This is the point; and the reason he gives is as grand a stroke of statesmanship as we remember to have witnessed; but M. MIRÈS is a great man. The 'raison sociale' of the 'société en commandite,' originally entitled 'Caisse et Journal des Chemins de Fer,' that is the registered name of that company is 'JULES MIRÈS and Cie.'

but there is another 'Compagnie des Chemins de Fer et des Houillères,' established in 1854, for objects not very clearly defined in our records; thirdly, the 'Compagnie des Journaux Réunis,' with a capital of 120,000*l.*, for objects, we suppose, indicated in its title; and the name of JULES MIRÈS meets us in many other quarters. Did we not find it, for example, in the agency of a great Spanish loan, by which it was calculated that the Spanish Government would net about twenty-three per cent. of the sum subscribed by the lenders? Why was it that this great man thought of retreating from the lead of the powerful company which he had formed? The reason is grand:—

"When you formed with us," he asked, "a powerful association of capital, was it merely that it might produce 5 or 6 per cent.?"

And because the 'powerful society' is descending to *that* level, M. MIRÈS, with mortified pride, resolved to retire. Such was his explanation; but in the name of a unanimous meeting, Count SIMÉON presented an address signed by 400 shareholders, possessing 12,368 shares, earnestly beseeching M. MIRÈS to continue in the enjoyment of the full confidence of the proprietary; and the Count, with flattering roughness of remonstrance, moved—"This meeting, fully confident in M. MIRÈS, does not accept his resignation."

What then is M. MIRÈS's position? He has warned the shareholders that they must expect very much less than the original plan of the association promised them; and by this course he has obtained a complete bill of indemnity beforehand. Can they blame him hereafter, *whatever* may happen? The example is worth the consideration of some directors in our own great joint-stock companies.

LONDON AIR AND WATER.

FOUR-AND-TWENTY reports of the sanitary officers of various metropolitan districts enable us to arrive at a pretty clear idea of what has been and is being done in London towards improving the health of the inhabitants and eradicating the pest-spots, which may at any moment be converted into the nurseries of a ravaging epidemic. In looking over these papers, we find one story repeatedly told. In the same parish, on equally favoured ground, a great difference exists in the average amount of disease and death. Take, for example, Islington: the west sub-district is more healthy than the east; and why? The houses in the latter district are smaller, more persons occupy the same space, ventilation is imperfect; the streets, too, are narrower and less airy, and there is a marked absence of the necessary appliances for cleanliness, comfort, and health. The locality of Laurence-buildings, Newington-common, is represented as being the very hotbed of disease; the road being many inches deep in decaying vegetable refuse worked up with the detritus of the roads into a thick paste; the tenements are themselves filthy in the extreme, very dilapidated, and surrounded by cesspools and decomposing matter. Rotherhithe, which obtained such fatal notoriety during the cholera of 1849, passed through the epidemic of 1854 with comparative immunity, sanitary measures having been largely carried on there in the meantime. But the newly-built streets of the Deptford Lower-road, erected on undrained garden ground and possessed of a bad water supply, suffered severely from the pestilence. The state of some of the houses, especially in the parishes of Lambeth and Southwark, it would scarcely

be decent to describe; the drainage overflowing into the parlours, the close courtyards overlaid with filth of every description, and the walls reeking with damp. If we travel eastward to Hackney, we find low streets built back to back so as to shut out the possibility of ventilation. Here scarlet fever, typhus, and small-pox reign supreme, and in 1839 and 1849 found numbers of ready victims. In the far-famed Lamb's-fields—the St. Giles of Bethnal-green—men, women, and children are crowded together in rooms where they pass their days at the looms, and sleep, for the most part, without chimneys or other means of ventilation by which to carry off the breath-poison and the aerial impurities of undrained or badly-drained soil. As a striking proof of the unmistakable manner in which life is shortened and disease multiplied by these causes, it is only necessary to turn to the district of Paddington, and especially to that part of it bordering on the canal. This canal is a real Avernus, a stagnant and fetid pool containing a large quantity of animal and other organic impurities, and from its surface every breeze carries noxious emanations. Taking an area of two hundred yards on either side of this black river, and comparing the average of deaths taking place there with the average for the rest of the parish, we observe that in every hundred houses situated within this distance of the canal there occurred, during the six summer months of last year, at least four times as many deaths among children under five years old as in the same number of houses in the rest of the parish. It is advisable to take the death-rate of young children as a gauge, since it gives a fair index of the healthiness of a locality, the body at the early periods of life being incapable of resisting those morbid influences which are comparatively harmless when acting on the adult.

The largest amount of deaths in any metropolitan district have taken place, strange to say, in the Strand district. From very extensive observations, it has been ascertained that the number of persons who die annually in a healthy locality is 170 in 10,000; and taking London at large, the proportion is 218 in every 10,000; but in the Strand district the proportion is 234, or 16 more than in any other metropolitan district, and 72 more than in a healthy locality. What, then, is the cause of this high mortality? In respect of drainage, it is asserted that this district is second to none in London; it is remarkably dry, has a mean elevation of fifty feet above Trinity high water mark, and lies on a gravelly soil. Analyzing the subject a little farther, we arrive at the true cause, and a fearful picture it presents. There are three sub-districts—St. Anne's, Soho, St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Clement's Danes. Out of every 10,000 of the population there die annually—in the first district 207; in the second, 221; and in the third, the enormous proportion of 276, that is, 58 more than in the same number of persons in the whole metropolis. It is to young children that this district is so destructive, 488 of the deaths out of the 1056 which occurred there in 1856, or 46 per cent., being those of children. Yet this excessive mortality is not attributable to the undue proportion of children; instead of there being more there are actually fewer in this than in other districts, the number being 125 less in every 10,000 inhabitants. For every 84 deaths, then, occurring at this period of life—that is, up to five years—in London, 96 occur in the Strand district, and no fewer than 113 in the St. Clement's Danes sub-district, being an excess of 29 per 10,000 over the whole metropolis.

Of course such a surplus of disease and death becomes a costly article in the expenditure of a parish which has to provide medicines for the sick and burials for the dead. If we turn to other districts we shall find that in one year alone the presence of a fever epidemic created an increase of outlay on the part of the parishes of Bethnal-green and Whitechapel of 2467l. 16s.; whilst the cost of the cholera in the Belgrave sub-district of St. George's, Hanover-square, amounted to 1500l. in six months, being at the rate of 3000l. per annum. In a financial point of view, then, to root out these festering spots and prevent the generation of spreading disease is better than waiting to cure them. If, however, we regard the question from another point of view, and consider what the death of each man costs the community at large, we shall be forcibly struck with the prudence of preserving life as far as it is possible by sanitary regulations. In working out this calculation we are materially aided by the Reports. The deaths in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, were 108 less last year than the average for the ten years previous. Sinking a higher view of the question, it must be acknowledged that life, as the Report observes, has a money value, every man contributing to the community more than he consumes. Basing our calculation on the annual income of the country, it will appear that the 108 lives thus saved bear the nominal value of 10,000l. On the contrary, had this number died, there would not only have been so much creative power lost to the nation, there would have been the additional charge for the attendance of medical men, nurses, and others, upon the sick; besides which, in many instances, the deceased leaves behind a widow and orphans to be supported from the parochial treasury. Where one person dies it is estimated that ten are taken ill and survive; but if the cause of the death of one individual be removed, the probability is that the sickness of nine will be prevented. Following up the calculation already begun, we may allude to the ravages of the cholera in 1854, which decimated a limited district in Westminster. In that year the bills of mortality for this district were increased from the average of 750 to 1200, thus laying upon the parish a considerable part of the cost of 450 persons. If, therefore, we take into the estimate the value of these four hundred and fifty lives, the cost of funerals, and attendance on the dying as well as on the sick who recover, and also the loss arising from the flight of those lodging in the cholera district, we should have a sum little below 100,000l. We reserve a statement which will show what progress, in London sanitary reform, has been effected.

