

*W. G. & Co. and W. G. & Co. and W. G. & Co.*

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858.

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## Review of the Week.

THE fate of the India Bill is decided, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, in the way that everybody must have anticipated: it was read a third time and passed on Thursday night. Mr. DISRAELI, on the part of Government, tendered his thanks to the House for the candour with which it has treated this extraordinary measure, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave a final word of commendation to it; nay, even Lord PALMERSTON, while still maintaining his objection to the constitution of the Council, cordially gave his assent to its passing: after the storm, calm, and promises of fair weather. So the Bill goes up to the Lords for approval, and there are very few who doubt that it will be accepted by that august body, and become law before the session is over. Mr. ROEBUCK raised a loud raven-ery of dark foreboding; but Lord JOHN RUSSELL, while expressing his belief that the measure was far from final, was of better cheer as to its present usefulness. Experience, he said, will no doubt discover that the scheme will require revision, and that such great questions as the tenure of land, the army, the opium and salt tax, and other matters, will hereafter require profound attention. But the feeling of the House is clearly that, out of very discordant elements, and under circumstances of great difficulty, a constitution has been furnished to India which will operate beneficially for the peoples of that great dependency, while securing it to us by firmer ties than any by which we have hitherto held it.

The East India Company has, of course, fought for a continued existence; but its death will release it from many cares inevitable to its advanced age of nearly two centuries and a half. It has long, indeed, been incapable of independently managing its own affairs, and its interference, in consequence, productive of the gravest inconvenience. It dies in time to save for itself the honourable remembrance of its youthful acts; and it dies so far in comfort as to be assured that its dependents will be well provided for by the administrators of its estates. Peace to the departed: the future is everything to India.

In the further stages of the Jews Bill nothing has occurred to raise doubt as to the final settlement of the question of admitting Jews into Parliament, but Lord LYNCHURST has pointed out that the operation of Lord LUCAN's bill is dependent upon the acceptance by the House of Commons of

the Oaths Bill as amended by the Upper House. "If that bill," he said, "does not become law, the effect of the second bill will be entirely destroyed." He is tolerably assured, however, that the two bills will be accepted by the House of Commons, and this is the expectation of Lord DERBY. Opposition, in fact, is no longer thought of, and the Duke of MARLBOROUGH's last anxiety, that Jews should never have the power of advising the QUEEN in Church affairs, is set at rest by the introduction of a clause securing the Church from such dangerous interference.

How impossible it is to touch upon Irish affairs without awakening ill-feeling in Irish breasts has been once more shown. Lord NAAS has a bill before the House the object of which is to improve, as he conceives, the efficiency of the Irish police force, by amalgamating the Dublin metropolitan police with the constabulary. He thinks that the adoption of his plan would, moreover, be advantageous in other ways, as in the reduction of local burdens. But the question is widened out right and left by the Irish members, who will see in it nothing but a brutal attempt to press upon Roman Catholics. However, the bill was read a second time, and the debate adjourned, the opponents of the measure—which, as Mr. WHITESIDE made it appear, is a very sensible one—being reduced to that last resource of a failing opposition, an appeal against "proceeding with the bill at this advanced period of the session."

Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON has inaugurated his rule at the Colonial-office by the introduction into Parliament of a bill to establish an organized government in New Caledonia, a wild and almost desert land, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, which has suddenly become a place of world-wide interest from the discoveries of gold which have been lately made. The country has hitherto been claimed as belonging to the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company, but the Company's title is something more than disputable, and Lord DERBY's Government, which has been solicited by persons representing large interests in that country to take it under the direct protection of the Crown, has made the first decisive step towards that end. A large emigration of persons in quest of gold has set in, and there is very reasonable cause for apprehension that a bloody strife may ensue between these persons and the native Indians (by whom their presence is jealously regarded), unless the restraints and protection of a legitimate government are provided,

The Conferences at Paris—which are occasionally held elsewhere, as for example, at a country seat of Count WALEWSKI's, at Etoiles—are making progress with the eternal Danubian Principalities question, we are told. It is said that the Union idea has been entirely given up, but that it has been determined that Moldavia and Wallachia shall have a common Senate, and a common High Court of Appeal; and, in fact, the two Governments are to be as nearly assimilated as they can be. Turkey, while holding firmly to her claim to be protected in the possession of her dominions in their perfect integrity, has, it is said, undertaken that the Governments of the Moldo-Wallachian countries shall be purified from all the abuses of the old system. But the proceedings of the conferences are not yet really known, and conjecture is not a guide safe enough to trust far into the subterranean of diplomacy. We stand upon surer ground while observing the proceedings of the Imperial Government. The appointment of Prince NAPOLEON to the government of Algeria has caused all sorts of difficulties in the redistribution of offices, and the Emperor appears to have enough to do to make matters up pleasantly. Perhaps, at the present moment, the most interesting, and it may be important, matter of foreign news is that HER MAJESTY has accepted the Emperor's invitation to Cherbourg. The meeting is expected to take place on the 5th of next month.

The other continental news is of small interest, with the exception of that from Denmark. We learn by a telegraph from Copenhagen that the Ministry—an extremely popular one—is in a state of crisis, in consequence of its policy towards the Duchies. This question of the Duchies, one of chronic danger to Europe, promises to be as difficult of solution as the Moldo-Wallachian question. At present the King of DENMARK seems inclined to yield to the pressure of the Germanic Confederation, an influence against which, it is said, the Emperor of the FRENCH is determined to make a strong stand.

An event at home, connected with foreign politics, is of much greater and more immediate interest: this is the dinner of the new American Association, which took place at the London Tavern on Monday evening, in celebration of the eighty-second anniversary of the declaration of American independence. The intimate union of the two countries, both as regards feeling and material interest, was strongly illustrated by the warm cordiality of all the speeches. Mr. DAVIES made a great point in announcing that the best under-

standing had been come to between the Governments of this country and of the United States, and we have confirmation of the statement in the news just received from America by the Arago. We announced this termination of the dispute some weeks back.

But while we have good cause to be glad of the friendly and even affectionate relations which we may hope to maintain with our American cousins, the electric road by which we are, let us hope, before long, to communicate daily and hourly with them, is denied to us. The failure of the second attempt to lay the Atlantic cable appears owing to the ships employed, large as they are, not being sufficiently powerful for the gigantic work they have been put to accomplish. The *Times* suggests that the Leviathan, which is the only ship afloat large enough to carry the whole of the cable, should be employed not only to lay down the first, but the four or five succeeding cables which will be required to carry on the business which will inevitably have to be done with the telegraphic wire. A letter from the Secretary of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, to which the Leviathan belongs, intimates that the Company are not averse to employing their ship in the manner suggested. We hope to hear that arrangements are to be made forthwith for transferring the cable and completing all other necessary arrangements for laying down the wire by the aid of this splendid, and as we conceive in every way qualified, vessel.

The home news of the week is not remarkably interesting. Perhaps the *fête*, which has been for some weeks past announced to take place at Cremorne Gardens on Friday evening, has been as much talked of as any topic—indeed, in some circles, it has been all the week the uppermost subject of conversation. The bad taste of the titled ladies and gentlemen who, while taking possession of a place of popular recreation, have paraded their fastidiousness on the subject of extreme exclusiveness, is undeniable. Cremorne is a place either fit for a duchess to go to as one of the public, or it is not a place for her to go to at all. It happens that it is a place where a considerable number of women of questionable morals disport themselves nightly; their presence is, in fact, the chief attraction to a large part of the frequenters of the place; and the whole of the habitués will make "odorous comparisons" between themselves and the titled exclusives who have put guinea tickets and "vouchers" between "the wind and their nobility." The whole affair has been done in the worst taste, and the climax which has been put to it by the advent of a wet night will be hailed as a triumph by the malcontents.

**THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.**—The report of the commissioners is just out. The commissioners deprecate the completion of those parts of the United Kingdom which are still unsurveyed on the 6-inch scale, as it would involve an expenditure of 778,419*l.*, and not produce such a *cadastre* as they would adopt. Other and elaborate reasons are assigned for that opinion. They finally recommend the last of five plans proposed, viz., the completion of the survey of the United Kingdom as speedily as possible, the survey of the cultivated parts unsurveyed for the 25-inch scale, and the moorland for 1-inch; and the publication of the 1-inch map of the United Kingdom and of the plans or *cadastres* of the cultivated parts. The completion of the 1-inch map and the perfecting and publication of the surveys recommended will embrace a period of seven or eight years, and the expense is estimated at 558,066*l.* The further survey for the 25-inch will include the cultivated districts of the counties in the north of England and of the counties of Scotland, while the whole will be surveyed on the 6-inch and 1-inch scale, except the Highlands, which are to be surveyed for the latter scale only. The final determination of the question to extend the survey on the 1-2500th or 25,344-inch scale to the whole of the United Kingdom is left to the decision of the Legislature.—*Times*.

**PRISONS IN IRELAND.**—A thick blue-book published on Friday week contains the thirty-sixth report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland for the year 1857, with copious appendices. The large and progressive decrease of crime in Ireland, noted for the last six years, happily continues.—*Idem*.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 5th.

**FORGED CHARACTERS AND COUNTRY POSTMASTERS.**  
In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord ST. LEONARDS said he believed that country postmasters, though not intentionally, afford great facilities to persons who desire to obtain situations through the means of forged characters, by delivering letters to persons unknown to them, instead of causing those letters to be sent to the address; and he asked the Postmaster-General what the directions are which have been issued to country postmasters in regard to the delivery of letters.—Lord COLCHESTER said it was proposed to extend the system of delivery by letter-carriers. Where that system is established, the postmaster is not authorized to deliver any letter to any person at the window; it must be taken to the house to which it is directed. When a letter is directed to any person in a particular street, it is carried to that person, and, where the delivery system is in operation, it is not delivered to the person to whom it is addressed if he comes to the post-office for it.

**THE INDIAN MEDAL AND CLASPS.**

In answer to a question from the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Earl of DERBY stated that the die of the medal for services in India had been approved, and, by the time the lists of those entitled to receive it arrived in England, the medal would be ready for delivery. Clasps would be given for the capture of Delhi and the defence of Lucknow, with a separate clasp for the relief of that place. The peerage to be conferred on Sir Colin Campbell has not been gazetted only because it is necessary to hear from him what title he will select.

The report of the SALE OF POISONS BILL was agreed to.

**TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND).**

In answer to the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Earl of DERBY said that the Government is not pledged to introduce any measure making compulsory the custom of Tenant-right which prevails in some parts of Ireland; but the subject will be taken into consideration during the recess, and, if possible, a measure will be proposed next session remedying the anomalies of the present law.

The second reading of the INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT BILL was postponed by Lord BROUGHAM.

**THE OATHS BILL.**

On the order for going into committee on this bill (Lord Lucan's), the Earl of CLANCARTY drew attention to the fact that no security had been taken to prevent a Jew from using the legislative power given him to the injury of the Established Church.—The Duke of MARLBOROUGH concurred that some security against this abuse of power ought to be given.—Lord REDDESDALE protested against the proposed change being effected by resolution instead of by enactment.—Lord BROUGHAM thought there was no force in the objection.—The Earl of DERBY (referring to a question which had been put by the Earl of Clancarty) said he had no reason to suppose that, if both Houses of Parliament passed the bill, the Queen would interpose her prerogative to prevent its becoming law. Some amendments, however, would doubtless be requisite in the measure.—Lord CAMPBELL believed that the bill would settle a long-vexed question, and he should give it his hearty support.—Lord LEXINGTON anticipated that, when the proposed amendments were introduced, the bill would very much resemble the one he had himself brought in. The bill before the House was very ill drawn. The person who drew it appeared not to have read the Abjuration Oath, as the words proposed to be omitted were not in the form of the oath at all. He should postpone his own bill *sine die*.

The House then went into committee *pro forma*, and the amendments were introduced, and ordered to be printed.

The COUNTY MANAGEMENT BILL was read a third time, and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes after eight o'clock.

**TRAFFIC THROUGH ST. JAMES'S PARK.**

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Major SINTHORP asked the First Commissioner of Works whether (in the event of there being no valid objection) he would take early steps for promoting the convenience of the public, by permitting private carriages and public cabs, under the same restrictions as are now in force between the Marlborough and Buckingham Palace gates, to go through St. James's Park and out at the south-eastern gate, near Storey's gate, into the Birdcage-walk.—Lord JOHN MANNERS said he had no power in the case; but, if the hon. member asked for his opinion, he could only say that, having reference to the very decided opinion expressed by the select committee which sat two years ago, he did not think it would be expedient to recommend that any further facilities should be afforded for traffic through the park.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (No. 8) BILL.**

The House went into committee on this bill, resuming at the new 33rd clause (proposed by the Government), enacting that regulations should be made for admitting persons desirous of becoming candidates for cadetships in the Engineers and Artillery to be examined.—Mr. Mox-BELL moved to substitute for "cadetships," &c., the

words "admission into the Military College at Addiscombe."—Lord STANLEY, objecting to this amendment, said he was ready to assent to the principle that it is desirable that those persons who go out as cadets shall have served at the Military College.—The amendment was negatived.

The new 34th clause, which provides that not less than one-tenth of the number of persons to be recommended in any year for military cadetships shall be selected from among the sons of persons who have served in India in the military or civil service of Her Majesty or of the India Company was objected to by Mr. BLACKBURN on the ground that the principle is a dangerous one, while Colonel SYKES believed it would not work. However, it was agreed to.

The new 35th clause enacts that, except as aforesaid, all persons to be recommended for military cadetships shall be nominated by the Secretary of State and Members of Council, so that out of seventeen nominations the Secretary of State should have two and each member of Council one, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State in Council.—Sir ERSKINE PERRY moved to omit this clause, the effect of which omission would be to leave the nomination in the hands of the Minister for India.—Lord STANLEY, observing that the subject of patronage had been already discussed, objected to leaving these nominations in the hands of the Minister, which would give him an enormous amount, not only of influence, but of labour, if he were to investigate every case.—The Committee divided upon the clause, which was carried by 165 to 91.

Mr. FAGAN moved a clause empowering the Council to refer certain outstanding claims of British subjects upon the revenues of Oude for advances made to the then Sovereign of Oude, previous to the Act 37th George III., cap. 140, to the auditor of the accounts of the Council for investigation.—Lord STANLEY allowed that there are claims upon the former Government of Oude; that the transfer of the revenues of that kingdom to Great Britain carried with it a liability for all debts justly and fairly contracted; and that it is expedient that such claims should be investigated. This clause, however, had no intimate connexion with the Home administration of India. There are other claims upon Oude besides those in question, and the tribunal ought to be one that could consider all claims, which would be best investigated by a commission upon the spot.—The clause, after some discussion (in the course of which Mr. BRIGHT advocated the establishment of the tribunals in question, and Mr. GLADSTONE denied the justice of the claims made on the treasury of Oude), was negatived.—The bill was then ordered to be reported.

**UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL.**

On the order for considering this bill as amended, Colonel SYKES moved that the Provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Aberdeen, be heard by themselves or their counsel against the bill.—This was opposed by the Lord Advocate, and negatived.—On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, two clauses were added to the bill, empowering the Universities named in the bill, if her Majesty should grant a charter for the foundation of a National University for Scotland, to surrender to the Commissioners the power of granting degrees, and to become colleges of such National University.—A clause moved by Mr. DUNLOP, providing that the offices of principal in the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh shall not be deemed "chairs of theology," though opposed by the Lord Advocate, was carried upon a division by 82 to 58, and added to the bill.

Another clause, proposed by Mr. DUNLOP, enacting that no distinction shall be recognized among the professors of the Universities of Glasgow, was not objected to by the Lord Advocate, and was agreed to.—Other amendments were made in the bill, including the addition of the name of Mr. Alexander Murray Dunlop (the member for Greenock) to the list of commissioners named in the bill.—A proviso to clause 19, moved by Mr. BAXTER, restraining the commissioners from applying any portion of the moneys for the salaries of principals or professors required to subscribe a religious test, and not included in the provisions of the Act of the 16th and 17th of Victoria, c. 89, was negatived by 118 to 102.

The House then went into Committee upon the remaining clauses of the SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL, which were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

Various bills were forwarded a stage, and, after some further business, the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

Tuesday, July 6th.

**MARRIED WOMEN.**

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord BROUGHAM presented petitions from Manchester, Salford, Glasgow, Leicester, Edinburgh, and other places touching the rights, and he might add the wrongs, of married women, and complaining that the law gives the husband absolute and uncontrolled power over the property and earnings of the wife.

**ECCLÉSIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.**

On the motion for receiving the report of amendments to this bill, Lord RAVENSWORTH moved an amendment, limiting the power of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to make appointments as an exchange of ecclesiastical

patronage without the written consent of the bishops of the dioceses in which such livings are situated.—The Earl of DERBY objected to giving the Bishops an absolute veto on these appointments; and the amendment, on a division, was negatived, the numbers being, Contents, 12; Non-Contents, 38.—The report was received.