EVANGELICAL CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

THE Austrian journals appear to regard the Evangelical Congress at Berlin, at which the King and Queen of Prussia 'assisted,' as an act of Protestant aggression. It is certainly a proof that there is such a principle as Protestantism at work on the Continent: but we should like to know the private opinion of the Chevalier BUNSEN as to the probable results of the Evangelical assemblage. It seems to have been converted into an opportunity for a good deal of personal glorification, as well as for a display of scarlet plush personified. That is to say, the English delegates made the usual English exhibition of folly, and were, at Potsdam, as a matter of course, the worst-behaved of the party. Instead of keeping in their places, as the Germans and Americans did, they broke the order of the reception, rushed towards the King, frightened the Queen, buzzed in a

hustling mass around those royal persons, and made themselves supremely ridiculous. It has been hinted that our countrymen reached, on this occasion, the climax of absurdity. In justice, however, to the Evangelicals at Potsdam we cannot say that.

We saw at Boulogne, upon the occasion of the QUEEN'S visit, a knot of Englishmen humiliate themselves by dropping on their knees and joining a sort of degraded Cyprian group on the deck of a steamer as they passed the spot where LOUIS NAPOLEON sat on horseback. That must remain for ever, to us, the morning-star of memory with respect to the flunkeyism of the English abroad. At Potsdam, however, the affair was laughable enough, and inclines us to hope that a few Prussian gentlemen will come to London next season and learn that the foolery enacted at Potsdam was not representative of English good-breeding in general. At all events, Chevalier BUNSEN knows better, and may enlighten the wondering majesty of Prussia. The German delegates were solemn, and preserved their dignity. The Americans were quiet, and saluted the king with perfect propriety. The French seem to have experimented in courtly arts. Only the English made a mob and a nuisance of themselves. Among them, of course, there were exceptions. We cannot suppose that Sir CULLING EARDLEY was anything but a most calm, proper, modest Evangelical. Sir CULLING and the King standing on the same carpet might, in fact, have been mistaken for brothers. Not that they are of the same height, size, outline, or complexion, but that FREDERICK WILLIAM, had he been an English squire, would have been Sir CULLING EARDLEY, and that Sir CULLING, had he been a German monarch, would have been FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The proposed object of the Congress was to stimulate Protestantism. Its real result was a report upon the condition of Protestantism. From France the report was bad. From Turkey, good. From Sardinia, encouraging. From Lombardo-Venetia the worst of all. From Spain, scarcely better than from Lombardo-Venetia. From America and England, triumphant, but perhaps one-sided. We cannot say that much of special importance was elicited. The speeches, in general, were wordy and unsubstantial. Perhaps, however, there was a sound reason for this. The Congress was but half sincere—the King of Prussia not half. He is a Protestant himself, but he is an ally of the enemies of all liberty, religious and civil. He is a part of the system which oppresses the human mind. With his bayonets, his artillery, and his fortifications, he is a partner with Russia, Austria, and France, in the work of holding Europe in bondage, so that we augur little good for the 'truth that makes us free,' when nine hundred gentlemen assemble at Potsdam, after an Evangelical Conference, to present their compliments to the King of Prussia.

THE PUFFING PLAGUE.

THERE will be puffers, and no one can help it. We do not expect that a crusade by all the respectable critics in England will put an end to the practice of advertising huge masses of manufactured praise to promote the sale of worthless books. But one thing may be done. The public may be warned against the fallacy of believing in laudatory paragraphs to which the names of no critical journals are appended. They are invariably unmeaning, and of no more authority than a tailor's rhyme or a blacking-maker's illumination. What is it to any sensible person that a speculator in books advertises a novelist as 'so great a

writer?" It signifies, simply, that he hopes to work off a large edition. It is ludicrous enough to find 'critics' willing to aid in gulping the devotees of the circulating library to write, 'Every page of this work glitters with genius,' or is 'graven in letters of fire,' but these little pens will have their way, and not much harm is done when your friend, who has produced three volumes of violent absurdity, is pronounced a female JUVENAL. In the interest of literature, however, it is necessary, season after season, to protest against the columns of shop-made panegyric which assist in foisting dross and doggerel upon the book-stalls. 'An excellent novel of country life,' 'the remarkable talent displayed in this volume,' 'the best collection of jokes ever made,' 'this volume bids fair to surpass all the other productions of the talented lady,' 'a most thrilling tale of extraordinary adventures,' 'told with so much truthfulness that the reader can hardly imagine the story to be a fiction,' 'the most delightful book of travels ever written,' 'one of the most delightfully written tales we have ever read,' are not imagined idealities of criticism, but form a cluster culled from two or three pages of a single catalogue. Is this criticism? Clearly not, as no authorities are cited. Then, what is it? Mere impertinence and imposture. We say again, we do not think that such clap-traps will be abolished by being held up to shame; but the public may be enlightened as to the value of those little corner paragraphs and fly-leaf panegyrics by which it is sought to get up false reputations, and to puff into notoriety the sweepings of English and American literature. When, after all forms of puffing have been exhausted in vain, the book remains unsold, a fresh title-page is printed. The volume formerly called *The War in the Punjab*, is now called *The Bengal Mutiny*. *Misery*, a tale of appalling interest reappears as *Woe! Woe!* a work which should be in every young lady's hands. It will come out next year as *Eualine*; or, *the Story of an Anguished Heart*. We shall be told, "This is a fiction of surpassing power." But who will tell us? One who would as willingly indite the praise of a pill or a paletot as promote the immortality of *Eualine*. There may be no vice, no dishonesty in the practice; but if it misleads the public, it is at least pernicious, and ought to be known for what it is. It is not to be imagined what rancid trash is forced into circulation by these discreditable arts. Ever since the success of *Uncle Tom*, moreover, it has become the fashion to proclaim a sale of forty or a hundred thousand copies, and readers are carried away by the fictitious tide. If, however, they would interpret all anonymous paragraphs of eulogy as mere catchpenny advertising, and discriminate between authoritative criticism and the friendly exaggerations of minor prints, they might not be so often disappointed after purchasing 'the best book of the season, price eighteen-pence.' You cannot walk a mile without seeing four or five newspapers, each announced as 'the largest in the world,' or a dozen shops, as the 'only shop where the genuine article may be had,' and the one puff is worth just as much as the other.

NIGHT POLICEMEN.

Two cases heard a few days ago at the Mansion House, suggest the necessity of keeping the London police more strictly under surveillance. A most respectable man was brought before the sitting justice charged with no offence whatever. The constable had chosen to fancy that 'he was after no

good' had apprehended him, and was in no way reprimanded for thus insulting a person upon whose character not the least suspicion rested. Of course, the accused individual was discharged. We are sorry that he seemed to take the matter very quietly, and expressed no determination to obtain redress for the unwarrantable and ignorant conduct of the policeman. On the same day, at the same court, a man and his wife were brought up and charged—with what? A constable had seen them walking along a street in the City. He noticed that the woman had something under her apron. He pounced upon her and demanded a satisfactory explanation of this occult proceeding. The simple pair, being alarmed, refused to give their names and addresses, and were hurried to the station-house, where it was found that the woman, being a shade above the class which scorns appearances, had been carrying a jug of beer which she had veiled from the public gaze with her apron.

"Was there any circumstance known with respect to the prisoners?" the magistrate asked.

"Yes, sir; they had changed a two-shilling piece."

"Was it a good one?"

"Yes, sir."

And this fool is in the police force! But he is not the worst of his class. Among the policemen who do 'duty' at night in the metropolis are some of the most unmitigated ruffians out of the House of Correction. For a less offence than that of having a two-shilling piece in her possession, a harmless woman is sometimes dragged to the station-house by two half-tipsy guardians of the peace. More than one case of this kind has lately occurred. A few nights ago a crowd was gathered on a pavement near Regent-street. A man had been beaten to the ground by several assailants, and, exactly in time to be too late to prevent this outrage, a pair of tall and brawny constables arrived. Without making a single inquiry, they seized upon the prostrate individual and began dragging him away. A girl standing near exclaimed, "It is shameful!" and for no other offence whatever she was brutally seized, pulled along, pushed to the ground, shaken when she fell, and finally incarcerated at the Vine-street station. We make this statement because several persons desirous of interfering were refused admission to the inspector, and because formal complaints may be addressed to the authorities without the least result. We are far from wishing to prefer a sweeping accusation against the general body of the night police—who, we suppose, are day-police in their turn—but many of them are utterly unfitted, by their violent tempers, their tyrannical disposition, and their propensity to drink, from performing any of the duties entrusted to them. The little despot of an alley who browbeats men, insults women, and applies his leathern-belt to children, is the prowling fellow who haunts public-house doors to wheedle some one out of a pint of beer, and who will suffer his hat to be knocked off by a clamorous roisterer for sixpennyworth of gin. It is time that attention should be called to this subject. What is needed is a more thorough inspection of the beats after nightfall, and the establishment of a rule by which the stations shall be open to those who have complaints or evidence to prefer. Nominally they may be so, but practically, when the policeman has determined to 'lock-up' any poor woman by whom his dignity has been offended, she is thrust in, the doors are slammed, the inmates are deaf to remonstrance, and when the commissioners are addressed they reply by a

printed form promising to inquire. Nothing more is heard of the case, and the victim of police brutality is often glad to be let out in the morning without being brought up before the magistrate. Sometimes, however, the case is heard, and it comes out that the police are in the habit of arresting one person because they think he is 'after no good,' and another because he has changed a two-shilling piece, a veritable coin of the realm.

ATTILA AT GALLOWAY.

A WIGTOWNSHIRE contemporary courteously invites us to explain why we said that Charles Martel defeated the hordes of Attila, when we should have separated the two events, and said that on the plain consecrated to the Garde Impériale Attila was defeated in the fifth century, whereas Martel did not defeat the Saracens on the same spot till the eighth. *Why* we wrote so slovenly a sentence we cannot now ascertain, since our notes were clear; so we have determined to lay it on the printer. It is curious, by-the-by, that Chateaubriand throws not the slightest light upon the subject in his historical essay on Attila! We can, however, scarcely regret our hideous *lapsus*, or rather *paralysis calami*, since it has drawn out our accomplished and amiable censor in Bigwig-townshire, with whose zeal on the right appreciation of Attila we heartily sympathize.

If we erred, who has not? On second thoughts, these forgetfulnesses are a proof of wisdom and of wit. How many instances crowd upon us? Lord Bolingbroke imagined that in those famous verses, beginning with *Ercudent alii*, &c., Virgil attributed to the Romans the glory of having surpassed the Greeks in historical composition. According to his idea, those Roman historians whom Virgil preferred to the Grecians were Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus. Yet was not Virgil dead before Livy had written his history, and before Tacitus was born? But there are other blunders besides anachronisms. The Abbé Bizot, the author of the medallie history of Holland, fell into a droll mistake. There is a medal, struck when Philip II. set forth his invincible Armada, on which are represented the King of Spain, the Emperor, the Pope, Electors, Cardinals, &c., with their eyes covered with a bandage, and bearing for inscription this fine verse of Lucretius:—

"O cæcas hominum mentes! O pectora cæca!"

The Abbé, prepossessed with the prejudice that a nation persecuted by the Pope and his adherents could not represent them without some insult, did not examine with sufficient care the ends of the bandages which covered the eyes and waved about the heads of the personages represented on this medal; he rashly took them for *asses' ears*, and as such they are engraved! Yet how learned was Bizot! how clever Bolingbroke!

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The American papers publish a letter from Captain Hudson (of the Niagara, engaged in laying down the Atlantic telegraph) to the Secretary of the United States Navy, in which he says:—"I have the honour, as well as the mortification, to report the arrival of the Niagara at this port (Plymouth, England), after having run out three hundred and thirty-four miles of the telegraphic cable, some portions of it in a depth of over two thousand and fifty fathoms, or more than two miles and a quarter, when it was broken by too much pressure on the break attached to the machinery for paying it out. I have every reason to believe, from what we have thus far experienced in wire laying, [that under ordinary circumstances of weather, and machinery adapted to the purpose—for such as we have on board requires altering and improving—the cable may be laid in safety on the track marked out over the Atlantic Ocean. At the time the cable parted—August 11, 3.45 A.M.—the ship was going along four knots, and had been running at the rate of from three to four knots through the night, with some motion from a moderate head sea, and the company's chief engineer and men attending their breaks to lessen the expenditure of cable, until they finally carried it away, which made all hands of us through the day like a household or family which had lost their dearest friend, for officers and men had become deeply interested in the success of the enterprise."

SEIZURE OF CORPORATION EFFECTS FOR DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.—The collectors of income-tax at North Shields, acting under the order of the authorities at Somerset-house, have seized the baths and wash-houses belonging to the corporation of Tyneworth for their share of a reassessment of income-tax to make up a defalcation of 1700*l.* by a collector named Briggs. The corporation have given notice that they intend to try the question in a court of law.

Literature.

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

IF London is just now notoriously dull, Literature for the time being must be pronounced practically dead. The Indian Revolt has paralyzed the publishing houses, newspapers and letters take the place of books and periodicals, and the electric telegraph supersedes the *Booksellers' Circular*, the contemporary history it advertises being the only forthcoming publication we look forward to with interest, or care to study. While our home literature is thus in a state of suspended animation, a spirited defence of its inherent freshness and vitality comes to us across the water. In a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. EMILE MONTÉGUT, whose able criticisms of English writers we have often had occasion to notice, commences an elaborate article on Mr. GEORGE BORROW, and his latest work, the *Romany Rye*, by combating EMERSON'S dictum that English literature is on the decline. He shows that EMERSON'S statement is only very partially true, while the inference he derives from it is wholly false. The American contrasts contemporary English literature with contemporary American literature, to the advantage of the latter. But M. E. MONTÉGUT asserts that if England has produced no great original works lately, America has failed still more signally in this respect; that if absolutely there has been some little falling off here, there has been a still greater falling off in other countries; and that relatively, therefore, English literature maintains its pre-eminence, showing a power and originality which belong to the contemporary literature of no other nation. In the absence of the greatest works, England produces, he maintains, a class of secondary writers, whose vigour, truth, and originality are abundantly sufficient to maintain the reputation of her literature. Referring to these writers, he says: "This attachment to truth and reality is now as formerly, the special characteristic of English literature; it enables it, even in the absence of great geniuses, to produce remarkable works, and in the midst of general intellectual lassitude, to preserve a movement, an animation, a raciness, which is wanting in the contemporary literature of other nations. While it may be possible, therefore, as EMERSON says, that England has somewhat declined, it is still the only country which produces every year a reasonable number of original and interesting books."

M. E. MONTÉGUT proceeds to criticize Mr. BORROW'S style, and gives a careful analysis of his latest work, the *Romany Rye*. The criticism is so favourable that it surely must satisfy even the sensitive vanity of the 'Gentleman Gipsy.' Mr. BORROW, as our readers are probably aware, has a horror of the critics, and considers it his special mission to scotch if not kill the whole 'viper brood,' as he pleasantly calls them. He is resolved, not only to catch, but to make an example of them, to 'hold them up by their tails, and show the creatures wriggling, blood and foam streaming from their broken jaws.' After reading the notice of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Romany Rye* must in gratitude make an exception in favour of his French critic, and spare him this appalling fate. Except in its somewhat exaggerated praise of Mr. BORROW'S style, M. E. MONTÉGUT'S criticism is discriminating and just. Some of Mr. BORROW'S descriptions of country life are, it is true, inimitable for their vividness, humour, and truth; but this may be freely acknowledged without asserting that he is the first descriptive writer in the language, superior to DICKENS and THACKERAY, MACAULAY and CARLYLE.

We have just received a third pamphlet on *Middle-Class Education*, recently published by Mr. THOMAS DYKE ACLAND. It contains the Rev. F. TEMPLE'S 'Report on the Results of the West of England Examination,' which our readers may remember took place at Exeter in June last. The movement is in itself so important, and Mr. TEMPLE'S statements and suggestions relating to it so instructive, that we are tempted to make a few extracts from his report for the benefit of our readers who are interested in the subject.