The report of the County Court Districts Bill was agreed to.

#### CHINESE PASSENGERS ACT (1855) AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Lord BROUGHAM repeated his opinion that the negroes found on board the *Regina Coeli* were really slaves and not free emigrants.—The Earl of DERBY said that Lord Malmesbury took a different view. It appeared that the negroes on board the vessel were obtained from the district of Monrovia, in Liberia.—The bill was read a third time, and passed.

The HAINAULT FOREST (ALLOTMENT OF COMMONS) BILL, and the DURHAM COUNTY PALATINE JURISDICTION BILL, were also read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned about eight o'clock.

#### MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, this bill passed through committee (with amendments), in spite of a motion by Mr. DUNCOMBE to defer the committee for three months, which was negatived by 95 to 8.

The COPYHOLD ACTS AMENDMENT BILL also passed through committee.

#### ARMY SURGEONS.

In the evening, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said he understood that our soldiers in India were proceeding up the country without European surgeons, and that there was great difficulty in obtaining surgeons, owing to their dissatisfaction with their treatment; and he asked whether the subject had attracted the attention of Government.—General PEEL replied in the affirmative; and that a scheme for removing the difficulties, by improving the status of the medical men, is now before the Treasury for consideration.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (NO. 3) BILL.

On the order for the consideration of this bill as amended, Mr. GREGSON moved that the consideration be postponed till Thursday, in order to give members sufficient time for studying the reprinted bill. The motion, however, was negatived.

Lord STANLEY then moved the omission of the 31st clause, making provision for the appointment of persons entitled under the Act 16th and 17th of Victoria, cap. 95, and the substitution of two clauses: one repealing certain clauses in the act referred to, so far as they apply to or provide for the admission or appointment of persons to the Civil Service of India; the other providing that regulations shall be made by the Secretary of State in Council, with the advice and assistance of the Commissioners acting in execution of the Order in Council of the 21st of May, 1855, for admitting all persons desirous of becoming candidates for appointment to the Civil Service of India to be examined as candidates accordingly, and for regulating and conducting such examinations; and that the candidates certified as entitled shall be recommended for appointment, and shall alone be admitted to the Civil Service of India.—These clauses, after some discussion, were agreed to.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved a clause enacting that, except for repelling actual invasion, or under sudden or urgent necessity, her Majesty's forces in India shall not be employed in any military operation beyond the external frontier of her Indian possessions without the consent of Parliament to the purposes thereof.—Lord STANLEY assented to this motion.—Lord PALMERSTON strongly objected to the object and the wording of the clause, which he held to be unconstitutional, as taking the power of peace and war out of the province of the Crown; but, with a verbal amendment (consisting of the words "maintained out of the revenues of India" after the word "forces"), it was carried, on a division, by 152 to 46.

Lord PALMERSTON then moved the insertion of a clause limiting the continuance of the act, so far as relates to the nomination, election, numbers, duration of service, salaries, and retired allowances of the councillors, to five years. He repeated his objection to the number of the councillors, and said he wished to impose on Parliament the necessity of reconsidering the points indicated in the clause which he then moved.—Lord STANLEY opposed the clause. Its operation would be inconvenient; besides, the door is open at any time for a reconsideration of the subject. The number of councillors might possibly prove too large, and, if so, no Minister need be ashamed of saying so to the House; but he objected to condemning the bill by anticipation.—Mr. BUCHAN supported the motion of Lord Palmerston. If no opportunity were given for reviewing the bill, it might obtain an amount of vitality it does not deserve. We should not have had any interference with the settlement of 1853 had it not been for the Indian Revolt; but no one anticipated another great revolt within the next five years. The present bill, therefore, would go on, and the fifteen gentlemen with handsome salaries, fair retiring allowances, and very light duties, would say that nothing could be so desirable as the bill of 1858, and that the government of India was perfect, though that country might be left

to neglect. Considering that the bill was altogether an experiment, he thought it not unreasonable that the House should be called on to review its action at the expiration of five years.—The clause was also defended by Mr. VERNON SMITH, Mr. MELLOR, Mr. KINNAIRD, Mr. DUNLOR, and Mr. GRIFFITHS; and was opposed by Mr. MACAULAY, Mr. WHITESIDE, Mr. AYRTON, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, Mr. VANSITTART, Mr. ADAMS, and the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the last of whom said the House should understand that the clause would throw the whole Government of India into the hands of the Secretary of State. (No, no.) This bill was a bill to transfer the Government of India from the Company to the Crown; and, if the Legislature stated that the restriction of a Council should exist for five years only, it was clear that the authority would, after that period, be with the Crown without restriction: in other words, with the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.) The Government would be of a most arbitrary character; and the whole of the patronage would be vested in the Crown. (Hear, hear.) Would the House agree to that? Would the House consent to abrogate the result of all their labours? The resolution would denude the bill of all its important enactments, would leave it merely a *caput mortuum*, and would transfer the vast continent of India, and all the patronage connected with it, to the unreserved administration and power of the Crown.—Lord PALMERSTON said his present proposal had been entirely misrepresented by the occupants of the Treasury benches. His amendment would not abolish the Council, but would compel Parliament to reconsider their number and their salaries. This, however, would render necessary the revision of everything connected with the Council, which he considered the merit of the resolution.

The House divided, when there appeared—

For the clause .....	115
Against .....	149
Majority against .....	—34

The announcement was loudly cheered from the Ministerial benches.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR moved a clause repealing certain sections of the Act 33rd George III., c. 52, in order to throw open to other qualified persons offices hitherto exclusively filled by members of the Civil Service.—Lord STANLEY observed that the proposition opened a very large subject—the relations of the covenanted and uncovenanted servants. The object of the bill was to limit legislation to the Home administration of India; if that limitation were exceeded, many other subjects of internal reform would present themselves. He must oppose the motion.—Sir T. E. COLEBROOKE and Mr. VANSITTART spoke on the same side; and Mr. SEYMOUR withdrew the proposed clause, at the same time intimating that early next session he would call the attention of the House to the subject.

Lord STANLEY proposed to add at the end of Clause 8, the following words:—"Provided also that, if any person being or having been such director, and elected or appointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to accept the office, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by warrant under her Royal sign manual, to appoint, in the place of every director so refusing, some other person to be a member of the council, but so that nine members of the council at the least shall be persons qualified as hereinafter mentioned."—The motion was agreed to, and the words were added to the clause.

Sir EUSKINE PERRY proposed in Clause 10, line 10, after "behaviour," to insert, "and shall not, so long as he shall remain such councillor, accept, hold, or carry on any other office or situation, or any profession or employment from which any gain or profit shall be derived."—Lord STANLEY said that, when the councillors had discharged their official duties, the Government could not undertake to hold them responsible for the manner in which they employed their spare time.—The amendment was negatived without a division.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the omission of Clauses 27 and 28, under which, in certain cases, the action of the Minister for India may be secret. So great a power as that given by those clauses should not, he contended, be conferred upon any Minister; though, in the case of a European war, the power might be reserved without well-founded objection.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that one of the principal features of the bill was to establish the responsibility of the Minister; but, if the Minister, on occasions requiring secrecy, were obliged to go to his council, they would diminish that responsibility. He therefore opposed the proposition of the noble Lord.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM was strongly opposed to giving this power of secrecy. If secrecy were at any time necessary, he was sure the Council would also keep it inviolate.—Sir G. C. LEWIS and Mr. MANGLES supported the motion, which was opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL and Lord PALMERSTON.—On a division, the clauses were carried by 176 to 149.

Clause 31 was omitted.

To Clause 33, Mr. THOMAS BARING proposed, as an amendment, to leave out the words "in the Engineers and in the Artillery," to insert, "to the Military College at Addiscombe," and to add to the end of the clause the words, "and not less than one-half of the vacancies in the said college shall be filled up by the appointment of persons so selected."—Lord STANLEY objected to the motion, and it was withdrawn.

The remaining clauses, as amended in committee, were then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL was read a third time, and passed.—The TITLES TO LAND (SCOTLAND) BILL passed through committee.—The JURIES (IRELAND) BILL, and the JURIES (IRELAND) (No. 2) BILL, were withdrawn.—The WILLS, &c., OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD BILL, the COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS BILL, and the STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES, &c., BILL, were read a third time, and passed.—Leave was given to bring in certain bills, and, the remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a few minutes after one o'clock.

Wednesday, July 7th.

#### NEW TRIAL IN CRIMINAL CASES BILL.

Mr. M'MAHON moved the second reading of this bill, which contains a provision to enable the Court of Queen's Bench to remove doubts in existence respecting the power of the Queen's Bench to remove indictments after trial up into the court, and to grant a new trial. The bill also contains provisions to remove doubts respecting the applicability of the statute of Edward I., respecting bills of exceptions to criminal cases, and to allow the subordinate courts to grant new trials. The right of appeal should be given where, owing to the mistake of a judge on a matter of law, or of a jury on a matter of fact, a person might be unjustly convicted and punished. It might be said that appeals would be brought forward merely for the purposes of delay; but, as a security against such an abuse of the law, the bill provided that the appellant should proceed by *certiorari*. That proceeding would be attended with difficulty and expense, which would prevent persons from interfering with the administration of justice unless there were good grounds for doing so.

Mr. WALPOLE thought that, before the bill was read a second time, it would require very material alteration. He was quite sure the bill could not pass in its present form during this session; but he would not object to have it read a second time, on the understanding that the Government did not commit themselves to it.—The bill was opposed by Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD, Mr. MILES, Mr. BLACKMORE, Mr. LOWE, and Mr. HENLEY, and supported by Mr. BARROW, Mr. BOWYER, Mr. CROSSE, Mr. JOHN LOCKE, Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. BRIGHT, Sir JOHN TROLLOPE, Mr. GILPIN, and Mr. ADAMS.—Ultimately, the second reading was carried by 145 to 91.

On the question that the bill be committed, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had voted for the second reading of the bill, approving its general principle; but it contained so much that was objectionable that he hoped Mr. M'MAHON would not propose to carry it further this session.—Mr. M'MAHON appeared disposed to accept this proposition; but Mr. BOUVIER opposing the commitment of the bill, a division took place upon this question, which was carried in the affirmative by 129 to 112; and the bill was ordered to be committed that day three weeks.

#### THE INSURANCE AND ASSURANCE INSTITUTIONS BILL.

Mr. SHERIDAN moved the second reading of this bill, and said that, if the Government would allow a measure of this kind to be introduced next session, he should not persevere in his motion.

Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, on the part of the Government, said he could not give a pledge to endorse such a bill as the present. A bill, prepared in draught by Mr. Wilson, had been left by the late Government, upon which another bill had been framed by the present, and, although it had been thought unwise to introduce it this session without a prospect of its passing, it was intended to bring in a measure upon the subject next year. He moved to defer the second reading for six months.—After a short discussion, this amendment was agreed to, without a division; so the bill is lost.

The House then went into Committee on the REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND) BILL, the details of which occupied the remainder of the time to which discussion was limited.

On the House resuming, the POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL was read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at five minutes to six.

Thursday, July 8th.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, in reply to a noble Lord, the LORD CHANCELLOR said he trusted that in the course of a few days a bill would be laid on their Lordships' table for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency; but he did not expect to be able to pass it this session, and expressed the willingness of the Government to attend to any suggestions that were offered to them on the subject.

The SALE OF POISONS BILL was read a third time and passed.

#### JEWES BILL.

On the motion for the recommitment of this bill, Lord LYNCHURST expressed his confident expectation that this and the Oaths Bill would be passed by the House of Commons, and, if so, he thought the advocates of Jewish rights would have reason to be satisfied. Having communicated with persons of the Jewish faith, he begged to say that he should not oppose

the amendment which the Duke of Marlborough was to propose in committee for the purpose of excluding Jews from the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage.—Lord CAMPBELL said he was of opinion that the Oaths Bill should be dropped altogether, and that they should simply repeal the oath of abjuration; but, to gain the great object contemplated by the bill now before them, he was contented that the Oaths Bill should become the law of the land. If the House of Commons did not pass the Oaths Bill, this bill would become a nonentity as it then stood, and he suggested to Lord Lyndhurst to introduce words that would secure the object they had in view.—Lord LYNDHURST was understood to say that he declined to adopt the suggestion, from a conviction that both measures would be passed through the other House.—The Earl of DERBY said he had heard with some surprise the remarks of Lord Campbell, and reminded him that a simple proposal to repeal the oath of abjuration would meet with great opposition, because reference is made in it to the right of the present Royal family to the throne.—The House having gone into committee, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH'S clause was added, and the House resumed.

The COMMISSIONERS OF EXHIBITION (1851) BILL, and the COUNTY COURTS DISTRICTS BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at about half-past six.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS, at its morning sitting, was engaged in committee with the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL, the clauses of which were agreed to with some amendments, when the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

#### THE NEW PROBATE COURT.

In the evening, in answer to Mr. HADFIELD, Mr. MOWBRAY said that at present it was impossible to give an estimate of the total claims for compensation under the Probates Act; but he would give all the information in his power. On the 26th of March, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, from a rough estimate, that it was possible that the amount, at the outset, would be 250,000*l.* In the Budget, that amount was reduced to 180,000*l.* Subsequently, a commission was appointed to inquire into the subject, and the result of the inquiry is, that the amount at present claimed is 83,000*l.* a year, and the probable amount, judging from actual averages, 176,000*l.* As to the fees, 28,000*l.* had been paid in stamps during six months; and, assuming this to be an average, the receipts for the year would be 56,000*l.* to meet the charges of the Probate Court. As to the saving by the appointment of officers of the old court to offices in the new, he should be ready by-and-by to give the fullest information.

#### THE GUN FOUNDRY AT WOOLWICH.

Replying to Mr. HUSSEY VIVIAN, General PEEL said that it was not a fact that the new foundry at Woolwich for casting iron ordnance had, up to the present time, proved a failure. On the contrary, there was every reason to hope and believe that, under the conduct of Colonel Wilmot, the foundry would be ultimately successful. From four to five heavy guns are now turned out every week.

#### THE COLABA BARRACKS.

General CODRINGTON inquired whether it was true that, on the arrival of the 92nd Regiment in Bombay in May, it was quartered in the Colaba Barracks which had been pronounced unfit for European troops; whether the regiment had not many cases of fever in these barracks; and why the usual Indian clothing was not given to that regiment till a week after its arrival.—Lord STANLEY replied that, neither at the Board of Control nor the East India House had any information been received.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

Colonel NORTH inquired whether the Secretary of State for War could state the reasons why the recommendations of the select committee on the medical department of the army, which it reported in July, 1856, relative to the pay and position of the medical officers in the army, had not been attended to.—General PEEL replied that a new scale of payment had been framed and submitted to the Treasury.

#### THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

Mr. WISE inquired whether Ministers would lay on the table copies of the new police ordinance of the Viceroy of Egypt, and of a petition recently addressed to the Queen from the British inhabitants of Cairo, complaining of the withdrawal of most important privileges for many years enjoyed by our countrymen in the Turkish dominions; and whether her Majesty's Government considered those new regulations to be in accordance with the treaties existing between the Queen of England and the Sultan.—Mr. FITZGERALD said the papers should be laid upon the table.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (NO. 3) BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Sir ERSKINE PERRY objected to the constitution of the Council, which he thought would prove unworkable.—Lord PALMERSTON said that, though retaining his objections to the Council, he thought there were many excellent points in the bill, to the third reading of which he should give, not a grudging, but a cordial support.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL having made certain explanations, Mr. ROEBUCK expressed his belief that they had merely produced a patched-up measure, and that in time they would have to resort to a simple Minister for India, respon-

sible to no other authority than Parliament.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that the bill possesses beneficial features, but that it will be necessary to introduce considerable amendments in the course of two or three years. He could not close his observations on this subject without referring to the very remarkable speech of the hon. member for Birmingham. With some of Mr. Bright's views he could not concur; but he agreed with him that large powers should be given to the governors of provinces in India to govern with vigour and efficiency, and he also approved the general principles of government which he had laid down. (*Hear, hear.*) This measure had been discussed without party spirit, and they had all agreed to pass it for the welfare of the people of India and the honour of this country.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER congratulated the House upon the stage at which this measure had arrived, and expressed his opinion that the country had reason to be gratified with the result of their labours. (*Hear, hear.*) Let them hope, by the skill of their commanders and the bravery of their troops in India, that they would soon be enabled to put an end to the mutiny in that part of her Majesty's dominions, and to re-establish our empire there upon those principles of truth and justice without which no empire could be established and maintained.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed, amidst loud cheering.