We may at the outset remind them that 106 candidates from private schools in the three Western Counties presented themselves at Exeter for examination. They were divided into two classes, seniors and juniors; those who were above, and those who were below fifteen years of age; the former numbering 34, the latter 72. The subjects of Examination were divided into four departments, 'Religious Knowledge, Literature and Languages, Mathematics, and Physical Science in its Practical application.' Mr. TEMPLE reports minutely the result of the examination in each department. He begins, however, by a short statement of the general object of this first local experiment towards improving middle-class education:—

The object of the promoters of this examination was to improve the education of the middle classes by taking the existing schools as a basis, and giving them an opportunity of proving their efficiency, or discovering where amendment was needed. Previous schemes had, generally speaking, laboured under the defect of either ignoring what was already done, or attempting to do too much. Suggestions for the immediate erection of new colleges and schools, or for the immediate creation of a machinery of inspection similar to that now working under the authority of the Committee of Council, are impracticable in proportion to their completeness. Such plans would be impracticable in most countries, but peculiarly so in England, where it is the well-known characteristic of all social and political action never to create but always to develop. The Government, indeed, already possessing a department familiar with the subject, might have gradually extended their operations, so as to bring the education of the middle classes within their reach. But private individuals

or local bodies could have a chance of success only on the condition of accepting the schools as they now are, and adapting every proposed improvement to their immediate needs; and whatever is to be done hereafter in the same direction must submit to the same condition, and either originate with the schools themselves, or jealously respect their interests.

For this reason the rules under which the examination was conducted, the subjects and the grouping of those subjects, the general character of the questions, were not determined in accordance with any theory of what the schools ought to teach, but adapted, as far as possible, to what they did teach. The masters were consulted, and their suggestions had much weight in settling all these points; and though it was thought advisable to step a little beyond this limit in some respects, the deviation was comparatively slight, and the bulk of the work set before the candidates to do, was very nearly that for which their schools had professed to prepare them.

Of the result of the examination in the second department, he reports as follows:—

Though the work in English grammar was very poor, the analysis of sentences which belongs to the same head, was (where done at all) generally done well; and even when mistakes were made, the very mistakes often showed considerable intelligence. I have no doubt, in fact, that the deficiency in the English grammar is partly due to the mistaken method adopted in our text-books. In Latin, which is a highly inflected language, it is right to begin with the accidence and proceed to the syntax. In English, which is but slightly inflected, the right course is to begin with the syntax and come back to the accidence. The method of analysis follows this course, and those who have watched the two systems will never doubt which is the correct one.

If grammar is in future to form a part of a compulsory preliminary examination, analysis, and not parsing, should be made the test. Besides the superiority in method of beginning to teach grammar in this way, it is now proved by trial that the schools can do the one and cannot do the other.

The knowledge of history was on the whole as much as could fairly have been expected. Such a knowledge as enables a candidate to enter into the political, or, still more, the social life of a period, belongs in reality to a later age than sixteen. I think perhaps a little improvement might be made if the masters would take more pains when teaching history to supply proper illustrations. In particular, history should never be read by a class without a map open before them, and everything which can throw light upon laws, customs, or manners, should be diligently hunted up and made available. At present rather more trouble appears to me to have been taken to give an accurate knowledge of dates than to make the narratives lifelike, or the succession of events intelligible.

Of the three higher subjects, the English Literature was evidently new, and if this be considered, it was not badly done. It would certainly be a most valuable addition to the present routine in these schools if the boys were to read a play of Shakspeare or a few books of Milton with the same care and thoroughness which in the public schools is bestowed upon Homer or Sophocles. And I think the experiment of giving masters the option of giving such instruction sufficiently successful to warrant perseverance. But certainly the work done so far can only be considered a beginning, and it is not yet possible to judge whether these schools can go any further than this beginning.

The Latin is by far the best work in this department. Here the masters have all the advantages of a clear aim and an established system. Of course considerable improvement is possible, but it is rather to be sought in the better use of existing materials than in the introduction of anything new. I think Ellis, already largely used, might be used still more largely with advantage. The knowledge of Roman History and Ancient Geography was, with few exceptions, poor: I do not think it would be wise to expect much, but there was hardly even enough to illustrate the books which the boys had been reading. The language, and not the subject-matter, is rightly made the chief object of study, but the latter ought not to be entirely excluded.

Of the third department he says:—

The mathematical work appeared to me to be, taken altogether, more satisfactory than any of the rest, more thoroughly taught, and more entirely assimilated.

The defect here (where the work was defective) was not generally a want of knowledge of the subject, but a want of power of readily applying it. Masters too often seem to fancy that the important and difficult part of a problem is the calculation; but long after a boy has mastered this part of his work, and calculation even of the more difficult kind has become mechanical, the greater difficulty still remains to know when to calculate and what. A boy who has thoroughly mastered vulgar fractions will still be puzzled by an easy problem which only requires vulgar fractions for its solution. His difficulty is not to divide or subtract, or to reduce to a common denominator, but to know which of all these he is to do, and in what order, and with what purpose. The business of the master is to practise him in the art not merely of calculating, but of finding out what, and how, and when he is to calculate. Many of the masters see this, but not yet all of them.

For this reason it is of importance that pains should be taken to give the mathematical questions the form of easy problems as much as possible. A mechanical knowledge of mathematics is of all attainments the most unprofitable. The study, if exclusively pursued, is, under any circumstances, narrow, unenlivened as it is by human sympathies and interests, but it compensates for its narrowness by the excellence of the discipline which it gives. If that discipline become mechanical, and therefore valueless, there is nothing left worth having.

The report concludes with a statement which is, perhaps, of all others, the most encouraging result of this first experiment:—

I must not conclude these remarks without noticing two very encouraging features in this first experiment. In whatever respects the masters have not yet succeeded in doing as much for their pupils as they would desire, they certainly had succeeded in inspiring them with the spirit of hard work. Nothing could exceed the heartiness or the perseverance with which the candidates went through their papers. They seemed, at any rate, to have learnt the most important thing to learn—a willingness to do their best. And many, I have no doubt, will be carried successfully through life by that, even if they may find little use for what else they got at school. I mention this the more gladly, because masters often lose all credit for this by far the most essential part of their duty, and are judged only by producible results.

THE WALPOLE LETTERS.

The Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford. Edited by Peter Cunningham. Bentley.

THERE are a good many new letters in this volume—to Warton denying that either Holbein or Durer painted the 'Dance of Death,' to Grosvenor Bedford inclosing money for objects of charity, to George Grenville, asking a favour, to the Countess Temple, flattering her poems, and others—but none of much importance. We have to renew our objection to Mr. Cunningham's multiplication of superfluous notes, and the unnecessary signa-

ture to mere references of his own name. Whatever the intention, the effect is that of ostentation, and the pages are rendered almost unsightly. But the value of the edition is by no means impaired by these little indiscretions on the part of its editor. A complete collection of the Walpole Letters, chronologically arranged, is an inestimable contribution to the library of eighteenth century English literature, and although most mature readers affect to have done their Walpole long ago, the truth is that this exquisite correspondence may be taken up again and again without becoming wearisome. Age cannot wither it. Its freshness is perennial. It is like an ancient satire; you read it first for enjoyment, and then you re-read it that you may not forget its point and richness. We will venture, without lengthening our researches, to quote a series of passages which to many are familiar, but which, nevertheless, no one will think of passing over without reviving in his mind the impression of their admirable felicity. From Strawberry Hill Horace Walpole writes, after the taking of Havannah, his burlesque of patriotic magniloquence:—

I am here quite alone, and shall stay a fortnight longer, unless the Parliament prolonged lengthens my holidays. I do not pretend to be so indifferent, to have so little curiosity, as not to go and see the Duke of Newcastle frightened for his country—the only thing that never yet gave him a panic. Then I am still such a schoolboy, that though I could guess half their orations, and know all their meaning, I must go and hear Cæsar and Pompey scold in the Temple of Concord. As this age is to make such a figure hereafter, how the Gronoviuses and Warburtons would despise a senator that deserted the forum when the masters of the world harangued! For, as this age is to be historic, so of course it will be a standard of virtue too; and we, like our wicked predecessors the Romans, shall be quoted, till our very ghosts blush, as models of patriotism and magnanimity. What lectures will be read to poor children on this day! Europe taught to tremble, the great King humbled, the treasures of Peru reverted into the Thames, Asia subdued by the gigantic Clive! for in that age men were near seven feet high; France suing for peace at the gates of Buckingham House, the steady wisdom of the Duke of Bedford drawing a circle round the Gallic monarch, and forbidding him to pass it till he had signed the cession of America; Pitt more eloquent than Demosthenes, and trampling on proffered pensions like—I don't know who; Lord Temple sacrificing a brother to the love of his country; Wilkes as spotless as Sallust, and the Flamen Churchill knocking down the foes of Britain with statues of the Gods!—Oh! I am out of breath with eloquence and prophecy, and truth and lies: my narrow chest was not formed to hold inspiration! I must return to piddling with my Painters: those lofty subjects are too much for me.

Here are two anecdotes of character, forming a singular contrast:—

You say you have seen the North Briton [No. 2], in which I make a capital figure. Wilkes, the author, I hear, says, that if he had thought I should have taken it so well, he would have been damned before he would have written it—but I am not sore where I am not sore.

The theatre at Covent-garden has suffered more by riots than even Drury-lane. A footman of Lord Dacre has been hanged for murdering the butler. George Selwyn had great hand in bringing him to confess it. That Selwyn should be a capital performer in a scene of that kind is not extraordinary: I tell it you for the strange coolness which the young fellow, who was but nineteen, expressed: as he was writing his confession, "I murd—" he stopped, and asked, "How do you spell murdered?"

To these we find, a few pages on, a companion:—

I have told you of our French: we have got another curious one, La Condamine, *qui se donne pour philosophe*. He walks about the streets, with his trumpet and a map, his spectacles on, and hat under his arm.

But, to give you some idea of his philosophy, he was on the scaffold to see Damien executed. His deafness was very inconvenient to his curiosity; he pestered the confessor with questions to know what Damien said: "Monsieur, il jure horriblement." La Condamine replied, "Ma foi, il n'a pas tort;" not approving it, but as sensible of what he suffered. Can one bear such want of feeling? Oh! but as a philosopher he studied the nature of man in torments;—pray, for what? One who can so far divest himself of humanity as to be, uncalled, a spectator of agony, is not likely to employ much of his time in alleviating it. We have lately had an instance that would set his philosophy to work. A young highwayman was offered his life after condemnation, if he would consent to have his leg cut off, that a new styptic might be tried. "What!" replied he, "and go limping to the devil at last? no, I'll be d—d first!"—and was hanged!

The best *bon mot* recorded in the volume is Lady Townshend's. She had taken a strange little villa at Paddington, near Tyburn. People wondered at her choice of such a situation, and asked her ironically what sort of neighbours she had. "Oh," she said, "some that never tire me, for they are hanged every week."

When Walpole falls moralizing he is about as cynical as Lady Townshend:—

Go, turn to your Livy, to your history of Athens, to your life of Sacheverel. Find upon record what mankind has been, and then you will believe what it is. We are poor pigmy, short-lived animals, but we are comical.

He is also unscrupulously malicious in his personalities:—

Next week will be the reign of gold and silver stuffs, for besides the marriage there is the Queen's birthday; but Mr. Wilkes will spoil half the solemnity, if he does not return to be sacrificed. Bishop Warburton has whetted ready a classic knife, which he would swear came from Diana's own altar in the Chersonesus, whose religion he believes as much as that he professes, except that the Archbishopric of Tauris is at present *in partibus infidelium*; and the Turks have sequestered the revenues.

Walpole is admirable in his descriptions of parliamentary scenes. The following refers to an affair of Mr. Wilkes:—

Crestfallen, the ministers then proposed simply to discharge the complaint; but the plumes which they had dropped Pitt soon placed in his own beaver. He broke out on liberty, and, indeed, on whatever he pleased, uninterrupted. Rigby sat feeling the vice-treasureship slipping from under him. Nugent was not less pensive—Lord Strange, though not interested, did not like it. Everybody was too much taken up with his own concerns, or too much daunted, to give the least disturbance to the Pindaric. Grenville, however, dropped a few words, which did but heighten the flame. Pitt, with less modesty than ever he showed, pronounced a panegyric on his own administration, and from thence broke out on the *dismissal of officers*. This increased the roar from us. Grenville replied, and very finely, very pathetically, very animated. He painted Wilkes and faction, and, with very little truth, denied the charge of menaces to officers. At that moment, General A'Court walked up the House—think what an impression such an incident must make, when passions, hopes, and fears were all afloat—think, too, how your brother and I, had we been ungenerous, could have added to these sensations! There was a man not so delicate. Colonel Barré rose—and this attended with a striking circumstance; Sir Edward

Deering, one of our noisy fools, called out, "Mr. Barré." The latter seized the thought with admirable quickness, and said to the Speaker, who, in pointing to him, had called him *Colonel*, "I beg your pardon, sir, you have pointed to me by a title I have no right to," and then made a very artful and pathetic speech on his own services and dismissal; with nothing bad but an awkward attempt towards an excuse to Mr. Pitt for his former behaviour. Lord North, who will not lose his *bellow*, though he may lose his place, endeavoured to roar up the courage of his comrades, but it would not do.

This account of a Twickenham festival is perfect in its way:—

Strawberry, whose glories perhaps verge towards their setting, has been more sumptuous to-day than ordinary, and banqueted their representative majesties of France and Spain. I had Monsieur and Madame de Guerchy, Mademoiselle de Nangis their daughter, two other French gentlemen, the Prince of Masserano, his brother and secretary, Lord March, George Selwyn, Mrs. Ann Pitt, and my niece Waldegrave. The refectory never was so crowded; nor have any foreigners been here before that comprehended Strawberry. Indeed, everything succeeded to a hair. A violent shower in the morning laid the dust, brightened the green, refreshed the roses, pinks, orange-flowers, and the blossoms with which the acacias are covered. A rich storm of thunder and lightning gave a dignity of colouring to the heavens; and the sun appeared enough to illuminate the landscape, without basking himself over it at his length. During dinner there were French horns and clarionets in the cloister, and after coffee I treated them with an English, and to them a very new, collation, a syllabus milked under the cows that were brought to the brow of the terrace. Thence they went to the printing-house, and saw a new fashionable French song printed. They drank tea in the gallery, and at eight went away to Vauxhall.

To the Rev. William Cole he confesses how the story of *The Castle of Otranto* was suggested:—

When you read of the picture quitting its panel, did not you recollect the portrait of Lord Falkland, all in white, in my gallery? Shall I even confess to you what was the origin of this romance! I waked one morning, in the beginning of last June, from a dream, of which all I could recover was, that I had thought myself in an ancient castle (a very natural dream for a head filled like mine with Gothic story), and that on the uppermost banister of a great staircase I saw a gigantic hand in armour. In the evening I sat down, and began to write, without knowing in the least what I intended to say or relate. The work grew on my hands, and I grew fond of it—add, that I was very glad to think of anything rather than politics. In short, I was so engrossed with my tale, which I completed in less than two months, that one evening I wrote from the time I had drunk my tea, about six o'clock, till half an hour after one in the morning, when my hand and fingers were so weary that I could not hold the pen to finish the sentence, but left Matilda and Isabella talking, in the middle of a paragraph.

We will extract, for the sake of contrast, two paragraphs on the French:—

In their dress and equipages they are grown very simple. We English are living upon their old gods and goddesses; I roll about in a chariot decorated with cupids, and look like the grandfather of Adonis.

But this is the summing-up after a short residence in Paris:—

The charms of Paris have not the least attraction for me, nor would keep me an hour on their own account. For the city itself, I cannot conceive where my eyes were: it is the ugliest, beastliest town in the universe. I have not seen a mouthful of verdure out of it, nor have they anything green but their treillage and window-shutters. Trees cut into fire-shovels, and stuck into pedestals of chalk, compose their country. Their boasted knowledge of society is reduced to talking of their suppers, and every malady they have about them, or know of.

These are well-known passages, but the test of Walpole as a letter-writer is, that his elegant levity never grows stale.

AN UNCLE TOM NOVEL.