#### GOVERNMENT OF NEW CALEDONIA BILL.

Sir E. B. LYTTON moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which is to establish a Government for New Caledonia. The necessity for this measure is principally the discovery of gold in the colony. The territory extends between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, and is bounded on the south by the American frontier. It is about four hundred and twenty miles long, in a straight line, and the average breadth is about two hundred and fifty miles; but the greatest length, from corner to corner, is eight hundred and five miles, and the greatest breadth is four hundred miles. The climate is salubrious and the soil productive. The Government had already received overtures for the establishment of a line of steam coastal ships, for the conveyance of letters, goods, and passengers, and it was calculated that the number of passengers leaving Liverpool for this territory would be about thirty per day. Numerous letters had been received in reference to the excitement prevailing amongst the white men and negroes in search of gold, and there was a general opinion that, unless some measures were taken by the Government, great evils would result. Those who are now hastening to this land only go as excursionists in search of sudden gain, and it was therefore proposed to establish only a temporary Government. This measure was to empower the Crown for a period of five years to make laws for the district by orders in council, and to establish a Legislature—such Legislature to be appointed in the first instance by the Governor alone, but subsequently it would be open to establish a representative assembly. It was not intended at present to annex Vancouver's Island to this new Government; but, if experience proved that there was any necessity for such a measure, it would be open to the Crown to annex it to New Caledonia upon an address from the Legislature.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. MILLS, Mr. WYLD, and Mr. CHRISTY supported the bill; but Mr. LOWE said he did not feel very sanguine as to its success, though he approved of its object. He apprehended that a fearful collision would take place between the whites and Indians, which it would not be in their power to prevent. The attendance of a frigate on the coast would not be sufficient, because it could not supply a force capable of keeping order. It was proposed that her Majesty, by order in Council, should make laws for the new colony, or delegate to the Government the power of doing so; but would it not be better to follow the course adopted in other colonies, and put into the act a clause, giving the colony a fundamental law under which its inhabitants are to live, and conferring on her Majesty or Council the power of passing supplementary laws as they should be required? He objected to the name of New Caledonia being given to the new colony. They should not adopt the name of a French colony in the Pacific, and it would be well if some name that was not so thoroughly used-up should be adopted.—Other criticisms and suggestions were offered by Mr. ELLICE, Lord SANDON, Mr. WHITE, Mr. CROSSLEY, and Mr. C. W. FITZWILLIAM; and the bill was then read a second time.

#### POLICE FORCE (IRELAND) BILL.

Viscount NAAS moved the second reading of this bill, and declared that the objections made to the bill in Dublin were untenable and without foundation. In Belfast and other places, the bill was received with approbation. At present, the whole charge for the police in Dublin is 77,000*l.*; under the new system, it will be 57,126*l.* The local income derivable from licenses, &c., will be 14,800*l.*, the Parliamentary grant 36,500*l.*, and the police rate 7000*l.* a year. The force, including officers, will be something under 800 men, and it is not intended to disband a single man of the present force, though it will be necessary to remove some of the officers. The best guarantee of the economical portion of the plan is that the Government propose to reduce the maximum of expenditure from 8*d.* in the pound to 6*d.* The Government proposition has the important concurrence

of Sir Duncan Macgregor. The bill has no sectarian motive or object. One-third of the force is Protestant; two-thirds Roman Catholic; and the ratio is about that of the inhabitants considered with regard to religious sectarian profession.

Mr. PETER O'BRIEN moved that the second reading of the bill take place that day three months.—There were cries of "Divide;" and a division immediately took place.

For the second reading ... .. 125

Against it ... .. 66

Majority for the second reading... .. 59

The bill was then read a second time.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL passed through committee.—The TITLES TO LAND (SCOTLAND) BILL was read a third time, and passed, as was the LUNATICS (SCOTLAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—The MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL, as amended, was agreed to; after which, the House went into committee on the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL, when some new clauses were added, and the bill was reported.

The House adjourned shortly after two o'clock.

## THE INDIAN REVOLT.

No fresh intelligence has arrived from India during the week; but the detailed accounts of the events indicated in the last telegrams have reached England since we last addressed our readers. Extracts will be found below; and we fear that (as generally is the case) they put a darker complexion on the state of affairs than the laconic revelations of the electric wires led one to infer. True, our superiority on all large fields of action continues as marked as ever; success follows success in open fight, and town after town is taken; but it grows every day more painfully apparent that the rebels are seeking to wear us out by guerilla warfare. Oude, which, as we were told a few weeks ago, was rapidly calming down, is now said to be "alive with rebels." In the Doab, various parties of rebels have been passing to and fro in spite of us. Gangs of robbers and mutineers infest the Belgaum and Dharwar collectorates in the Presidency of Bombay. The chief of the Bheels, Raja Singh, still gives trouble in the Santpooras, north of Kandeish. Report states that the Thakoor of Awah, in Rajpootana, has again revolted, and taken the field with a small force. The communication between Calpee and Jhansi has been cut off by the rebels, and a company of the 31st Native Infantry, under Captain Roberts, is said to be in a dangerous position at Maltoon, being surrounded by the enemy. Such are the difficulties we have to encounter.

Mr. Gartlan, of the Electric Telegraph Department at Chandore, in the Nagpore territories, has been murdered by a gang of marauders at a station in the zemindary village of Arpeille.

Nana Sahib has blown from a gun, in the neighbourhood of Bareilly, a person whom he suspected of corresponding with the English Government.

#### THE TAKING OF CALPEE.

A graphic account of the taking of Calpee is given in a letter published in the *Bombay Standard*:—"Calpee was taken by assault by our force, in conjunction with Brigadier Maxwell's Brigade, on the 23rd of May. Before giving you an account of the action, I must tell you that, for five miles round and about Calpee, from the inundations of the Jumna river no doubt, the ground is frightfully rugged and uneven, and impassable except by infantry, and that, too, with the utmost difficulty—steep ravines, with yawning gulfs between. This of course proved very advantageous to the enemy, who caused us no small annoyance from these recesses. On the 22nd, the day previous to the storm and assault, the enemy came out in full force, about 15,000 or 20,000, chiefly cavalry, and made bold to attack us. Heavy fire was kept up till late in the day, when the cavalry as usual skirred off. The 86th slaughtered a fearful number on the river bank, where, it is said, their infantry were so thick that the County Downers were kicking them into the water, and popping them off like ducks. The 71st, too, did its duty. We had the Camel Corps of Maxwell's Brigade, who also did capital work; but for them three of our guns would have been captured. The following morning, the 23rd, at two p.m., the whole force moved off to the assault—the infantry over the deep ravines and the cavalry round to a road leading into Calpee; but to their great disappointment they discovered that the greater portion of the enemy had made off during the night. The few that remained, however, resisted desperately. Nearly all were slaughtered by the Flying Brigade while escaping towards Agra. A sad number must have hit the dust on the 22nd; but it was impossible to find this out, as they took the precaution for the first time of carrying off their dead and wounded from the battle-field in stretchers or dhoolies. When possession was taken of Calpee, and our flag waved proudly over its walls, which was up at 10 a.m., the infantry all got into the Residency out of the sun, and one of the 71st pipers commenced a strathspey on his bagpipe, when all who could kick a leg at all stepped out to it. The General and all the officers

ere in high glee at this. Sugar and salt were strewed out in abundance, and the resemblance between them as so great that many got sucked in with the latter. Our commissariat suffered much from captures by the enemy, at a time, too, when we could ill spare it. Thirty-eight carts, with tea, sugar, arrack, and medical comforts, were taken from the 2nd Brigade."

#### THE AFFAIR AT KOONCH.

A letter from India gives a painfully interesting account of the incidents attending the battle of Koonch:—

"Koonch, in Jaloun, was attacked by Sir Hugh Rose on the 7th of May. The enemy had taken up a position on the Koonch road, and had a battery and twelve guns on it. The 2nd brigade, under Brigadier Stuart, the 14th Dragoons, attacked in that direction. Orr, the Hyderabad Contingent, attacked from the Aitad, and the General with the 1st brigade circled round the left towards the Neddygaon road, thus making flank movement, and turning the enemy's batteries and defences. The General then advanced the 1st brigade towards the town on the side of the old fort, and there was a mutual cannonading. The General now got knocked down by the sun, and was obliged to lie down under a tree, and have cold cloths and water applied to his head. This caused a delay of about twelve hours. When he got a little stronger, he at once mounted his horse, and putting himself at the head of the 1st brigade, led it against the town, took the old fort, which commanded the whole of the enemy's position, and soon rendered it untenable.

"The General was a second time felled by the sun, and would have fallen from his horse had he not been helped off. Water, &c. was again applied. In the meantime, the Hyderabad Contingent had also attacked a garden, and two companies carried to the right of the 1st brigade; but, as they were not supported, they were obliged to fall back. In about twenty minutes, the General again got better, and sent off an order to Brigadier Stuart to attack, and the General made a night through the town to take the enemy in rear. Here he had a third sun-stroke. The Dragoons made their first charge and killed seventy mutineers of the wallor Contingent, 32nd, 12th, 52nd, and other regiments.

"There was some delay in Brigadier Stuart's advancing; consequently, when he got into the enemy's position, every man had bolted. The General, recovering a little again, got on his horse, and hearing that the pursuit was slack started off at gallop, collected some force and set off in pursuit. Four hundred Sepoys were killed, and nine guns and much ammunition taken. The General did not get back to camp till nine p.m., having been absent since ten of the previous night. Thirteen Europeans were killed, and many others suffering from it. Including these thirteen, we lost out twenty-five killed. The General showed great luck and much skill."

#### SUICIDE OF THE RAJAH OF SHORAPORE.

The Rajah of Shorapore committed suicide on the 11th of May. The subjoined particulars are given in the *Bombay Times*:—

"The Rajah, a young man of twenty-three, had been tried for levying war against the British Government. He was sentenced to transportation for life, and at four p.m. on the 11th was sent from Secunderabad, under an escort of eighty non-commissioned rank and file of the 10th, and 49th Madras Native Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Pictet. His destination was Bangalore, where he was to remain until transported to the penal settlement. The Rajah's hands and legs were ironed. On arrival at Umbarrapett, twelve miles from Secunderabad, he was unhandcuffed, in order that he might take his breakfast, the leg-irons still being on. He was then placed in a dooly, and the dooly was put inside a two-poled tent, double sentinels, facing each other on each side of the dooly, inside the tent, being posted. At eleven a.m. the report of fire-arms was heard, and on Lieutenant Pictet arriving at the tent he found the Rajah in the agonies of death. The unfortunate man expired in about ten minutes afterwards. The corpse was escorted back to Secunderabad, and, as soon as it reached there, an inquest was held on it in the hospital of her Majesty's 1st Royals. From the evidence then given, it appears that, when the handcuffs were taken off the Rajah by the officer commanding the escort, the latter at the same time divested himself of his belt, to which was attached a revolver. The revolver was laid on the dooly pole, and given in charge to the sentries, who were told to take care of it until his Lieutenant Pictet's tent arrived. Up to this point, according to our correspondents, all is clear; but now comes the mysterious part of this tragical occurrence. Was the Rajah allowed by the sentries to obtain possession of the revolver? No one as yet knows. The two sentries are, it seems, Mussulmans, and belong to the 9th Native Madras Infantry. They are prisoners, and an investigation is going on. The Rajah shot himself in the stomach, and the ball passed right through the body and one of the lower curtains of the tent."

#### MOVEMENTS OF NANA SAHIB.

The *Bombay Telegraph* and *Courier* makes some statements and remarks with respect to the move-

ments of Nana Sahib, which show how dangerous an enemy we have yet to deal with. We read:—

"Amid all the surprises, captures, and successful attacks made by our troops, the Nana Sahib still manages to preserve his liberty. A lakh of rupees has been set upon his head, yet native cupidity has remained unsailable. He has now, we are told, managed to escape the 'flying columns' of Oude, and, it is said, is on his way to the Deccan. Should such be the case, he might manage to do a good deal of mischief; and we can only hope that the Poonah people will be upon their guard. Two squadrons of the 17th Lancers, two companies of the 18th Royal Irish, and one company of Natives, are to leave the Deccan capital for Jaulna in a few days. The cause of this movement has not transpired. It is a small force, and, without artillery, can effect but little good in the way of fighting. The authorities may, however, know where game is to be found, and intend to lay their hands upon it quietly. It is just possible that Jaulna is not the destination of this flying detachment at all, as we cannot perceive what such a small force can be required for in that direction. The name of the field officer who is to command this little brigade has not transpired, and we understand a good deal of mystery is attached to the whole affair. It would not at all surprise us to hear that Government had received intelligence of the flight of the Nana Sahib, and that this column was about to be despatched to intercept him on the frontier. We have always been of opinion that he would ultimately shape his flight in the direction of the Mahratta capital. It was the home of the family which he by adoption represents, his friends and relations are numerous in the place, and if he could only once hoist his flag from the palace of the Peishwas, even were it not allowed to flutter in the breeze for an hour, its moral effect would be tremendous. Greater vigilance is required at the present time in Poonah than during any previous period of the crisis. The emissaries of the Nana Sahib are to be found in every Deccan village. Mahrashtra is filled with them; and their representations are as specious as they are false. The Sawunt brothers are not the most dangerous malcontents in the southern Mahratta country. It is the chiefs who ought to be watched; and the travelling Brahmins of Poonah and Sattara. At the latter place, the snake is scotched, not killed; and although the decision and vigilance of Rose have managed to keep down disaffection with a strong hand, yet the dying embers might still be blown into a flame. Our perils are not past."

#### SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S ADVANCE ON BAREILLY.

Mr. Russell has sufficiently recovered from his late attack of sun-stroke to enable him to resume his letters to the *Times*. Some of these appear in Tuesday's and Wednesday's papers, and one contains the following lively account of the advance on Bareilly:—

"The first shot as we approached the stream which crosses the road was fired by the enemy from a rude breastwork thrown up about half a mile in front of the bridge, but a few shot returned from our batteries speedily drove them back from this advanced position, and they fell back from the bridge itself, where they made some show of a stand, towards the deserted and half ruined buildings which formerly were the lines of our force at Bareilly. It is difficult to say why the enemy did not make some preparation to resist the passage of the stream, which, though fordable everywhere, had steep high banks, offering considerable obstacles for infantry, and still more for cavalry. Still more singular, perhaps, was it, that they did not impede our advance by breaking down the bridge. As the column advanced skirmishers fell in and retired on the flanks, and the leading regiments deployed into line. Little could be seen of the position of the enemy, as they were screened by the ruined cantonments and lines, but their cavalry showed now and then through the trees in considerable numbers on both flanks. Suddenly a gun was opened upon Tombs's troop on our left in such good range that the first four shots all took effect; but our guns, soon unlimbering, very speedily silenced this piece, as well as some others with which the enemy sought to annoy our cavalry on the left. Advancing still without meeting with any opposition from the enemy's infantry, we approached our old cantonments, our artillery now and then searching their front with its fire. The enemy replied with occasional shots from their small pieces, which did no execution; but their cavalry exhibited increased activity, and a strong body, with three horsed guns attached, came out from the enclosure and menaced our left and baggage with distant demonstrations. On our front and right, also, such bodies of the enemy's horse came out from time to time as proved they had more than 2500 sabres in the field. In the absence of any definite information respecting the strength of the enemy's infantry, or the position they occupied, or even the locality itself, the Commander-in-Chief was naturally averse to engage his choicest troops in any precipitate attack upon the town; indeed, so little did he know of the position of the place that he ordered up the mortars and heavy field battery to bombard what he thought was the town, but what in reality was an outlying suburb nearly two miles distant. Some companies of a Punjab regiment were now sent

forward to explore the ruined mass of one-storied houses in front of our lines; the 42nd Regiment, divided into two wings, the left somewhat retired, moved up in support, while the 79th covered their left at some distance. As soon as the Sikhs got into the houses, they were exposed to a heavy fire from a large body of matchlock men concealed around them. They either retired of their own accord, or were ordered to do so; at all events, they fell back with rapidity and disorder upon the advancing Highlanders. And now occurred a most extraordinary scene. Among the matchlock men, who, to the number of seven hundred or eight hundred, were lying behind the walls of the houses, was a body of Ghazees or Mussulman fanatics, who, like the Roman Decii, devote their lives with solemn oaths to their country or their faith. Uttering loud cries, 'Bismillah, Allah! Deen, deen!' one hundred and thirty of these fanatics, sword in hand, with small circular bucklers on the left arm, and green cummerbunds, rushed out after the Sikhs, and dashed at the left of the right wing of the Highlanders. With bodies bent and heads low, waving their tulwars with a circular motion in the air, they came on with astonishing rapidity. At first they were mistaken for Sikhs, whose passage had already somewhat disordered our ranks. Fortunately, Sir Colin Campbell was close up with the 42nd; his keen, quick eye detected the case at once. 'Steady, men, steady! Close up the ranks! Bayonet them as they come on!' It was just in time, for these madmen, furious with bhag, were already among us, and a body of them sweeping around the left of the right wing got into the rear of the regiment. The struggle was sanguinary, but short. Three of them dashed so suddenly at Colonel Cameron that they pulled him off his horse ere he could defend himself. His sword fell out of its sheath, and he would have been hacked to pieces in another moment but for the gallant promptitude of Colour-Sergeant Gardiner, who, stepping out of the ranks, drove his bayonet through two of them in the twinkling of an eye. The third was shot by one of the 42nd. Brigadier Walpole had a similar escape; he was seized by two or three of the Ghazees, who sought to pull him off his horse, while others cut at him with their tulwars. He received two cuts on the hand, but he was delivered from the enemy by the quick bayonets of the 42nd. In a few minutes, the dead bodies of one hundred and thirty-three of these Ghazees, and some eighteen or twenty wounded men of ours, were all the tokens left of the struggle. About the same time, however, the enemy's cavalry, issuing in considerable numbers on our left, made a charge across the plain, which created a panic among the sick and the camp followers. They swept across as though they intended to make a dash at our baggage, cutting up as they went some of our camel-drivers and bazaar people; but they were soon checked by the fire of our guns, and they retired hastily the moment our cavalry approached them."

On the 7th of May, our advance was pushed right through the town, where:—

"In the gaol was found a poor lunatic, Mr. Healy, an Englishman, who was left behind when the insurrection broke out, and whose life had been spared by the superstition of the Mahomedans. He was quite reconciled to his place of residence, and refused to leave it when asked to do so. His companion was a man who had been shot through both legs, and who, with a match in his hand, was ready to fire a mine as soon as our soldiers entered. All the other inmates of the gaol were gone."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ADDRESS AT BAREILLY. Sir Colin Campbell has published the annexed address to the troops, dated "Head Quarters Camp, Bareilly, 11th of May, 1858":—

"The Commander-in-Chief has received the most gracious commands of her Majesty the Queen to communicate to the army the expression of the deep interest felt by the Queen in the exertions of the troops and the successful progress of the campaign. Sir Colin Campbell has delayed giving execution to the Royal command until he was able to announce to the army that the last great stronghold of rebellion had fallen before the persevering efforts of the troops of her Majesty and the Hon. East India Company.

"It is impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to express adequately his sense of the high honour done to him in having been chosen by the Queen to convey her Majesty's most gracious acknowledgments to the army, in the ranks of which he has passed his life. The Commander-in-Chief ventures to quote the very words of the Queen:—'That so many gallant, and brave, and distinguished men, beginning with one whose name will ever be remembered with pride, Brigadier-General Havelock, should have died and fallen, is a great grief to the Queen. To all European as well as native troops who have fought so nobly and so gallantly, and among whom the Queen is rejoiced to see the 93rd, the Queen wishes Sir Colin to convey the expression of her great admiration and gratitude.'

#### THE MURDER OF MAJOR WATERFIELD.

This tragical occurrence is thus described in the *Bombay Times*:—

"The Major and Captain Fanshawe were travelling together in a van with the intention of proceeding to Allypore. They at first intended to have gone via

Etah, but were warned not to do so. Unfortunately, this route was taken. All went well till the van had passed Ferozabad, about six miles on this side, when both passengers were awoke about one o'clock, A.M., by the screams of the coachman, who it appears had received a shot through the stomach, and they found themselves surrounded by one hundred and fifty mounted rebels. The coachman, spite of his wound, urged on the horse, but unfortunately received another shot, which killed him. All this time, the carriage was followed by the rebels, and both Major Waterfield and Captain Fanshawe used their revolvers, we believe, with some success. Major Waterfield suddenly fell, without a groan, and it subsequently appears that he had received two shots, one through the head, and one through the chest; he also had a most desperate tulwar wound across the abdomen. The horse was now shot, and Captain Fanshawe managed to get out. He was immediately surrounded, but so closely that the rebels for a moment could do nothing; he struck the head of one horse which forced it back, and swinging his sword, with which he was luckily provided, right and left, he got through the crowd. Two fellows went after him, and one was in the act of hitting him when he cut him across the thigh and the rebels bolted; in fact, he owed his life to the extreme cowardice of the whole party. He ran on and got up a tree, whence, after hearing the villains take their departure, he descended and was most kindly received and treated by the inhabitants of a village close by. Poor Major Waterfield's remains were sought for, and found lying in the embers of the burnt carriage."

#### THE GENERAL SITUATION.

From the letters of two Calcutta correspondents of the *Daily News* (written towards the end of May) we derive some interesting notes of the present state of the insurrection:—

"The rebellion is chronic, and Sir Colin has now before him the prospect of a series of wild-geese chases which, as was long since prognosticated, an enemy skilled to perfection in the art of flight will infallibly lead him; and most undauntedly does the old chief enter upon his hopeless task, and most bravely is he supported by every soldier in his army. Yet it is becoming painfully apparent that neither temporary defeat nor impatient pursuit will subdue an enemy whose forte is guerilla warfare, and that defensive tactics until a more fitting season should, if our army is to be again in the field in the cold weather, be at once adopted. The North-West Provinces above Benares are literally overrun by banditti, horse and foot. From the walls of Allahabad may be seen daily, on the opposite side of the river bodies of rebels, green-coated and green-turbaned, marching past as if in bravado, with cavalry and guns fully equipped."

"It is asserted everywhere by the friends of the Commander-in-Chief that he was personally much averse to carrying on the campaign during the hot season. It is stated that the plan he proposed was to leave the great body of the Oude rebel force within the fortifications they had raised around Lucknow until after the rainy season; in the meantime clearing certain districts of minor parties of the rebels, but reserving the chief part of his strength for the campaign when cooler weather arrived. On the other hand, it is said that the Governor-General insisted on the attack of Lucknow, arguing that to leave the possession of the third greatest city of India in the hands of the rebels was to destroy our prestige over the whole of the country. It was thus from motives of state necessity that the siege of Lucknow was undertaken when it was, and with a force that could scarcely hope to prevent the escape of the great mass of the enemy; not from conclusions respecting its propriety in a military point of view."

Be assured that the numbers of the rebels reported to have been killed in action, or taken and hanged, have been greatly exaggerated. Not unfrequently where numbers have been stated, it must have been impossible to have made the necessary calculation, and many of the statements respecting these 'slaughters' have emanated from individuals engaged in the struggle, but who could have only had a very limited view of the results. Some of these reports, if carefully examined, are found to carry with them internal evidence of exaggeration, often without any intention to deceive. It is, doubtless, upon the supposition that these statements have been true, however, and that the authorities have rather kept back a knowledge of the full extent of the numbers killed among the rebels, that the feeling of commiseration has been excited among certain persons in England; a feeling which, it would appear, was on the increase when the news last home which has just reached us here."

"Private letters from Arrah, dated the 18th inst., tend to show that the force collected by the late rebel zemindar Koor Singh, has by no means been so completely dispersed as some accounts have represented it to be. On the contrary, it is said that General Lugard, who is now nearly in the same spot where Captain Le Grand and the men of her Majesty's 85th Regiment met with their reverse, is quite unable to gain any decided advantage over the rebels, although he has a force with him little short, including all arms, of two thousand men, with the Sepoy column nearly a thousand strong, and the

force at Arrah itself consisting of half that number, to act as supports. . . .

"One of the pressing wants at present felt arises from the insufficiency of medical officers, not of the higher or administrative ranks, of whom there are plenty, but surgeons and assistant-surgeons, to take charge of detached parties at various stations, and of small bodies of men proceeding to the upper provinces to join their respective corps. Several detachments have lately left Calcutta without any European medical aid; some going with a native doctor, who could be of little use without a knowledge of the English language, and some without any doctor at all. There have been various comments in the local newspapers on this subject, but the evil was unavoidable. The necessity for the men going was urgent, but there were no medical officers, or medical subordinates, to send with them. Telegraphic communications have been received from head-quarters for medical officers to be sent up to Bareilly, as the Commander-in-Chief required field hospitals to be established there; but there are none available at Calcutta, where the hospital requirements for the soldiers in garrison and the invalids awaiting passage to Europe are barely met by the few surgeons on duty."

#### STATE OF TRADE.

TRADE at Manchester showed continued improvement during the week ending last Saturday; but the iron trade of South Staffordshire remained very inactive, and prices had a decided tendency downwards. A great number of furnaces were altogether unemployed, and others were only partially in operation. In the manufacturing districts around Smethwick, Oldbury, and Westbromwich, most of the foundry establishments are extremely slack. However, the edge tool and hollowware trades, and the saddlers' ironmongery at Walsall, are exceptions to this rule. The various manufacturing trades of Birmingham remain very flat. The metal market has been quiet, and prices firm. The lace and hosiery trades of Nottingham continue gradually to improve; and there is also a better feeling in the hosiery trade of Leicester. In the wool market of the latter place there is a firmer tone. The iron trade of Wolverhampton has been dull; and the same may be said of the hardware trades. There has been a good demand for wool at Bradford, and the woollen trade at Leeds has considerably improved. At Halifax, there was a little increase, during last week, in the demand for worsted goods. The woollen trade of Huddersfield has been rather slack; and business has been very dull at Sheffield and Dublin."

"A return," says the *Times*, "showing the extent of our importations of grain and flour last year, and the countries whence they were derived, has just been printed. The largest aggregate quantity has been supplied by Prussia and the United States. Russia has again resumed her place, and stands third on the list. Then come Denmark and the Hanse Towns, which furnish a large proportion of barley. Sweden sends us the greatest supply of oats, and the Danubian Principalities, after America and Russia, the chief quantity of Indian corn. Rye, which is this year said to be failing in many parts of the Continent, is never largely imported to England, and the total taken in 1857 from all countries was only 76,048 quarters, about half of which was from Prussia. Of peas the importation was 159,899 quarters, principally derived from Prussia; while as regards beans, out of 305,775 quarters imported 131,064 came from Egypt."

#### THE MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

An influential public meeting in furtherance of this association has been held during the week at the London Tavern; Mr. W. Crawford, M.P., in the chair. After a few introductory words from the chairman, Mr. Stevens, of Plymouth, proposed the first resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting approves of the course pursued by the council since the formation of the association, and especially of its advocacy at its public meetings of questions in the interests of shipowners, as well as of masters and mariners, and considers it essential to the permanent usefulness of the association that it should constitute a hearty union of shipowners and mariners, whose interests are the same, and who must prosper or decay together." Mr. Stevens referred at great length to the evils which he said had resulted from the repeal of the navigation laws. Mr. Mark Winthill, chairman of the Bristol Shipowners' Society, seconded the motion.

Mr. Bramley Moore, M.P., expressed his entire concurrence with what had been previously said, and also with the movement in favour of the mercantile marine. There was one point to which he must refer with the greatest satisfaction, and that was the highly improved condition of the masters of the mercantile marine; in fact, in his travels in foreign countries he had found that the British seaman had, during the past few years, raised his character to as high a point in the social scale as any other class of people in her Majesty's dominions. Still, there are many evils to be removed. There is no reciprocity between this nation and any other in the

world, and that the shipping interest is much depressed. That interest is therefore unable to compete with the foreigner. The British seaman, however, does not ask for protection; he repudiates the word. But he (Mr. Bramley Moore) believed that the repeal of the navigation laws in 1849 had caused the British mercantile marine service to suffer, while the foreigner was bettered by it. Returns from the Board of Trade showed the amount of tonnage (British) which had entered inwards and outwards in 1849 was 8,152,557, and in 1857, 11,622,297, showing an increase of 3,469,740 tons. That taken by itself would show a state of prosperity which he contended does not exist. This would be seen from the following figures with regard to the foreign tonnage entered inwards and outwards in the same period as he had quoted with respect to the British. In 1849, the tonnage of foreign vessels was 3,358,620; in 1857, 7,450,291, being an increase of 4,091,671. The increase in the British tonnage, therefore, was 42½ per cent., while that of the foreign was 119 per cent., thus showing the advantage gained by the foreigner over the British merchant service since the repeal of the navigation laws."

Mr. R. R. Moore (the honorary secretary) then read the memorial to her Majesty, praying for a charter of incorporation, which concluded by stating the duties of the corporation to be—"To elevate the social position of the officers and men belonging to the mercantile marine, by taking means for their superior education, and the advancement of ability and character, and the better discipline of the merchant service; to reward officers and men of the mercantile marine for long and able service, for brilliant acts of seamanship, for saving life or cargo, for discoveries, inventions, or other contributions to the service; to provide refuges for aged and worn-out officers and men of the mercantile marine; to establish schools, afloat and on shore, for the education and training of boys and men for the service; to establish institutions for the advantage of seamen; to publish, or assist in the publication of, any books, maps, charts, plans, or other works, for the use of the mercantile marine; to raise funds for the carrying out of these objects; and generally to do anything, although not falling within the list of the above duties, that may conduce to the improvement or social elevation of the merchant shipping service, or to the instruction, benefit, or happiness of the officers or men engaged in that service."

—The motion was carried with only one dissentient. Mr. William Sheppard (Exmouth) then proposed the next resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting cordially approves the 'Memorial for a Charter of Incorporation' now read, and considers the constitution of its council, comprising as it does the members of Parliament for the several ports, with shipowners and mariners elected by the ports, well calculated to ensure a constant and honest regard to the interests of mariners, and the best it was possible to devise to gain public confidence and to improve the condition and advance the position of the mercantile marine service."

Captain Tooker, of Cork, having seconded the motion, Mr. Thomas G. Baring, M.P., supported it; and, after some discussion on minor matters, it was carried.

Mr. John Edwards, of Bristol, then moved the next resolution:—"That this meeting desires to impress upon the council the importance of efforts for the early establishment of a school or schools for the training of boys for the merchant navy."

The motion having been seconded by Captain Mayo, Mr. Augustus Smith, M.P., in supporting the motion, said he felt it his duty to do so as the representative of one of the western ports (Truro), who must be interested in the welfare of shipping. He also attended there to gain information to guide him in his place in Parliament.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then stated that he had received letters from Sir John Y. Buller, M.P., Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Byng, M.P., Mr. Koupell, M.P., and others, expressing sympathy with the movement.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A deputation from the society had an interview with Mr. Henley, President of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of requesting the Government to grant them a charter of incorporation. Mr. Henley expressed his willingness to comply with this request, so long as the association withheld from all agitation for legislative changes. Mr. Crawford, who introduced the deputation, said that the recommendations of the right hon. gentleman would command the most serious attention.

#### IRELAND.

DR. M'HALE AND LORD DERBY.—Dr. M'Haile, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, has addressed a letter to Lord Derby, intimating that he and his fellow Irish Papists have more confidence in his Lordship's Government, and in its desire to act fairly towards the Roman Catholics than they had in any of the three preceding Ministries. The Whigs, says the writer, were remarkable for their treacherous spirit and their broken promises. "There are certain days approaching," he continues, "which I trust will pass over without any suffering to your Ministry. The month of July comes laden with many remembrances of a conflicting nature, and it should



noon, her Majesty drove leisurely round the whole of the camp, attended by General Knollys and a couple of aides-de-camp. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Malakoff returned to town by the express train which left Farnborough station at half-past six o'clock.

The royal party were present at a field day of the Aldershot Division under Lieutenant-General Knollys, on Wednesday morning, and subsequently departed for Gosport, en route to Osborne.

#### THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ALL who desire to see the union of America and England rendered stronger by the humanizing means of science and of rapid intercommunication will regret to learn that the electric cable which was being laid across the Atlantic has again experienced the misfortune that occurred during the attempt of last August. An account of the disaster has been published in the *Cork Reporter*, from which we learn that "the Agamemnon and her tender the Valorous, and the Niagara and her tender the Gorgon, sailed from Plymouth on the 10th of June; each of the great vessels carrying about 1500 miles of cable, with a new and improved apparatus for paying it out. After having been three days at sea, the expedition was overtaken by a fearful gale, which continued without intermission for nine days. On the seventh day of this heavy weather, the ships, which continued to keep together, had to part company, and the Agamemnon was obliged to scud before the wind for thirty-six hours; her coals got adrift, and a coil of the cable shifted, so that her captain for some time entertained serious apprehensions for her safety, and from the immense strain her waterways were forced open, and one of her ports was broken. Two of her sailors were severely injured, and one of the marines lost his reason from fright. Yet Captain Priddie was enabled to bring her to the appointed rendezvous, lat. 52 deg. 2 min., long. 33 deg. 18 min. All the vessels having at length arrived at their central point of junction, the first splice of the cable was made on the 26th. After having paid out two and a half miles each, the cable parted, owing to an accident on board the Niagara. The ships having again met, the splice was made good, and they commenced to give out the cable a second time; but, after they had each paid out forty miles, it was reported that the current was broken, and no communication could be made between the ships. Unfortunately, in this instance the breakage must have occurred at the bottom. Having cast off this loss, they met for the third time, and recovered the connexion of the cable on the 28th. They then started afresh, and the Niagara having paid out over one hundred and fifty miles of cable, all on board entertained the most sanguine anticipations of success, when the fatal announcement was made, on Tuesday, the 29th, at nine p.m., that the electric current had ceased to flow. As the necessity of abandoning the project for the present was now only too manifest, it was considered that the opportunity might as well be availed of to test the strength of the cable. Accordingly, this immense vessel, with all her stores, &c., was allowed to swing to the cable, and, in addition, a strain of four tons was placed upon the breaks; yet, although it was blowing fresh at the time, the cable held her as if she had been at anchor for over an hour, when a heavy pitch of the sea snapped the rope, and the Niagara bore away for this port."