The Garies and their Friends. By Frank J. Webb. Routledge. Mr. Webb is 'a coloured young man, born and reared in the city of Philadelphia.' His book has two prefaces—one by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the other by Lord Brougham, and both gently laudatory. Mrs. Stowe tells us that the novel will aid in solving the question whether the race at present held in slavery is capable of freedom, self-government, and progress. In Philadelphia, whence comes Mr. Webb, there is a large population of the mixed and African community located on the frontier between free and slave territory, and swelled from time to time by fugitives and emancipated slaves. They have increased in numbers, wealth, and standing; they constitute a peculiar society of their own; and Mr. Webb's illustrations as to their wealth and education are stated by Mrs. Stowe to be perfectly reliable. Indeed, the incidents described are mostly facts, the web of fiction enveloping them being extremely slight. With such credentials, the story is sure to attain a considerable circulation. We have read it with some curiosity as the *bona fide* work of 'a coloured young man born and reared in Philadelphia.' It opens well and characteristically. A Southern family are gathered around a table, and are enjoying the dainties regarded by their class as necessities of life. Sugar and strawberries, limes floating in syrup, peaches steeped in brandy, and corn-flappers fill the dishes of chased silver. At the head of the table sits Mr. Garie, a gentlemanly man, resembling other gentlemen. Near him, at the tea-tray, is a semi-African beauty, with black eyes and hair, a light brown complexion with the faintest tinge of carmine, a lovely face, and faultless form; Mr. Garie bought her ten years before for two thousand dollars from the auction block at Savannah. She is now the mistress of his household, the mother of a chesnut-haired and blue-eyed girl and of a mezzo-tint boy. A dark-complexioned gentleman is of the party. He has been a slave, has worn a tow-shirt, has lived on a peck of corn a week, has seen his mother sold by auction, has been manumitted, and is about to enter upon commercial speculation beyond the limits of the United States. We are now in the presence of the central personages in the story. Next, the Ellis folk are introduced, and form a contrast to the Garies. We have a good many neatly-sketched and animated descriptions of family and boyish life before we actually start upon the narrative, which, however, when once in motion, glides on pleasantly enough across a panorama of free-coloured life. Mr. Garie, yielding to the wishes of his wife—the dark Emily—removes to the North, and advertises for an overseer. 'Great bony New Englandmen' and 'mean, weasen-faced Georgians' present themselves; the man of the kindest countenance is selected, and thus Mr. Webb does justice to the best of the slaveholders in

the South. In Philadelphia, the transplanted Southern calls upon a coloured inhabitant, who lives in a grand house with marble steps and a silver door-plate, with rooms hung with pictures and adorned with rich vases and bronzes. "This don't much resemble Georgia," he thinks. Then enters the coloured gentleman, himself attired in the finest taste. Next upon the dioramic scene appears a pure-blooded white, and as black Mr. Walters exemplifies how well bred an African may be, white Mr. Stevens, the attorney, sets forth in his manners and feelings how low a European may descend. His wife, too, is a white virago, coarse in sentiment, and accustomed to make brutal remarks. She might have tolerated a Circassian female slave, but upon a quadroon wife she cast for ever an eye of scorn. There is, of course, warfare between the Garies and the Stevenses. But the interest of the story is not exclusively of a familiar kind. 'Scenes of the mob' are introduced, which, says Mrs. Stowe, "describe incidents of a peculiar stage of excitement which existed in the city of Philadelphia years ago, when the first agitation of the slavery question developed an intense form of opposition to the free coloured people." To these outbursts of fury Mr. Garie and his wife fell victims, and the tale is thenceforth sad and painful, until a love episode restores the flush of happiness. The daughter of the coloured beauty becomes a bride:—

There was a deeper colour than usual on her cheeks, and her eyes were illumined with a soft, tender light. Her wavy brown hair was parted smoothly on the front, and gathered into a cluster of curls at the back. Around her neck glistened a string of pearls, a present from Mr. Winston, who had just returned from South America. The pure white silk fitted to a nicety, and the tiny satin slippers seemed as if they were made upon her feet, and never intended to come off again.

A very graceful portrait, Mr. Webb. Then comes a picture of an American supper, quite original:—

There were turkeys innocent of a bone, into which you might plunge your knife to the very hilt without coming in contact with a splinter—turkeys from which cunning cooks had extracted every bone, leaving the meat alone behind, with the skin not perceptibly broken. How brown and tempting they looked, their capacious bosoms giving rich promise of high-seasoned dressing within, and looking larger by comparison with the tiny reed-birds beside them, which lay cosily on the golden toast, looking as much as to say, "If you want something to remember for ever, come and give me a bite!"

Then there were dishes of stewed terrapin, into which the initiated dipped at once, and to which they for some time gave their undivided attention, oblivious, apparently, of the fact that there was a dish of chicken-salad close beside them.

Then there were oysters in every variety—silver dishes containing them stewed, their fragrant macey odour wafting itself upward, and causing watery sensations about the mouth. Waiters were constantly rushing into the room, bringing dishes of them fried so richly brown, so smoking hot, that no man with a heart in his bosom could possibly refuse them. Then there were glass dishes of them pickled, with little black spots of allspice floating on the pearly liquid that contained them. And lastly, oysters broiled, whose delicious flavour exceeds my powers of description—these, with ham and tongue, were the solid comforts. There were other things, however, to which one could turn when the appetite grew more dainty; there were jellies, blancmange, chocolate cream, biscuit glacé, peach ice, vanilla ice, orange-water ice, brandy peaches, preserved strawberries and pines; not to say a word of towers of candy, bonbons, kisses, champagne, Rhine wine, sparkling Catawba, liquors, and a man in the corner making sherry cobbles of wondrous flavour, under the especial supervision of Kinch; on the whole, it was an American supper, got up regardless of expense—and whoever has been to such an entertainment knows very well what an American supper is.

The book is very creditable to its author, and will serve his purpose—that of raising the coloured race in the estimation of the English public.

A LECTURE ON BODILY EXERCISE.

A Lecture on Bodily Exercise. Being the second of a Series of Plain and Simple Lectures on the Education of Man. By Thomas Hopley, F.S.S., &c. &c.

Churchill.

THE author of this pamphlet sets out by observing, that to every one who values happiness, every one who would augment the happiness of the world, every one who desires to advance the Divine will, it becomes important to study the conditions of perfect development, that he may, to the best of his ability, live under them himself, and teach them to mankind. To observe these conditions—in other words to give due activity to every organ, to every power and function of the human frame, and at the same time maintain the health of the blood, the nursing parent of the entire being—it is absolutely necessary to attend to the laws of bodily exercise, diet, respiration, and mental exercise. To these, each in its turn, he proposes to direct attention; and first, as to bodily exercise:—

Though a contemplation of the effects produced upon the system by the simple act of walking, cannot but prove how marvellously the Creator has arranged for the health of man, still we must not suppose that walking exercise is of itself sufficient for muscular training. Reason teaches that, during walking, the muscles of the lower limbs, and consequently, all the organs which depend for their action on the action of those muscles, are more severely taxed than those of any other part of the human frame, and that in order to fully develop his strength, man should arrange that his daily recreation, or employment, may be of such a nature as to bring into adequate play the muscles of the upper, equally with those of the lower, part of the body.

So far we perfectly coincide with the author. 'To fetch a walk the garden round,' as somebody in *Hamlet* expresses it, does not quite accord with our own views of what the human constitution demands. It is an objectless, aimless diversion at the best, submitted to as a man submits to a dose of jalap, or any similar disagreeable self-infliction in which inclination takes no part. In order to fulfil all the conditions of healthful exercise, it seems indispensable that the mind be interested in the pursuit, so as to produce a truce to thought, and all the harassing cares of existence, which mere walking rather fosters than subdues.

The robust recreations of Englishmen some two or three centuries ago, revived and now in popular use by their no less robust descendants, can best maintain 'the healthy body and the mind at ease,' which depend upon all the organs of his system being brought into due activity, without any of them being overstrained. Reader, resign therefore your intention to indulge in a solitary ramble, and let us turn for an instant into the archery field.

* An examination of the armour preserved in the Tower and other military museums, will suggest to the spectator that not one of twenty suits, even the most ancient, would be large enough for an ordinary soldier of our modern Horse Guards.