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THREE of the persons injured by the late accident at the Chilham station of the South Eastern Railway—two men and a boy—have died; and an inquest has been opened, but stands adjourned for a week. The evidence tends to establish the original statement that the breaking of the crank axle was the cause of the catastrophe.

A boiler explosion took place last week at a mining village in South Wales, caused by one of the workmen seating himself on the top of the safety valve. Four men were killed, and several others seriously wounded.

About half-past four o'clock last Saturday morning, James Bennett, engine-driver of the empty mineral train which fell down an embankment near Chesterfield, on Wednesday, the 23rd ult., died of the injuries which he then received. The stoker, Hickling, was killed on the spot. The adjourned inquest on the body of Hickling was resumed at the Midland Hotel on Monday. Ambrose Blackham, who was given into custody charged with neglecting his duty by not giving the proper signal, was brought into the inquest-room, and made an explanation to the effect that he had done all he considered it his duty to do, but that he supposed the guard had not seen the signals he made. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Blackham, who was committed for trial on that charge.

Madame Paleskoff, a Russian lady occasionally residing in Paris, has died at Berlin of that dreadful disease, glanders. She was alighting at the door of the Opera House at the latter city, when she dropped one of her bracelets on the pavement. She stooped to pick it up, and afterwards remarked laughingly that one of the horses belonging to a carriage close by had put his head so close to her face that he had touched it; "and left a moist kiss on her cheek." In a few days she was taken ill with glanders, and in a few more days was dead.

An old man, named Joseph Smith, about eighty years of age, has met with a horrible death in a Turkish bath at Honley, near Huddersfield. Having remained an unusually long time in the bath, the woman who kept it knocked at the door, and heard a groan. She entered, and found the man lying stretched out in a dying state, with his head, arms, and hands resting upon the heated flue. Those parts of his person were terribly burnt, and he died almost immediately. It is supposed that he was about to enter the dressing-room, that he felt faint at the comparatively cool air, and fell backwards. He was an eccentric, but harmless person; had lived in strict seclusion for more than thirty years, expressing great annoyance when any one called on him; and was a confirmed infidel.

#### THE STORY OF PETER THELLUSSON.

A CASE, which is being heard on appeal before the law Lords, unfolds a strange story of real life. Peter Thellusson, of Brodsworth, Yorkshire, a merchant of the City of London, made his will in the year 1796, at which time he was possessed of 600,000*l.* in money, and of land of the annual value of 4500*l.* His eldest son, Peter Isaac, was heir to 35,000*l.* a year in money and lands; and there were two other sons besides. Apparently desirous of being the founder, by means of his wealth, of three grand families, he conveyed the bulk of his fortune to trustees. These trustees were to stand seized of the hereditaments devised and to be purchased, in trust, during the lives of his three sons, of his grandson, John, and of any other sons of the testator's three sons, or of the issue of any of their sons who should be living at the testator's death, or born in due time afterwards, and of the survivors and survivor of them, and to invest the same on the like purchases. After the expiration of this period of accumulation, the estate was to be divided into three lots of equal value, one of which was to be conveyed to the use of the eldest "male lineal descendant" of the son Peter Isaac in tail male, with remainder to the second, third, fourth, and all other lineal male descendants of Peter Isaac, in tail male, with remainder to those of his sons George and Charles in equal moieties in tail male. One other third part of the accumulation was to be conveyed to the use of the eldest male lineal descendant of his son George, in like manner, and with like remainders over in favour of the male lineal descendants of Peter Isaac and Charles. The remaining third part was to be conveyed to the use of the eldest male lineal descendant of his son Charles, in like manner, with like remainders over in favour of the male lineal descendants of Peter Isaac and George. Upon the failure of such lineal descendants, the estates were to be sold, and the money to be paid to the Crown to be applied to the use of the sinking fund. The will concluded with an expression of the testator's hope that the Legislature would not alter the document. Peter Thellusson died a year after the making of his will; and, when its provisions came to be known, great were the astonishment and vexation of the sons and grandsons, and the case was for a long time the topic of wondering conversation, not only among lawyers, but among the general public. A Chancery suit was instituted by the relatives, who of course desired to have the will set aside: this was met by a cross suit; and the result was that the rule was confirmed. An appeal went up to the House of Lords, and the will was again established. The Legislature then took up the matter, and, while refusing to set aside the will by an *ex post facto* law, they declared that Peter Thellusson had exhibited "vanity, illiberality, and folly," and enacted, by statute 39th and 40th George III., cap. 98, that the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation shall be restrained in general to twenty-one years after the death of the testator.

It was calculated by several persons, about the time of these events, that the property, accumulating at compound interest, would probably reach the incredible sum of thirty-two millions. But they did not take into account the insatiable vampire that was sucking at this enormous fund in the shape of endless lawsuits of every possible description. The last survivor of the nine lives died in February, 1856, and four new bills were immediately filed. The property is now to be divided into moieties; but a question is raised as to who is entitled to share. Who were the eldest male lineal descendants of Peter Thellusson in February, 1856? Two claim to be eldest in point of personal age, and two others in respect of lineage. The point now to be determined is, as to which of these claimants are entitled to share in the property. A decision was given by the Master of the Rolls two years ago; and this is now being appealed against in the House of Lords. The case is postponed till next session, owing to the pressure of other business.

#### A "SCANDALOUS PROSECUTION."

A GOOD deal of interest was excited in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday by an action in which Lord Charles Pelham Clinton was concerned. The indictment was preferred by Mr. F. W. Stockwell, a mining agent of Old Broad-street, City, against Mr. Alfred Jeffree and Lord Charles, the former being the secretary and the latter a shareholder of the Wheal Sion Mining

Company, for fraud and misrepresentation in regard to the value of certain shares. There was also a count for conspiracy.

It appeared that no shares in the Wheal Sion Company could be registered or transferred by the persons holding them until all the calls upon them had been paid. In January, 1857, application was made to Mr. Stockwell, the prosecutor, to discount a bill for 300*l.* at three months' date, drawn by Jeffree upon, and accepted by, Lord Charles Clinton. Three hundred shares in the mining company, as well as several shares in other mines, were to be transferred to him, and deposited with him as collateral security. Mr. Stockwell advanced the money upon those terms to Jeffree, by whom the transaction was conducted. On the 5th of April, the bill was dishonoured, and, after some negotiations, conducted by Jeffree, it was renewed for 500*l.*, with an additional advance of money upon the security of some further shares which were deposited. There were also other transactions between the parties. Mr. Stockwell disposed of some of the shares, and it subsequently turned out that Lord Charles Clinton had transferred to him between three hundred and four hundred shares upon which the calls had not been regularly paid up. The prosecutor was then held liable, when he charged Lord Charles Clinton and Mr. Jeffree before the Lord Mayor with fraud, but the case was dismissed on the ground of insufficient evidence. However, the prosecutor felt himself aggrieved, and determined to proceed against the defendants by way of indictment. It seemed that the calls upon the shares were ultimately paid, and that the prosecutor was no sufferer in a pecuniary point of view, all the money owing to him in respect of these transactions having been paid to him by Lord Charles Clinton. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, at the conclusion of his statement for the prosecution, said it was very probable that Lord Charles Clinton, who was not a man of business, had been misled by the misrepresentations of others in regard to the shares.

Lord Campbell, after hearing some evidence, expressed his opinion that there was no case as respected Lord Charles Clinton, and, the jury being decidedly of the same opinion, a verdict of Not Guilty as far as he was concerned was taken. Evidence was then received with respect to Mr. Jeffree; but here again the jury gave a verdict of Acquittal without hearing the counsel for the defence. Lord Campbell then observed:—"I must say, gentlemen, this is a most improper and scandalous prosecution, and reflects the highest discredit upon the prosecutor. It is lamentable to see how charges of this kind may be brought against most innocent and honourable members of society, and I hope some check will be given to such vexatious prosecutions."

#### GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR KINDERSLEY has made an order requiring payment from such of the shareholders of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank as have not met the call made by the court, the payments to be made by the 20th of July. A very large sum is yet due on the call. The calls of eight individuals in the list, alone, amount in the aggregate to upwards of 450,000*l.*

The case of Robinson v. Robinson and Dr. Lane again came on in the Court of Divorce last Saturday, when it was expected that judgment would be delivered by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. His Lordship, however, said that he and his fellow Judges had arrived at the conclusion that it was desirable, both in the present case and in future cases, that the Court should have the power to dismiss a co-respondent, and make him a witness, if that were requested, as it had been in the present instance on the part of Dr. Lane. This cannot now be done; but a bill is before Parliament for amending the law, and, under those circumstances, the court refrained from expressing any opinion on the facts before them until they were enabled to hear the doctor. Judgment was therefore deferred.—The court was crowded, and several fashionably dressed ladies were present.

Judgment was given in the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday in the case of the Queen v. Goodchild. The question was whether the profits of tenants should be allowed in making deductions from a tithe-rent charge. The Court decided that they should not be allowed, and judgment was therefore given for the respondents.

An action has been brought in the same court against the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company to recover the sum of 150*l.*, the amount of a policy of insurance effected with them. The defendants resisted the claim on the ground of fraud, alleging that the goods destroyed were in reality worth only 20*l.* The plaintiff is a foreign Jew, named March, working as a journeyman glazier. In August, 1857, he effected the policy in question on the furniture and effects in the house, 17, Seabrook-place, Islington. On the 15th of January, 1858, a fire took place, and the house was entirely destroyed. March soon after sent in a list of goods destroyed, amounting to 165*l.* 17*s.* In the list were included two watches and chains, 19*l.* 19*s.*; two rings and a brooch, 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; linen and clothes, 55*l.* The latter included 22 chemises, 9 petticoats, 12 shirts, 24 pairs of ladies' stockings, 12 embroidered collars, and a corresponding number of other articles of female

apparel. Several articles of furniture were also alleged to have been destroyed. The counsel for the defence stated he would prove that there was nothing like that quantity of furniture in the house, and that Mrs. March was in the habit of going about without any stockings. A good deal of evidence was given on both sides, and finally the jury found a verdict for the company.

No less than three cases of attempted suicide by women were brought before the Lord Mayor last Saturday. The first was that of a respectable-looking woman named Sarah Hurley, who attempted to drown herself by jumping into the Thames from the Custom House stairs. She was seen and rescued by one of the river policemen who happened to be on duty at the time near the spot, and was afterwards brought up at the Mansion House and remanded for a week, in order that she might have the benefit of the prison chaplain's advice. When again brought before the Lord Mayor, she said that she was intoxicated at the time, and, upon promising not to repeat the offence, she was discharged with a caution.—The second case was that of a woman named Sarah Bell, who attempted to commit suicide by leaping from the parapet of London-bridge. Two policemen, who saw her in the act of jumping, clutched hold of her clothes, fortunately in time to prevent her from falling into the river; but it was not without great exertion that they succeeded in dragging her away from the spot. She afterwards attempted to strangle herself in the cell at the police-station. One of the constables who rescued her stated to the Lord Mayor that she had often before been brought up at that court for the same offence, and likewise for window-breaking. The woman, who appeared very miserable, and who wept throughout the examination, had nothing to say in her defence, and was ordered to find bail for her future good behaviour. As the required sum was not forthcoming, she was committed to prison for a month.—The third instance was that of a haggard-looking Irishwoman named Margaret Quale, who was taken into custody for breaking a square of plate glass at a public-house. Like the woman in the preceding case, she attempted to throttle herself in the cell at the station-house. She was ordered to pay 3*l.*, the value of the broken glass, and, in default, was committed to two months' hard labour.

Charles Steel, a carpenter living at Wandsworth, has been brought before the magistrate of that district, on a charge of unlawfully leaping out of a railway carriage while the train was still in motion. He jumped from a second-class carriage just as the train arrived at the Wandsworth station, but missed his footing, and, before he could recover his balance, fell a second time, and only saved himself from being crushed to death under the wheels of the carriages by grasping the buffers with his hands until the train came to a halt. Steel acknowledged leaping from the train, but said that he did not know he was doing wrong, as he had seen many other people do the same thing. He was ordered to pay the sum of 9*s.*, including costs. A fine of 40*s.* might have been imposed; but the railway company, hearing that the man had a wife and family, did not press for an extreme conviction.

A young man named William Alfred Brown, describing himself as a Doctor of Laws, has been fined 10*l.* by the Westminster magistrate for assaults in the Brompton-road on a respectable tradesman and his wife, at twelve o'clock at night. He had endeavoured to take liberties with his wife, and, on being spoken to by the husband, he committed the assaults.

Helen Broderick, a decent-looking young woman, who has recently been in the service in a high family at the West End, was on Monday sent to the House of Correction for one month by the Southwark magistrate, for deserting her illegitimate infant, two days old, by leaving it in the Roman Catholic church, Parker's-row, Dock-head. She had been seduced by a married man, discarded by her relatives, and apparently driven to despair.

An examination meeting took place in the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday in the case of Robert Leslie, merchant, of 19, Abchurch-lane. The debts amounted to 105,000*l.*; the assets to 36,000*l.*, some of which are doubtful. An adjournment was ordered, to allow time for investigating the bankrupt's transactions with Messrs. Swayne and Bovill, in whose favour he incurred liabilities to the amount of 30,233*l.* on bills of exchange.

A Mr. Burgess, a manufacturer of asphalt, has, by means of an action in the Court of Common Pleas, obtained 850*l.* damages from the Great Western Railway Company on account of an accident which happened to him on their line. He was waiting at the Twyford station on the 27th of last October, for a train to London. He asked whether there was time to get a glass of ale at the neighbouring hotel, and, being told that there was, he went there. The train came up almost immediately, and Mr. Burgess ran towards it in the dark. The result was that he ran into a siding three feet deep, which was unfenced and not properly lighted, and broke the small bone of one of his legs. The defence was that the plaintiff had previously been shown a safe way by one of the porters, and that he had negligently gone another way; but the jury, as already indicated, were not satisfied with this excuse.

Signor Mattioli, an Italian singer, has brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench against another Italian, Signor Gallioti, to recover 3500 francs. The

defendant, who is a theatrical agent, wished, in June, 1857, to make an engagement with the plaintiff to sing at Rio de Janeiro. The latter pleaded a previous engagement at Turin; upon which, Signor Gallioti said that, if Signor Mattioli would pay 3500 francs, he thought he could cancel the contract. That sum was accordingly paid, and a bill was given for another sum of 3600 francs in payment of commission. Signor Mattioli received 28,000 francs, and went to Rio, where he sang on one night. He then received (as he alleges) a letter from Signor Gallioti, informing him that the contract for Turin could not be cancelled, and recommending him to go to that city. This he did, and fulfilled his engagement there. The plaintiff afterwards returned to Paris, where Signor Gallioti made an arrangement between him and Mr. Lumley that he should sing in London. He received one month's salary in advance, and came to London, but did not sing here. Mr. Lumley informed him that he was no longer manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, and said he might go. This was the plaintiff's case: the defence was a set-off, and a contention that, according to the usage among theatrical agents, commission is never returned. It was suggested that the manager of the Rio theatre was dissatisfied with Signor Mattioli's performance, and that that was the reason of the plaintiff's leaving Rio. The defendant, on coming to London, was arrested at the instance of the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict for Signor Gallioti.

John Lloyd Lenson, a person who has been in custody at Marlborough-street several times, was charged on Tuesday at that court under singular circumstances. He went to a lodging-house in Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, kept by a Mrs. King, and asked for apartments. Rooms were shown to him by the servant, but, as Mrs. King was out, no definitive arrangement could be come to. However, he was allowed to wash his hands, and was furnished with refreshment. On Mrs. King coming home, she requested the stranger to give her a reference; to which he replied, "Oh, Sir Charles Forbes is my reference; I am related to him." Subsequently, upon being further questioned, he became very abusive and noisy, threw up the window, and called out loudly to the passers-by. A mob collected, and at last the intruder was given into custody. The magistrate told him he must provide two sureties in 50*l.* each, and be himself bound in 100*l.*, to keep the peace for six months.

Thomas Clark, a seaman belonging to the American ship *Southampton*, lying in the East India Dock, was charged at the Thames police-office on Tuesday with stabbing James Trainer, another seaman staying at an infamous house in Elbow-lane, Shadwell. The assault took place in the open air, and was the result of a previous quarrel and a desire on the part of Clark to revenge himself for a beating received by him from Trainer. The latter, indeed, appears to be a profligate and brutal fellow. Clark was fined 3*l.*, or one month's imprisonment in default.

An action has been brought in the Court of Queen's Bench against the South-Eastern Railway Company by a Mrs. Search, to recover damages for a serious injury sustained by her in the fatal accident at Lewisham last summer. The jury found a verdict in her favour, and assessed the damages at 1500*l.*

The case of the Queen v. the Mayor of Rochester was decided on Monday in the Court of Exchequer. The Court of Queen's Bench had issued a mandamus to the mayor, calling upon him to revise the burgess roll of the voters of the city, to which a return was made that the Mayor was not elected at the time the burgess roll of 1856 should, according to Act of Parliament, have been revised. The previous Mayor had refused to revise the list on the ground of informality, and the result was that several hundred voters were virtually disfranchised. In November, the return was turned into a special case, and, after a lengthened argument, the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment for the Crown, holding that the new Mayor was bound to have revised the list, and against that decision the present appeal was made. A majority of the Judges in the Exchequer Court were in favour of the judgment being affirmed; which was accordingly done.

The Lords Justices of Appeal have delivered their judgment in the case of Denton v. Lord John Manners. The appeal was from the decision of the Master of the Rolls that the bequest in the will of Lucius Graham Kinderley, deceased, of his residuary estate, was invalid, as falling within the prohibition of the Mortmain Act, 9 Geo. II., c. 36. The gift was "To Lord John Manners, or the secretary for the time being of the Association for Buying Incorporate Tithes and Vesting them in the Church of England;" and in the same clause of the will the testator directed that, in case at his death any part of his property should be invested in real estate, or railway shares, or any other security which would make a gift to a charitable use void and invalid, such property so invested should be applied towards payment of his debts and other liabilities, and his pure personal estate be applied to the above-mentioned charitable purposes. Their Lordships were of opinion that upon the true construction of the words of the gift, its intended purpose was for "buying up impropriate tithes and vesting them in the Church of England," and that such a bequest was within the prohibition of the Mortmain Act, and, consequently, invalid. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

A case has occupied the Court of Queen's Bench portions of two days, though the facts may be related in two minutes. Mr. Richards, the plaintiff, feeling a little heartburn one day after dinner, went to the shop of Mr. Cocking, a chemist and druggist in great Portland-street, and asked for a certain amount of fluid magnesia. Mr. Cocking handed him something in a glass; but, the moment it touched his lips, he found he was swallowing some burning, caustic fluid. Taking up the bottle from which it had been poured, he saw a label on it, with the words "Sir William Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid." Mr. Richards asked to be allowed to sit down in the private room; but Mr. Cocking would not let him, and he went back to an hotel where he was staying, and was very ill. A great deal of antagonistic evidence was received, and Mr. Cocking swore that all he gave was a solution of Epsom salts, or sulphate of magnesia; but the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cocking will have to pay 75*l.* damages.

The affairs of one Jane Lawrence were before the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Tuesday. On a former occasion, the insolvent swore she was married to her late husband, Mr. Lawrence, at Slough, in May, 1850. She was cautioned on the subject, but persisted in the statement, saying that she was "married on the sly," and that her mother burnt the certificate, as she was not married according to the Jewish ceremony. Her mother (Mrs. Nathan) also stated that she believed she had been married. The case stood over on a question as to a bill of sale given to Mr. Furber, on which there was upwards of 200*l.*, and a question was raised whether Mr. Furber was not entitled to his full claim. Since the hearing, inquiries had been made respecting the marriage, and Mr. Reed, who appeared for the insolvent, now admitted that there had been no marriage, though the woman had lived with Mr. Lawrence. On this, Mr. Commissioner Murphy said that there was an end of the petition, as it had been filed in a false name. Mr. Furber was clearly entitled to his claim, and the insolvent would be indicted for perjury.

Just before the rising of the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Shephard, solicitor, of Moorgate-street, procured an adjudication in bankruptcy against Alfred Skeen and Archibald Freeman, of No. 15 Old Broad-street, timber-brokers. The petitioning creditor is Mr. Henry Bateman, of Sun-street, Bishopsgate, timber-merchant. The aggregate amount of debts due by the bankrupts is stated at between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*; the assets at about 6000*l.*

The last examination meeting in the case of Reuben Elley, of Wolverton, Buckinghamshire, innkeeper, and of Wicken, Northampton, innkeeper and butcher, took place in the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday. It has been discovered that the bankrupt clandestinely removed a van of furniture in the night to Church-road, Chelsea; that he had disposed of a brougham, a cart, and some horses at Aldridge's, and, after disposing of some valuable pictures, went off with his wife to Australia, and nothing has since been heard of him. As he did not surrender, he was proclaimed an outlaw, and is therefore now subject to penal servitude or transportation.

A suit has been instituted before Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart by a Mr. Helling, who claimed to be entitled to box No. 124 of Her Majesty's Theatre, against Mr. Lumley, as the sub-lessee, and Lord Ward, as the principal lessee, of the house. The circumstances of the case are somewhat involved and technical, and do not contain any points of general interest. The Vice-Chancellor gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff, the defendants to pay the costs of the suit, and the decree to be without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff to compensation, should it appear that he had lost the benefit of the actual enjoyment of the box through the acts of the defendants.

Messrs. Whitfield and Co., bankers at Lewes, have brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench against the South-Eastern Railway Company, to recover compensation in damages for injuries sustained by them in consequence of the defendants having sent by the telegraph on their railway a message to the effect that the Lewes Bank had stopped payment. There were counts for slander and carelessness. The person who sent the message was not mentioned during the trial. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs; damages, 2000*l.*

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday, Messrs. Davidson and Gordon, the colonial brokers, &c., of West Ham, whose names were so much before the public a few years ago, passed their last examination with the full concurrence of their assignees and of all the creditors.

Two trials for breach of promise of marriage, on Wednesday, gave the usual amount of amusement to the Judges, counsel, and listeners, in the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. In the first-mentioned court, the plaintiff was a Miss Ann Read, and the defendant was a corn-merchant named Wells. The peculiarity of the case was that, after a time, the fair Ann was courted by Mr. Wells's father at the same time that the son's suit was progressing. She appears to have given the old gentleman no sort of encouragement; but the unfortunate circumstance of that individual intruding his own attentions on the young lady seems to have led to the breaking off by the son of his engagement—for which faithlessness the jury have mulcted him in 500*l.*—In the other case, the challenger is the daughter of an innkeeper at Thorley, Essex, named Hagger; while the swain is

the son of a deceased medical man at Frome, named Bush. The defence in this case was very singular. It was, that Bush, at the time he made the proposal of marriage, and ever since, was mad. Indeed, he is at this moment under confinement. It appears that he was given to excessive and habitual drinking; but the point on which the contention turned was, whether his state of mind amounted to madness. Dr. Buchanan said he was of unsound mind "on all matters connected with drinking." Mr. Justice Bramwell observed that that was a new mania. "A sort of bibomania," said Mr. Edwin James, who appeared for the plaintiff. "Topsomania," said the witness. "That is," pursued Mr. James, "when he saw a bottle of gin, he went mad." These witticisms shook the court with laughter. The doctor went on to say that Mr. Bush left his (Dr. Buchanan's) house suddenly, "and was found by his aunt in the Haymarket." "Is there anything," asked Mr. James, "so unusual in a medical student being found in the Haymarket, though not often by his aunt?" To be brief, the derangement seemed to be simple *delirium tremens*; so the jury found for the plaintiff, and saved her disappointment with 400*l*.

Three more actions against railway companies for compensation for damages have been tried during the week. The executors of a Mr. Cox have obtained 1000*l*. from the Great Northern on account of an accident at the Colney Hatch station, on the 20th of last August, which resulted in his death. He was getting out of a carriage, when the train suddenly moved on; Mr. Cox was thrown down, and the wheels literally decapitated him. He left a widow and six children.—The same damages have been given to Mr. Kerby, a solicitor, who was injured in the accident, on the 22nd of last March, at the Watford station of the North-Western Railway.—An action was brought on Thursday in the Court of Queen's Bench by a Mr. Taylor against the same company for injuries done to his wife by reason of the alleged improper construction of the Camden-town station and of the carriages. The lady, in getting out, fell between the carriage and the platform, and was much bruised and shaken. The jury found a verdict for the company.

An examination meeting in the affairs of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation took place on Thursday before Mr. Commissioner Fane, but was adjourned to the 23rd of September.

Mr. Low, the landlord of the celebrated "Discussion Forum" in Fleet-street, appeared as a bankrupt on Thursday, when assignees were chosen.

Mr. Anthony Patrick Mahon has been charged at Marlborough-street with an assault in Kensington Gardens on Mr. George Horatio Brand, whom he had previously abused "in good set terms." He was under an impression that Mr. Brand had falsely represented himself as a member of the Dacre family, and had endeavoured to supplant him (Mr. Mahon) in the affections of a lady. He was ordered to find heavy bail to keep the peace.

An action was brought in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, against the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, in the name of the secretary, to recover 871*l*. 17*s*. under a policy of insurance for 800*l*. effected in that office by a Polish Jew, who carried on the business of a pawnbroker in what was styled in the course of the trial "a very poor little house, in a very poor little street, amidst a very poor population, with people of the very poorest description, in the town of Newcastle." The plea in answer imputed fraud, and the jury found a verdict for the company.

A Mr. Daniels brought an action in the same court as trustee in a bond by which the defendant, one Lowden, covenanted to pay an annuity to a young woman named Martha Edlin. In 1850, the defendant, who lived at Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, and was separated from his wife, entered into a connexion with Martha Edlin, the daughter of an innkeeper in his neighbourhood, and they lived together. After some time, a child was born, and Miss Edlin's father called upon Lowden to make a provision for her, and an agreement was drawn up by the father. The parties continued to live together and had several children. Daniels is an attorney, and was consulted by the defendant, and eventually an agreement was entered into between them. In the course of 1857, Lowden determined to put an end to the connexion, and a deed was prepared whereby he agreed to pay Miss Edlin 50*l*. a year, and to provide for the children. However he became embarrassed; but a claim was made by Daniels for arrears of the annuity which Lowden had intended should only be paid her in case of his leaving her. The defendant therefore refused to pay, and the action was brought. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for 275*l*.

#### CRIMINAL RECORD.

**A ROBBER SHOT.**—An attempt was made by two men a few nights ago, to break into the warehouse of Messrs. John Wilson and Son, shoeknife manufacturers, Sheffield. Some information which had reached Mr. Rawson, one of the clerks, induced him, together with two of the workmen, to watch. The thieves were discovered in the act of raising the sash of a window; but, seeing Mr. Rawson and his companions, they made a backward movement, and Mr. Rawson then discharged at them a gun which was lightly charged with small shot. One

of the men was wounded; but he and his companion escaped. The wounded man was apprehended the next day, and confessed his share in the transaction.

**THE DANGERS OF THE STREETS.**—"An Unprotected Female" writes to the *Times* to give an account of an attack that was made on her in the Borough-road, Southwark, at eleven o'clock in the morning. A ruffian sprang on her, and endeavoured to seize a handsome card-case. After a severe struggle, the lady beat him off with an umbrella; and he then walked away very coolly and leisurely.

**THE CONFESSION OF WIFE MURDER.**—An inquest was held on Monday morning on the body of a woman named Hoare, the wife of a man now in custody on his own confession of having murdered her. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against the man.

**THE DAGENHAM MURDER.**—George Blewitt, the man charged with participation in the murder of the policeman at Dagenham, twelve years ago, has been again examined and remanded at Ilford. No additional facts of importance came out.

**ASSAULT IN THE PLYMOUTH PRISON.**—Robert Guswell, one of the criminals confined in the Plymouth Borough Prison, has committed a violent assault on the chief warder of the gaol. About nine o'clock in the morning, Mr. Holberton, the warder, unlocked the cell in which Guswell was confined for the purpose of conveying him, with the other prisoners, to the chapel, to attend service. After Mr. Holberton had let out Guswell, he turned to unlock the next cell; but, as he did so, Guswell struck him a heavy blow on the back of his head with a piece of slate, and inflicted a wound nearly three-inches long, which extended to the bone. Mr. Holberton, however, was not disabled, but immediately closed with his assailant, and, with the aid of the governor of the prison and another warder who witnessed the assault, succeeded in overpowering and disarming the ruffian. It is not thought that the wound will be attended with any serious consequences. Guswell was afterwards examined before the visiting magistrates, to whom he stated that he meant to kill Holberton for preventing him from having his revenge on the gaol schoolmaster, whom he had assaulted a short time since for having slightly offended him, and for which he (Guswell) was undergoing a month's imprisonment. He was remanded. Guswell is not above twenty-two years of age, and is now a carpenter, but he has been in the army. He was sentenced at the last sessions to twelve months' imprisonment for felony.

**MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.**—John Dooley has been found guilty of an assault on a Mrs. Lee, the particulars of which have already appeared in this journal. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The Central Criminal Court has been sitting during the present week. On Tuesday, Layton Ashton, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, was tried on a charge of having forged and uttered cheques for large amounts, with intent to defraud Joseph Esdaile, the public officer of the London and Westminster Bank, in whose service he had been employed for some years. A legal flaw in the case led to a complete break-down on the first indictment, and the Recorder accordingly directed an Acquittal. It was then arranged that the other indictments should stand over till next session; but ultimately the prisoner pleaded Guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing a cheque. The theft appeared to be far from the only transaction of the same kind of which the young man had been guilty; and the Recorder therefore sentenced him to penal servitude for six years.

The Grand Jury came into court in the early part of the day, stated that they had concluded their labours, and made the following presentment:—"In concluding our labours for this session, we, the Grand Jury of the Central Criminal Court, beg to present that we have found the cases so thoroughly investigated by the police-magistrates that in general our duties have been superfluous. We would suggest, as most other Grand Juries have done before us, that the ancient jury of this court should for the future only take cognizance of cases not committed by police-magistrates and also cases of political offences. It may appear difficult to draw the line of distinction between political and other offences, but we recommend that an examination before the Grand Jury should be at once conceded to every person claiming that right upon those grounds." They also recommend that an enhanced severity should be given to the laws with reference to criminal assaults on women and young girls, which have become frequent of late.

George Trigg pleaded Guilty to a charge of bigamy. There were alleviating circumstances in this case. The first wife had left her husband nine years ago, and had since lived in profligacy. The second wife had been well treated, and was not a party to the prosecution, although compelled to give evidence. The man was found Guilty, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Robert Powell has been indicted on a charge (already detailed in the *Leader*) of murdering a fellow inmate of Peckham Lunatic Asylum. Being unable to plead, the case of course came to an end, and Powell will be kept in safe custody.

William Dobson was found Guilty on Wednesday of feloniously wounding his wife, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

William Wilmshurst has been found Guilty of feloniously forging and uttering a cheque for 457*l*. 10*s*., with intent to defraud the London and County Bank. A previous conviction was proved against him, and he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

The trial of John Francis Grossmith for the assault on the Rev. Edward John May took place on Wednesday. He was found Guilty, but was simply ordered to enter into his own recognizances in 100*l*. to appear and receive judgment, if called on to do so.

John Thompson, clerk, pleaded Guilty to an indictment charging him with having embezzled the sum of 70*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*., the money of his master. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

James Blagg, clerk, was indicted for stealing the sum of 338*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*., the money of the Great Northern Railway Company, his employers. He was found Guilty, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

#### OBITUARY.

**LORD GOWER.**—Earl Gower, the eldest son of the Marquis of Stafford, was suddenly attacked with illness on Sunday at Lilleshall, Shropshire, and expired on the following day. He was only eight years of age.

**VISCOUNTESS FALKLAND.**—This lady, the youngest of the five daughters of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan, died on the night of Friday week, in the fifty-sixth year of her age. She possessed considerable literary talent, and was the author of *Chow-Chow*, a work recently published. Her Ladyship was married in 1830 to Viscount Falkland, by whom she leaves issue an only son, Captain the Hon. Lucius W. Cary, born in 1831.