Its smooth, short, velvet turf, 'soft to the eye and to the feet,' is dotted over with bowmen in their Lincoln green, and ladies in appropriate costume. Under the sheltering foliage of giant oaks, sit little knots of those who rest from their sport, or have been attracted to the scene by the prospect of agreeable association with their friends. Merry talk, and the gently ringing laugh of women, echo through those sylvan glades, until the bugle summons the archers to the targets, which display their broad circlets of crimson and gold some ten score yards apart. Now the cheerful spirit of emulation, the keen ambition to win and bear off

The arrow with the golden head,

And shaft of silver white,

imparts just that cheerful, healthy, mental stimulus it is so desirable to associate with our bodily recreations. And when the stalwart archer, with his stout seven foot bow of yew is seen to drive shaft after shaft into the distant target, the exhibition of combined muscular action peculiar to his sport, would satisfy Mr. Hopley that in advocating it we rightly appreciate the physical requirements of the system he is desirous to enforce. Not, however, for the one sex only, but far more for the sake of that gentler portion of creation, who, constituted like ourselves, are equally entitled to enjoy the enlivening influences of sun and summer breeze, do we eulogize this sylvan pastime. Yet its own intrinsic excellences are its best recommendation to their patronage. Requiring no excessive corporal exertion, a combination of whatever is most graceful in other exercises, and invariably associated with the most refined, polished society, the bow seems specially adapted for relieving those sedentary pursuits to which women are still by far too much devoted. Indeed, our system of female education, from the beginning of the seventeenth until nearly the close of the eighteenth century, was a positive conspiracy against the moral and physical development of the sex. Nature, we know, asserting her rights, occasionally broke through its absurd restraints. The change was merely from one evil to another. With scarlet riding-dress, masculine headgear, flushed countenance and dishevelled tresses, the huntress came bounding to the covert side. Undismayed by showers of mud and snowballs from perhaps five score horses' hoofs, by hedge and fence, gate and stile, she scoured the country, 'thorough bush, thorough briar,' screeching forth a tally-ho! as Reynard broke cover, and a whoo-whoop at his death. To the honour of the sex, be it spoken, comparatively few ladies were found to unsex themselves thus. During a portion of that period, falconry also ranked high among amusements selected to dissipate the ennui of the fair. Lady Juliana Barnes, or Berners, the noble Abbess of St. Albans, has obliged the world with an elaborate treatise on this 'princelie arte.' She tells us that a peculiar species of falcon, more or less generous according to the possessor's rank, appertained to every man, from monarch and belted earl, to simple franklyn or holy clerk. Thus, the high-mettled gyr-falcon, thirsting for blood, and white as the snows of her native Iceland, was assigned to the two first; the sprightly sparrow-hawk to the second; a hobby to the third; while the bold, diminutive, graceful merlin belonged to the fair sex.

A falconer Henry is when Emma hawks,

With her of tarrels and of lures he talks.

High on her wrist the tow'ring merlin stands,

Practis'd to rise and stoop at her commands.

Proud of his silken jesses and plumed hood, the docile bird sat, perched upon his mistress's hawking-glove; now pluming his dappled breast, now answering her caresses with mantling wings and the harmonious chime of his silver bells. The velvet kirtle of antique fashion, the heron's plume waving in her snooded hair, showed nothing inconsistent with female bashfulness. And when she thus rode forth on ambling barb, schooled to obey the slightest motion of her hand, encircled by a group of obsequious cavaliers, far from its appearing an outrage on decorum, there was, so far, something graceful and becoming in a lady's participation of this ancient recreation. But, anon, loud shouts of "Heron à la vol!"—heron on the wing!—proclaimed the approaching quarry. The falconer, unhooding his fierce gyr-falcons, casts them into the air; and then it is that the sport loses all its external gentleness, and becomes distinguished for danger, as in the last century it was for cruelty, perhaps beyond all others.

Since, therefore,

To range the wood,

And follow hawk and hound,

are amusements subversive of that tender sympathy for all created beings—the meanest as well as the noblest—which forms the basis of so many virtues dear to womanhood, it is our duty to discountenance them. We have named a substitute unexceptionable—unaccompanied by its danger, and unsullied by its cruelty. Dear countrywomen, we are well aware you have been long rebels in heart; neglect not, therefore, our sanction for emancipating yourselves from tyrant custom, from the ancient slavery of music-stool, back-board, crochet and embroidery frame;

In the good greenwood,

Among the lily flower,

wander, bow and shaft in hand, seeking that health and vivacity the pure breath of nature can alone bestow. But our reel is quite run out.

Jocose hæc. In more fitting mood, let us offer one additional word of tribute to the reverential spirit of piety with which this little treatise is so fully imbued. Mr. Hopley is a firm believer in the ultimate perfectibility of our species, morally and physically. The reader will do him the justice to consider he has done his part towards the attainment of so desirable an end.

INDIAN MAPS.

MR. STANFORD has published an admirable *Special Map of the Revolted Districts in India*, marking the extensions of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways and branches sanctioned by Government, with military and post-office stations. From the same publisher we have—to newspaper readers indispensable—a map of *Delhi and its Environs* from authentic plans, and a map on a small scale of *The Seat of War in India*, published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. A very clear and useful map has been produced by Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald, and Macgregor of *Northern India*, showing the seat of war and the military stations of the Bengal Presidency.

The Arts.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

MR. PHELPS reopened SADLER'S WELLS last Saturday night with *Hamlet*. To say that he and his company were received with an ovation is simply superfluous; for the audience at the little water-side theatre are now almost on the footing of old friends of the manager, actors, and actresses, and pleasant memories of some thirteen years of intercourse hang round boxes, pit, gallery, and stage. Mr. PHELPS deserves the confidence he has obtained. He is one of the best of managers; he has rescued 'the Wells' from debauching and vulgar rubbish, making it a house for refined and intellectual entertainment; and in these days we do not know where to look for a better representative of SHAKESPEARE'S heroes. We perceive that he has announced *Love's Labour's Lost*—almost a novelty in our times. A new actress—Mrs. CHARLES YOUNG—has achieved some success in the part of *Julia* in the *Hunchback*.

The regular dramatic season has also followed the temporary operatic season at the SURREY. Some old favourites are being played, together with a new burlesque of *La Traviata*—not a very hopeful subject, by the way, for the stage joker.

MR. T. P. COOKE has been performing *Long Tom Coffin* in the *Pilot*, at the ADELPHI. The drama is taken from one of COOPER'S naval romances, and was worked up by the everlasting Mr. FITZBALL some thirty years ago. The naval triumphs, of course, are transferred from the Americans to the English, and the story is not closely followed; but there is no end of absurdities, such as ladies jumping from one ship to another, together with a boarding party, during an action. T. P. COOKE is the tar all over, therein contrasting strongly with the other stage sailors. The piece was originally produced at the

ADELPHI; and now it returns with its old hero to its old quarters. We regret however, to see fights between Englishmen and Americans again introduced on our stage. The thing is now, happily, an anachronism, and was never in good taste. But our Yankee cousins will of course look on the case as purely exceptional.

"The committee of the Handel Festival," says the *Times*, "have at length wound up their accounts, and the result is eminently satisfactory. The enterprise appears to have been quite as successful in a financial as in a popular and artistic sense. The net profit reaches the handsome sum of 9000*l*. This is in excess of a large amount of incidental property paid for out of the receipts, of which the most important items are the orchestra, still a fixture in the Crystal Palace, the necessary furniture of the orchestra, and the printed and copied music—all, of course, available for any future occasion. Taking these into consideration, no previous musical festival ever realized so much. The distribution of the surplus, in accordance with an agreement between the directors of the Crystal Palace Company and the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society, will be as follows:—One-ninth (1000*l*.) to the society; six-ninths (6000*l*.) to the company; and two-ninths (2000*l*.) to a guarantee fund, jointly invested, towards the expenses of the Handel Commemoration proposed to be held in 1859. The gross receipts of the recent festival were 23,360*l*., out of which amateurs will be glad to learn that no less than 11,000*l* were obtained on the last day, when HANDEL'S greatest choral masterpiece, *Israel in Egypt*, was performed. The last ceremony connected with the festival of 1857 in which the performers were concerned, took place on Friday week at EXETER HALL, when medals commemorative of the event were distributed. These medals are of bronze, with HANDEL'S bust (from the original statue of ROUBILLIAC, in the possession of the Sacred Harmonic Society) on the obverse, and on the reverse an ancient lyre, encircled by the inscription—'Crystal Palace—Handel Festival—June, 1857.'"

The Norwich Musical Festival has been held during the present week, and has been largely attended.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

AITKEN.—On the 26th July, at Kurrachee, Scinde, the wife of Captain Aitken, Bombay Artillery: a son.
CHAPLIN.—On the 8th inst., at Buckfastleigh Vicarage, South Devon, the wife of the Rev. E. M. Chaplin: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—BARRY.—On the 17th inst., at Ightham, Kent, Edith, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Bird, B.D., rector of Ightham, to Charles Ainslie Barry, M.A., eldest son of the Rev. C. Upham Barry, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.
ROBINSON—ALEX.—On the 16th inst., at Stradbroke, Suffolk, William Robinson, jun., of the Craven Bank, Burnley, eldest son of William Robinson, Esq., banker, Settle, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Taylor Allen, vicar of Stradbroke.