**DEATH OF MR. MACREADY'S DAUGHTER.**—We deeply regret to find that the last surviving child of Mr. Macready, the tragedian—a daughter just entering into womanhood—has recently died. This is only one out of many real tragedies which Mr. Macready has had to endure; and we are convinced that all who honour his genius and his estimable private character will join in our condolences on this his last misfortune.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.**—The usual Midsummer examination of the pupils of the Greenwich Hospital Schools took place last Saturday in the presence of Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Lovaine, and Admiral Martin (also of the Admiralty), Sir James Gordon, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and a numerous company. Great satisfaction was expressed at the progress the boys had made in their studies.

**THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.**—The authorities at the War Department having decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to make a considerable augmentation in the Royal Engineers, by the addition of four more companies, two of the companies have been already formed at the head-quarters of the corps, Brompton-barracks, Chatham. Each company numbers one hundred and sixteen non-commissioned officers and men, and has been formed chiefly from the troops who have recently joined that corps; the two new companies are numbered the 33rd and 34th. As soon as the two remaining companies have been formed, the strength of the Royal Engineers will be raised to nearly five thousand men.

**COOKING FOR THE ARMY.**—An extended branch of Captain Grant's method of cooking for the army—namely, a pontoon cooking apparatus—was tested last Saturday at the Royal Artillery encampment on Woolwich-common, in the presence of Lord Ebrington, M.P., and Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, M.P., for the purpose of exhibiting the facility with which an efficient kitchen can be afforded in the field for the accommodation of any number of troops, and by which all the operations of baking, boiling, steaming, and frying may be carried on with as little inconvenience as in the permanent barracks. The cooking vessels are made of galvanized plate iron, in the form of long cylinders, laid horizontally in trenches cut in the ground, which form the flues; these flues terminate in one chimney made of turf or clay, which encloses an oven capable of baking for about one hundred and fifty men. Frying-pans are also provided to fit the flues, and the vegetables are steamed in emptied powder-barrels.

**TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—Further reinforcements for India have left England during the present week.

**THE PENELOPE,** 16, paddle-wheel frigate, Captain Sir W. Wiseman, has been put out of commission. It is believed she will shortly be broken up. She was originally a 42-gun frigate, but was lengthened sixty feet amidships, and converted into a steamer of war—the first change of the kind ever attempted.

**THE WINDSOR CASTLE.**—The launch of the Windsor Castle, 116 guns, is to take place on the 26th of August.

**STEEL STEAMER.**—Some time ago, a small screw steamer, of 170 tons, named the *Rainbow*, and built of puddled steel plates of one eighth of an inch thick, was constructed by Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, in connexion with the Niger Exploring Expedition. She is 180 feet long, sixteen feet beam, and is supplied with

ssure engine of sixty-horse power. Previously departure for Africa this week, she was subjected trial trip last Saturday, when she made the satisfactory average speed of twelve to thirteen miles an

PERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH.—Experiments were on esday made at Woolwich for testing the strength uperiority of Preller's newly invented prepared s and leather bands, about to be substituted for dinary bark-tanned straps employed for driving saw-mills, grooved pulleys, and other machinery Majesty's dockyards and arsenals. The results l to be greatly in favour of the new invention.

DIERS' KITS.—It appears that one of the largest contractors contracted to supply soldiers' kits at d. 3d. each, and his contract being accepted, several nd kits were sent into the clothing stores at n, when it was discovered that the articles supere of an inferior description, and not worth the aid for them by the Government. On this disbeing made, the kits were returned to the con, who has since supplied the same kits to the at Chatham for 3l. 8s. 9d. each. It thus appears rticles which were rejected by the Government as ing worth 2l. 11s. 3d. at Weedon, are considered worth 3l. 8s. 9d. at Chatham, and are purchased by ervention for the troops at that price. Since the ities have agreed to present each recruit with a free ie whole expense of the soldiers' necessities is by the Government instead of being charged to the as heretofore.—*Times*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COURT.—The King of the Belgians, the Duke and ss of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders took leave of her Majesty on Monday afternoon, and ded to St. Leonard's-on-Sea, on their way to m. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied e Princesses Alice and Helena, departed for the at Aldershot on the same afternoon.—On Tueshe Queen and Prince Albert honoured with their ice the amateur theatrical performance of the offi of the camp; and, on the following morning, the visitors were present at a field day of the AlderDivision under Lieutenant-General Knollys. In ternoon, they left for Gosport, whence they eml for Osborne, where it is believed they will remain e 10th of August. It is probable that the Queen rince Consort will then visit the French Emperor erbourg, and afterwards take a trip up the Rhine.

ERVATION OF STONE-WORK.—The Government ommissioned Mr. Szerelmy, the inventor and paof a composition for preserving stone and iron injury by atmospheric agency, to apply his ma to such parts of the new Houses of Parliament as require it.

RAORDINARY CASE.—A case is now waiting the on of the House of Lords, which shows in a very kable manner the extraordinary influence which issitudes of war may exercise upon the welfare rtunes of families. It will be recollected that a gallant and distinguished officer, Colonel George nter, C.B., of the 41st Regiment, fell on the me field of Inkerman when leading the outlying el of the Second Brigade of the Second Division. el Carpenter was the only son of a distinguished n general, and he himself had an only son, the t Captain Carpenter, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers was seriously wounded at the battle of the Alma). el Carpenter left also a widow, the present Mrs. o Carpenter, who accompanied her husband and o the Crimea. General Carpenter survived his son very short time, and he died leaving by his will e many years ago) property amounting to nearly a million sterling to his son, Colonel Carpenter, but i will he was unable to alter after the death of his oing at the time nearly ninety years of age. The al left also an annuity of 2000l. a year to his widow, fter his death he gave the principal sum set apart lonel Carpenter for life, and after his death to any ren that he might leave; but, in case of his son ; before his mother, then to other persons. Under circumstances the legal question has arisen on this of the will, that as Colonel Carpenter died in the ne of his mother, the annuitant, the parties claim roperty in virtue of the gift over, and commenced edings in Chancery, and contend that Captain Car, the testator's grandson, can take nothing, as the est had lapsed in consequence of his father's death. Master of the Rolls, however, taking an enlarged enlightened view of the question, held that there n absolute gift to the child of Colonel Carpenter, it ly having been the intention of the testator to it his son's children.—*United Service Gazette*.

IE BANKRUPTCY OF MESSRS. BRAYFORD AND LANER.—The Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce assed a resolution in relation to the granting of a id-class certificate by the Birmingham Bankruptcy missioner to Messrs. Brayford and Lancaster, ironers, who failed a few months ago with a deficiency 5,000l. The circumstances showed great recklessness in the conduct of their business. After adverting e leading features of the case, the resolution conns:—"That, under these circumstances, the decision

of the commissioner awarding a second-class certificate to the bankrupts, who were strongly opposed both by assignees and creditors, appears to this chamber to give a sanction to practices opposed to the principles of sound and legitimate trading, and seems likely to increase the distrust already so generally felt in the administration of the Bankruptcy Laws."

THE ROGUES' PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The Rogues' Gallery at the police head-quarters is becoming a decided institution. Scores of visitors call daily and scan over the likenesses with much interest. The total number of likenesses at present in the gallery is two hundred and thirty-seven. As each subject sits for his likeness, he is informed that, when he produces sufficient evidence of having entered upon a reputable mode of life, his likeness will be struck from the gallery. In accordance with this rule, four rogues' faces that lately adorned the gallery have been reversed in their frames, their owners having given evidence of having turned over a new leaf. The likenesses will remain hidden as long as the reformation proves to be genuine.—*New York Times*.

THE RUMOURED RETIREMENT OF SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK.—The *Times* denies very confidently the rumoured retirement of the Lord Chief Baron.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—A farewell dinner has been given at Cape Town to Dr. Livingstone and the officers of the Zambesi Expedition. The expedition left on the 1st of May. Mrs. Livingstone, on account of indisposition, remained with her father, the Rev. Mr. Moffatt. The Governor has since announced his intention to propose to Parliament the formation of five intermediate posts between the colony and the Zambesi, with a view to establish a line of monthly communication, which, it is estimated, can be carried on at an annual cost of less than 250l.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—The Hon. W. G. E. Eliot, First Paid Attaché at Constantinople, is appointed in the same capacity at St. Petersburg; and Mr. Bulwer Lytton, First Paid Attaché at St. Petersburg, takes Mr. Eliot's place.

THE LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The Committee of Managers of this institution have issued a statement in reply to the observations of Dr. Lyon Playfair on the decay of the association which were mentioned in a former number of the *Leader*. We here read:—"Among the causes which have led to the decline of this institution, in common with others, the committee think the following entitled to consideration:—The extensive and continued alterations in the city and its adjacent neighbourhood, and the increased occupation of its houses for business only; the position, which, although unrivalled as a central and quiet spot, eminently suited for studious pursuits, still lacks the attractions and external advantages of buildings fronting the great public thoroughfares; and, lastly, the competition arising from evening classes at colleges and Governmental institutions for conveying high-class instruction at a small cost. Notwithstanding these, the value of the institution (which the committee even now believe to be the best of the kind in London) is unmistakably shown by the large number of its members who come from great distances, many even from the outskirts of London, though other institutions may be at their very door. With a declining exchequer, it is not matter for surprise that the number and efficiency of the classes should have been affected, and that the character of the institution should not make that advance which the intelligence of the people demanded. The pressure of the great debt has, no doubt, operated to force a severe and ruinous economy into every department; the library, classes and teachers, the building and its repairs within, and the absence of commensurate publicity and educational enterprise without, all show the crushing effects of building outlay when deducted from members' subscriptions, or income. In place of a noble institution of great power, we find on close examination grounds for surprise that students and teachers have so long struggled with inefficient support and accommodation." The Committee conclude by requesting assistance to enable them to uphold the institution.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.—A boy named Cousens destroyed himself last Saturday by leaping into the Grand Surrey Canal. He had taken sixpence from his parents' house, and this appears to have awakened the keenest remorse. He plunged into the water while walking with another boy along the towing-path.

WILLIAM PALMER, THE MURDERER.—The Prince of Wales Assurance Company has at length, after considerable delay, obtained from the Master of the Rolls an order for delivering up and cancelling the policy of assurance obtained by William Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner, upon the life of his brother Walter for 13,000l. An attempt was made by the solicitor of William Palmer to establish the validity of the policy; but this failed. The mother refused to take any part in the proceedings.

SUICIDE IN LAMBETH WORKHOUSE.—Thomas Cullen, an inmate of the Lambeth Workhouse, who has for some years successfully practised as a writer, has recently committed suicide while in one of the convalescent wards of that asylum. Early on the morning of Friday week, he was seen by one of the workhouse officials to ascend three flights of stairs leading from the ward, and afterwards to fall headlong from the upper staircase on to the stone basement beneath, a height of about thirty feet. He was killed on the spot, his scalp being lacerated by

the fall, and from his not crying out as if he had fallen accidentally, there appears no doubt that he intended to destroy himself. He was about fifty-four years of age. Although none of the officials connected with the workhouse had any reason to suspect that Cullen was of unsound mind, yet, for several days previous to his death, he had been very depressed in spirits, and would sometimes get excited on religious topics. He had also been suffering from dyspepsia. What appeared particularly to prey on his mind was, that a short time ago he wrote a letter in French in answer to an advertisement in the *Times* for a French correspondent, and had received no reply. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

THUNDERSTORM.—A violent thunderstorm, accompanied with a furious torrent of rain, burst over London about two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Considerable damage was done to the house of Mr. Fleming, Camden-square, Camden-town.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The twenty-second anniversary in commemoration of this institution was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, when a large party assembled to meet his Excellency Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak, who presided on the occasion.

THE LOSS OF THE AVA.—In consequence of the report of Mr. Yardley, the Greenwich magistrate, and Captain Walker, of the Board of Trade, to the Lords Commissioners of the Privy Council for Trade, with respect to the loss of the *Ava*, the certificate of the commander, Captain Kirton, has been suspended for six months. The report imputes a certain degree of neglect to Captain Kirton.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN THE MAURITIUS.—The principle of compulsory education has been carried out in the Mauritius.

THE RUGBEIANS IN THE CRIMEA.—A window of stained glass, by Hardman, of Birmingham, representing the good Centurion at the foot of the Cross, has been placed in the chapel of Rugby School to the memory of the Rugbeians who fell in the Crimean war.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 10th.

### LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### CHURCH RATES.

LORD ST. LEONARDS called attention to a petition from Surbiton on the subject of church rates. It complained that the congregation of district churches should be obliged to pay rates for the maintenance of the mother church; and the noble Lord suggested that an amendment bill should be introduced, relieving the congregation so situated from the double liability.—A discussion followed, in the course of which Lord PORTMAN announced that he intended to bring forward a bill for the settlement of the church-rate question before the close of the session.

THE JEW BILL as amended was considered.—The FUNDED DEBT BILL was read a second time.—Several other bills were advanced a stage.

THE INDIA BILL was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past seven.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House had a morning sitting.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply several subjects were brought forward.—Lord ELCHO drew attention to the system of maintaining public roads in Scotland.—Sir JOHN SHELLEY complained of the heavy duty on hops.

#### THE THAMES.

Mr. Cox moved that the House is of opinion that the cost of purification of the River Thames in the vicinity of the metropolis should be borne by the Consolidated Fund and the metropolitan ratepayers in equal proportions.—A long and animated discussion ensued, in the course of which the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated that the Government intended next week to bring in a measure to deal with this subject.—The motion was withdrawn.

The House at length got into Committee of SUPPLY. The first vote was 73,730l. for the Department of Science and Art. The discussion on the subject was going on when the House adjourned at four o'clock.

The sitting was resumed at six.

#### HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

Mr. LINDSAY begged to ask Mr. Wilson whether, in pursuance of a resolution of the Committee on Harbours of Refuge, it is his intention, as chairman of that committee, to bring the subject under the notice of the House this session, and, if so, when.—Mr. WILSON said he had wished to bring on the subject, but he feared that he could not at present; he would, however, do so in a few days.

#### TROOPS AT THE MAURITIUS.

Sir DE LACY EVANS begged to ask the Secretary of State for War whether the troops sent from the Mauritius to India at the commencement of the late mutiny, consisting of nearly the whole of the garrison, have been

replaced, or whether orders have been given to that effect.—General PEEL said that a regiment was about to proceed to the Mauritius.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

On the motion for adjournment till Monday, Mr. WILLIAM EWART asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any measures are in contemplation for creating a Department of Justice for the promotion of useful legislation, the supervision of passing bills, and the simplification and precision of the wording of acts of Parliament, and other objects, in conformity with a resolution which has already passed the House of Commons.

#### SUMMER SITTINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. CHARLES FORSTER called the attention of the House to the inconvenience of protracting the session during the summer months, and asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government is prepared to make any arrangement with a view of remedying such inconvenience for the future. He urged that the true solution of the question was the confining the sittings of the Legislature to a different period of the year, viz. from November to May, which was the practice until modern times.

#### COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF PROPERTY IN INDIA.

Mr. BLACKBURN asked the President of the Board of Control if any decision has yet been come to on the subject of granting compensation to indigo planters and other British settlers in India whose property has been destroyed by the rebels.

#### CHURCH RATES.

Sir JOHN TRELAWNY asked, with reference to the existing position and prospects of the church-rate question, and the views propounded by some of her Majesty's leading advisers, whether they propose to fix a period for the termination of the session without recommending Parliament to adopt a measure in which such views shall be embodied.

#### CLOTHING OF THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

Lord ELCHO drew attention to the unsuitable clothing of the troops in India, especially the Rifles and the Highland regiments. He also pointed out that the ammunition was most defective. He asked if any alteration would be made in both respects.—General PEEL said, with regard to the clothing of the troops, that the regular clothing is sent out from home, what light clothing they receive after they have arrived in India is provided by the East India Company. As to the ammunition, he did not know whether it was that which was sent out with the troops or whether it was made in India—a great quantity had been sent out to India. There had never been any complaint from the officers in command, but inquiries had been sent out on both subjects.

Lord STANLEY, replying to Mr. Blackburn, said that last December instructions were sent out to ascertain the losses, and an umpire was to be appointed to settle any claims which might be made. He also stated that light clothing was given to every regiment on its arrival in India.

Mr. DISRAELI, replying to Mr. Ewart, said that he was prepared to propose a vote for the Department of Justice, but he had received no definition of its duties, and he could not ask for such a vote. In replying to Sir John Trelawny on the subject of church rates, he said that the Government was not prepared to introduce a measure on the subject this session, but they hoped to settle the question early next year. As to Mr. Forster's question, with regard to the sittings of Parliament, he admitted that there might be some advantage in a meeting of Parliament at an earlier period of the year. The alteration in the period of the sitting was caused by the union with Ireland, as the summer season was the most convenient for members from that country to come to England. If the matter was brought forward, the Government would give it a fair consideration.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he thought it would be an improvement if Parliament met in the autumn.

The adjournment to Monday was then agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, resuming at the vote for the Department of Science and Art.