DEATHS.

DAVIES.—On the 1st inst., on board the *Atrato*, aged 59 years, Mr. William Davies, of Dominica, West Indies; a large landed proprietor, and a member of the Executive Council of that island. He had been a resident for many years in Dominica, and was much respected there.
JAMES.—On the 31st of May, massacred in church, at Shah-jehanpore, by the mutineers of his corps, Captain Marshall James, 25th Regt. Bengal N.L., aged 37, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. James, H.E.I.C., of Saltford House, Bath, and grandson of late Lieut.-General Sir Dyson Marshall, K.C.B., of the H.E.I.C.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 15.

BANKRUPTS.—JAMES MELROSE and THOMAS EDWARD HUSSEY, 78, Hatton-garden, and Phoenix-works, Tivdale, near Dudley, ironfounders and smiths—JAMES CHANDLER, the elder, Epson, brewer and maltster—W. EDWIN DEACON, 114, High-street, Gosport, linen draper—GEORGE VINCENT, Mistley, Essex, beer-house keeper and blacksmith—THOMAS DEAN, late of Staples-inn, Holborn, and St. Swinburn's-lane, City, now of Barnes, and 7, King's Bench-walk, Temple, scrivener—ABRAHAM NASH, 18, Everett-street, Brunswick-square, builder—THOMAS FRANÇOIS, 11, Lamb-place, Kingsland-road, builder and timber merchant—JOHN HORTON WYLD, 83, Redcliff-street, Bristol, wine and spirit merchant and rectifying distiller and compounder of spirits—JOSEPH BLAKE SPENCER, Halifax, joiner and cabinetmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—ANDREW CLIMIE, Lochwinnoch—ANDREW LANDELLS, Airdrie, draper and clothier—CHARLES M'KAY, Edinburgh, lately spirit merchant, now lodging-house-keeper—JOHN HUTCHINSON, Campbeltown, Ardross, and Fort George, contractor and fisher—JOHN BUCHAN, Glasgow, accountant—DAVID MACKIE, St. Andrews, plumber—ALEXANDER GREIG, Dundee, net manufacturer—JAMES MURDOCH, Glasgow, valuator and commission agent—MORITZ FRANKENBERG, Glasgow, fancy leather worker.

Friday, September 18.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—THOMAS HARRISON, Kent, coal and timber merchant—The Welsh Toteoli Lead and Copper Mining Company.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM HUCKS WEBSTER, Chipping Ongar, Essexshire, baker—GEORGE BEAVER, Chippingham, Wilts, cordwainer—CHARLES WELCH, Wells, Somersetshire, innkeeper—JAMES NEWMAN, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, bookseller—THOMAS WHEELER, Hereford, miller—THOMAS GRANTWICK, Camberwell-green, Surrey, cheese-monger—CHARLES BROWN, Edgbaston-street, Birmingham, leather dealer—DANIEL DUTTON, Liverpool, grocer—ALEX. HARRHILL and JOHN MCKEAN, Huddersfield, woollen merchants—JOHN LLOYD, Bryn Salern, Merionethshire, cattle salesman—JAMES M'CAHANE, South Shields, provision merchant—THOMAS FERRIS, Deansgate, Manchester, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—GEORGE PATTERSON, Boghead, near Kirkintilloch, farmer and quarryman—BOWMAN and CO., Glasgow, engineers and ironfounders—WILLIAM CRAIG, Glasgow, machine maker—WILLIAM EADIE, Dundee, ship broker.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, September 18, 1857.

ON Monday morning the latest telegraphic message from India was published in all the papers. The effect on the Funds was depressing; and at the same time the news from New York, announcing the commercial panic, lent its aid to depreciate the value of Consols. Tuesday there was a rally, and the Funds rose to 90*l* for October account. All yesterday forenoon there were rumours of a later telegraph having been received, and after hours it was understood that *Havelock* had been compelled to retire upon Cawnpore and wait for reinforcements, and that sickness was rife in

his little band of heroes. There were also rumours of fresh outbreaks in different parts of India, and an assertion that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, had been seriously indisposed. This morning Consols opened at 89½ to 90, for money; but a good many money purchases sent up the stock to 90½. The English public has not yet realized the great difficulty of its position, whilst all the leading journals take the Government easy way of looking at this rebellion as not very serious. May we not all have to look upon this war in a very different light? We talk now of 87,000 European troops in India, may not 120,000 be nearer the requisite number before our wars are over? Are Consols worth their present price? Will not a large loan be absolutely necessary before next spring? Consols must give way if our two next anticipated messages do not give us greater assurance of hope.

In foreign stocks there has been very little doing. Russian securities are somewhat lower. French shares are worse all round the market. The aspect of French affairs is not inviting, and the next liquidation, it is expected, will shake the market considerably. Our own heavy railway shares are 17 and 17½, per cent, worse since the account on Tuesday.

Blackburn, 74, 84; Caledonian, 84, 85; Chester and Holyhead, 33, 35; Eastern Counties, 56½, 57½ x d.; Great Northern, 35, 36; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 97, 99; Great Western, 54, 54½ x d.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96½, 97; London and Blackwall, 54, 54½ x d.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 103, 105; London and North-Western, 98, 98½; London and South-Western, 91½, 92½; Midland, 80, 81 x d.; North-Eastern (Berwick), 92, 93; South-Eastern (Dover), 68, 70; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 51, 6; Dutch-Rhenish, 31, 34 dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 25½, 26; Great Central of France, 23½, 24; Great Luxembourg, 64, 64½; Northern of France, 33½, 34; Paris and Lyons, 33½, 34; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish, 2, 2½; Sambre and Meuse, 6½, 7.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, September 18, 1857. Most of the country markets are a trifle lower, and in London prices have declined 2s. per qr. on English and 1s. per qr. on Foreign Wheat. The price of fair new red English Wheat is 55s., Norfolk Flour 40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d., Archangel Oats of good quality 23s. 6d., kiln-dried Danish Barley for grinding 52 lbs. 35s. 6d., Odessa 29s. per 400 lbs., Maize 38s. per 480 lbs.

Barley and Oats remain unaltered. There are plenty of Maize cargoes off the coast which may be had on easy terms.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Red.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Con. An.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Consols for Account	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
New 3 per Cent. An.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 2½ per Cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland Stock	.....	213	.....	210	210	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, under £1000	.....	.....	.....	22 d	22 d	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 d	4 d
Ditto, £500	7 d	.....	3 d	.....	3 d	4 d
Ditto, Small	6 d	4 d	2 d	6 d	3 d	3 d

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds	102½	Portuguese 4 per Cents	.....
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	.....	Russian Bonds, 5 per	.....
Chilian 6 per Cents	.....	Cents	100
Ohlian 6 per Cents	.....	Russian 4½ per Cents	98½
Dutch 2½ per Cents	64½	Spanish	40½
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	100	Spanish Committee Cer-	.....
Ecuador Bonds	18½	of Coup. not fun.	.....
Mexican Account	21½	Turkish 6 per Cents	95½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents	79½	Turkish New 4 dits	92½
Portuguese 3 per Cents	45½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents	31½

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessons, Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN. Monday, and during the week, will be presented the Drama of the LIGHTHOUSE (written by Wilkie Collins, Esq.). The music and original overture by Francesco Berger. Principal characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, Addison, Walter Gordon, Miss Wyndham, and Miss Swanton.

After which, a Comedietta entitled A SUBTLEFUGE, in which Mrs. Stirling, Mr. George Vining, and Mr. G. Murray will appear. To conclude with MASANIELLO. Masaniello, Mr. F. Robson.

Doors open at Seven o'clock; commence at Half-past.

THE SCHOOLS of ART and DRAWING at South Kensington, and in the following Metropolitan Districts, will reopen on the 1st of October:—

1. Spitalfields: Crispin-street, Spitalfields.
2. Finsbury: William-street, Wilmington-square.
3. St. Thomas: Charterhouse, Goswell-street.
4. Rotherhithe: Grammar School, Deptford-road.
5. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields: Long-Acre.
6. Lambeth: St. Mary's, Princes-road.
7. Hampstead: Dispensary Building; and 37, Gower-street, Bedford-square, for Female Students only.

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

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London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 8, King-William-street, Strand.

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