The main point of discussion was the vote for Education in Ireland, and the system of national education was discussed at length before the vote was agreed to.—Several other votes were taken. A division was taken on the vote of 800*l.* for models in Life Academy, Dublin, but it was carried by a majority of 148 to 24.—On the vote of 2500*l.* for Theological Professors at Belfast, a motion to strike out the greater part of the vote was made; but, on a division, it was carried by a majority of 122 to 84.

The House then resumed, and the other orders were disposed of.

#### A NEW FOREIGN LEGION.

It is asserted—but we are not prepared positively to vouch for the accuracy of the report—that the Government is negotiating with General Stutterheim, the Commander of the late German Legion (a portion of which has been sent to colonize the Cape), for the formation of a new Foreign Contingent.

#### MEXICO.

A private telegram from New York, per Arago, to the Agent of the New York Associated Press, gives important advices from Mexico. Goods belonging to American citizens had been seized on account of their owners' refusal to subscribe to the new forced loan. In consequence of this action, Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, has demanded and received his passports.

#### MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN DENMARK.

Owing to differences in the Danish Cabinet, as to reorganizing the competency of the German Diet on the question of the Duchies, the Finance Minister Andrae (says a Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Thursday) tendered his resignation to-day, after a stormy debate in the Privy Council. The President Hall will probably take the Foreign-office, and Bishop Monrad will enter the Cabinet.

#### THE ENGLISH CONSUL AT BELGRADE.

"Mr. Fonblanque," says a letter from Belgrade, of the 30th ult., in the *Leipzig Gazette*, "has recovered from indisposition, and has even taken carriage exercise, without the consular flag having been rehoisted or the Servian guard removed. Yesterday, to the surprise of the public, twenty-one guns were fired from the fortress. The consular flag was then displayed as usual, and the Servian troops withdrawn from the consulate. At the same time, the Turkish Governor, in grand uniform, proceeded with a detachment of troops, headed by their band, to the consulate on a visit to Mr. Fonblanque. Later in the day, the Turkish and Servian troops drew up in parade to receive Sir Henry Bulwer, who arrived at six in the evening, and was received with much ceremony."

#### CANDIA.

From Candia we learn that four Turkish battalions had landed as a reinforcement, but that the new Governor, Sami Pacha, had not arrived. The Admiral, Hassan-Pacha, acting as Governor *ad interim*, had called on the Turkish inhabitants who had taken up arms to evacuate the fortresses; but they refused, alleging their apprehension of the Christians taking vengeance on them. In the Libanus, at the date of June 26th, agitation had recommenced, and the Porte had sent a commissioner to examine the real state of things.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has gone northwards on a visit to the White Sea and its port Archangel, designing to come round seawise by the opposite coast. The harbour of Petropaulovski, on the Amoor, is being rapidly transformed into a naval arsenal of first-rate capabilities and importance.

M. ADRIÉ BOUSSLAND, the eminent French naturalist, has died at San Borja, Monte Video, at the age of eighty-five.

BISHOP GOBAT is expected at Berlin, and intends, it is said, to resign the see of Jerusalem, in consequence of the recent painful differences.

THE QUEEN will visit Leeds on the 30th of August. RAILWAY ACCIDENT ACTION.—An action was brought in the Secondaries' Court yesterday by a person named Smith, against the Eastern Counties Railway Company, for damages for an injury sustained on the company's line. A verdict for 800*l.* was taken by consent.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—It would seem that the Hudson's Bay Company have resolved to prepare for spirited operations on the western shores of North America. A very fine steamship was launched last week for the Company from Messrs. Green's building-yard, and is being fitted with first-class machinery by Messrs. John Penn and Co. It is given out that her destination is to be Vancouver's Island, and she will arrive there at a fortunate time for her owners, if they are disposed to direct their energy and wealth towards wholesome competition instead of a protective system, which public opinion has already doomed.

ATTEMPT TO SMOTHER A POLICEMAN.—Three labourers, named Pepper, Pilcher, and Prebble, were on Thursday charged before the Canterbury magistrates with attempting to drown John Kennedy, one of the Kent county constabulary, between two and three o'clock on the previous morning. The prisoners, with forty or fifty other persons, were drinking and dancing in a barn at the rear of the Duke of Cumberland public-house, Barham, when Kennedy, at the landlord's request, ordered all the company to clear out. This they refused to do, and raised a cry of "Let's drown him!" whereupon the prisoners carried him to a large open cesspool, threw him into it, and held him under the contents till he was rescued by some other persons. He was at that time nearly suffocated, and quite unable to speak. His assailants were committed for trial at the ensuing Maidstone Assizes.

SUICIDES.—Mr. James Corton, about sixty-eight years of age, has been found dead in a bath-room, where he had inflicted two wounds on his throat. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict.—Mrs. Johannah Munton has committed suicide by leaping from a third-floor window in Upper Ground-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars. She had been in a desponding state of mind for some time past.

SATURDAY, 24TH JULY

(Next Saturday Week),

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While thus adding an entirely new feature, there will be NO ALTERATION IN THE POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND ARTISTIC PORTION, which has hitherto secured to the paper its high position; but, on the contrary, efforts will be made to add to the interest and efficiency of each department, by procuring additional sources of information both at home and abroad; and by every means that a liberal outlay can command.

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RUSTICUS ABNORMIS is thanked for his suggestion, which shall have full consideration.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858.

## Public Affairs.

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

### THE AMERICAN DINNER.

THE peculiarity which attended the celebration of the 4th of July, at the London Tavern, on Monday last, was in complete harmony with all for which this journal has contended in American affairs. The festival—one of the most truly successful which have ever been witnessed within the classic walls of that illustrious gathering-place—was intended to celebrate, not only the eighty-third anniversary of American independence, but the founding of “the American Association” in London. It was, therefore, a double event; but the political significance was quadruple. In the political meeting-house of Englishmen, a large company of eminent Americans met to commemorate not the severance of the colony from the British Government, but the establishment of an English colony in its political maturity. The reunion of America and England was distinctly recognized on the occasion, not only by the assembled company, but by our truly gracious and intelligent Sovereign, who sent her own picture to be placed on the right hand of WASHINGTON’S, and so to look down upon the assemblage with all the meaning that that truly graceful act could convey. The American Minister announced that the right of search, the right even of visit, no longer constituted any question between Great Britain and the United States, our own Government having given up both the points. This is no news to our own readers, who have been aware of the fact for several weeks.\* But not the less was the official announcement welcome in that peculiar assemblage; welcomed by Englishmen as well as Americans, who joined at the festive table.

There needed therefore no apologetical reason why the 4th of July might be celebrated in London. Rightly considered, it was an English as well as an American success. With pardonable partiality of patriotism, the Chairman maintained that the declaration of American independence was a greater event than any that has been witnessed since the great sacrifice which, through death, gave life to Christianity. But the event cannot be separated from the great series to which it belonged. It was not only carried out by *Englishmen*, but it was suggested to them by their English antecedents, and was in reality nothing more than an application of the English constitution. The series may be said to have had its beginning

in those days when the Barons of England met JOHN on the field of Runnymede, though indeed that event was itself not the beginning. We cannot trace the commencement of our constitution; we lose it in the early rights which the Saxons acquired for themselves and imported with themselves, added perhaps to some which they found already implanted in the soil, and augmented by others which their successors carried out for themselves. For it is a great historic fact, to which we have constantly borne witness, that the liberties of Englishmen have on all occasions been acquired by themselves, before they have been authentically recognized in our Parliamentary records. Magna Charta was thus a Parliamentary and royal recognition of rights *already* acquired. It is to be remarked, too, as a fact which has never been sufficiently borne in mind by Englishmen of all ranks, that, in those days, the lordly Barons spoke up for the classes beneath them, and that Magna Charta records the rights of the plebeian freemen as well as of the Barons. This same fact is conspicuous in our subsequent Charters; and we have always thought it a mistake in our modern “Chartists,” that they overlook the significance of that union in the acquisition of political rights. If we had depended solely on the parchment, our constitution would have had a very frail existence; for it needed more than one renewal of the great Charter to keep alive the rights recorded. It was the refusal to acknowledge the Petition of Rights which brought CHARLES I. into his troubles—the Petition of Rights declared by the greatest of all English lawyers to be not the concession of new rights, but the declaration of *existing* rights. Public opinion, sustained by the bravery and will of Englishmen, established the success of the declaratory act; while the refusing cost CHARLES I. his head. This new item in the already lengthening list of great public events confirming the principles of Magna Charta, contributed to lend a force and stability to the British Constitution which greatly aided the efforts of patriotism in subsequent days. It shook the heart of JAMES THE SECOND while attempting an encroachment denied to his father. It strengthened the great lawyer SOMERS and his bold compatriots, in standing by the Bill of Rights. It confirmed the politic compliancy of WILLIAM THE THIRD in affixing the royal signature to that new record of English rights.

The tax question between the American colonies and GEORGE THE THIRD was exactly of the same kind: the colonies stood by the spirit and letter of the English law, which GEORGE THE THIRD denied; and in accordance with the uniform result of previous contests of the same kind, the colonies succeeded and GEORGE failed.

The victory of the Americans had an immense effect in this country, to which we owe in no small part the still-continued vigour and enlargement of Liberal, that is, *English*, constitutional opinions on this side of the Atlantic. To the same sustained series of lessons we owe the intelligent submission with which WILLIAM THE FOURTH affixed his signature to the Reform Bill; a statute which falls short from carrying out, for modern days, the full spirit of the first Charter as applied to the existent state of society and of the country. It is the same series of lessons which has sustained the Liberal party in calling for measures to realize for our country, with all our social changes and developments, a more complete application of the principles of the Charter; and the same series of lessons which has contributed to dictate the high-minded and admirable policy of Queen VICTORIA, whose whole reign will

stand conspicuous in British history for the fidelity with which she adhered to the best spirit, as well as to the letter, of the British Constitution. And she has reaped her reward as one of the most successful monarchs—perhaps the most thoroughly successful that ever sat on the British throne.

The history of England and America is thus a common history. We have not only a common language, a common law, a common trade, and common interests, in the lower sense of the word, but we have a common political history. For convenience, we make a distinction between “England” and “America;” but the staple of the population of both countries, and the *vis vitæ* on both sides, are English. Thus, the celebration of the 4th of July is even a more important *English* event than many which we have considered national.

This community of action as well as of political spirit and history will be strengthened by the founding of the American Association. Ostensibly and in motive it has more modest purpose. It is an association to relieve poor Americans, if any such exist, and sometimes, we know, curious beings of American birth stray to this side of the Atlantic and have to be helped back again through the generosity of Americans. There never has been, we believe, any “difficulty” in this process; but the association will have other uses. It will impart a greater consistency to the public opinion of Americans in this country, and most usefully. One of the happiest strokes in the admirable speech of Mr. DALLAS was his distinction between the popular species of “militia” which the Americans employ in their diplomacy, and the regular “army” of European diplomacy—the latter standing apart from the country, and shielded by the Court from the guiding pressure of public opinion. It will be a great advantage to have a sort of *tête de pont* for American public opinion on this side of that broad river, the Atlantic. It could be nothing but official mistakes which could ever betray the two countries into warlike conflict, so horribly destructive to the property and industry, the very life of men and women, in both countries. Such an equally dreadful and silly event can never happen, so long as public opinion, in the United States and in England, shall be *informed* on the questions at issue. We are proud to believe that our own journal, during the last few years, has had some influence in proclaiming the substantial merits of certain questions on both sides, and has succeeded in rallying public opinion to its work, with the happiest effects: for it has been by the force of that ruling power, in both countries, that the dangers of war within that period have been superseded and set aside. And this appeal from the thoroughly unconstitutional methods of diplomacy to public opinion has been the strictest application of the principles of the British Constitution to questions between two countries so united by blood, interest, and common law, that they can scarcely be considered foreign to each other. The addition of every link which unites the two is an increase of strength to each. The electric cable may have failed; but our regret is more than compensated by the success in “laying down” the American Association.

### THE RAILWAY DIFFICULTY.

CAN any lover of out-of-the-way statistics tell us how many waggon-loads of blue-books and acts of Parliament Railways, within the last ten or a dozen years, have added to our legislative lumber? Who will take the trouble to reckon up the number of hours in recurring sessions that mystified members of both Houses have wasted in committees on railway bills, respecting which it is no slander to say that at the end of their wearying and profitless

\* “We believe we shall not be wrong if we express our belief that the question will be found to have been settled to the satisfaction of both Governments.”—*Leader*, June 19th.

labours, one half knew as much as the other half cared as little what was the real bearing of the issue they were called together to pronounce upon? What a solemn sham has railway legislation been throughout, with its endless string of incomprehensible and impossible standing orders, its double committees, its double debates on the same bills, while all the time the sham was in progress a foregone conclusion had been, in many notorious instances, arrived at. How loudly and unanimously Parliamentary agents, engineers, Parliamentary advocates, lawyers, landowners, Peer and Commoner, with their several ravening cliques, have throughout raised rejoicing pæans at the perennial prospect of unlimited pillage of helpless shareholders, let some embryo railway Macaulay record for the wonder and warning of posterity.

But notwithstanding all this misdirected, interested, and unceasing Governmental interference, what is the upshot of Parliamentary supervision. To parody slightly the words of the poet, it has only produced—

"A mighty mess, and all without a plan,"

Looking at the monstrous and overpowering heap of absurd, unjust, and contradictory discussions to which Railway Committees and Parliament have recently lent themselves—the bewildered bystander may truly exclaim, "Chaos is come again." Just for a moment glance at the glorious confusion, the unaffected dismay which Legislative dabbling with private enterprise has spread, and is spreading, throughout the railway world—for a little world it is in itself—with its capital of three hundred millions sterling, and its dependents for income and subsistence, numbering tens of thousands of families, of every social grade and rank. All this vast multitude is now looking about them in well-founded despondency and apprehension at the gradual depreciation of the market value of railway shares, at the more rapid diminution of dividends, and at the dismal possibility of some further piece of parliamentary mischief. The call for investigation into the causes of this disastrous condition of things is universal. But what real good would result from investigation? Truth, which lies at the bottom of a well, would, we fear, in the case of railways, have to be looked for in a well with no bottom. The tale of one company, whispered into the ear of a committee of the ordinary mental calibre, would be supplanted by the opposing statement of another company; the conflicting interests of lines, made rivals by parliamentary sanction, would so pervert fact as to baffle inquiry and render hopeless any useful or practical result.

Who could venture upon the Herculean and Augean task of wading through the mass of acts of Parliament, the array of alliances, traffic arrangements, and amalgamations of any one of our leading railway companies? *Ex uno disce omne.* Let us take the London and North-Western, the head of the railway interest, not only as respects the magnitude of its capital and the extent of its territories, but as standing confessedly at the head of all those improvements in every department of the railway system which has made British railways the model and example of all other railways throughout the world.

What do we see at this moment? Why, that this noble undertaking is sustaining serious damage and depreciation solely through mischievous, contradictory, and incomprehensible legislative interference. Here we find a railway specially sanctioned by Parliament to supply travelling facilities to a specified portion of the manufacturing districts, performing all its engagements to the public with honourable fidelity, sometimes even to the loss of their shareholders, encroached upon right and left with permission of Parliament by companies, one established to go in a totally opposite direction due west, the other due north. Driven into retaliation by encroachment—we have reason to assert that for years past, whatever may have been the external aspect of the Company's policy towards other lines, its sincere desire has been for a fair adjustment of conflicting interests—the directors thus threatened on both sides, have been obliged, in defence of the property and incomes of their large body of proprietors—we may fairly go further and add, in defence of the true interests of the travelling and commercial public—to enter into a system of protective and retaliatory policy, by leaseings and amalgamations, and to resort with damaging effect to itself, and yet more damaging effect to its rivals, the system of losing fares by still lower fares. The London and North

Western refused to obey the stand and deliver demand of rival lines—they repelled with success for some time the attacks on their shareholders' purses—but succumbed at last because Parliament threw in its weight to legalize this system of moral brigandage. Matters, it is clear could not be permitted to remain in their present disastrous condition. Parliament, which lies at the root of all the mischief, has at last taken up the question, and proposes to doctor the wounds it has inflicted by the usual nostrum of a commission. The London and North-Western embody a modest suggestion in the form of a petition, the substance of which is all we can make room for. "Parliament," say the petitioners at the outset, "has never laid down definite principles for the construction of a national system of railways—committees on private bills have determined piecemeal and separately, what lines should be made and who should have them. The decisions of these committees have necessarily been conflicting and uncertain, uselessly expensive, and encouraging the aggressions of companies on each other. Bad legislation has forced combination on every railway company; combinations though held to be illegal, have been sustained in some remarkable instances by judicial decisions, but set aside sometimes by Parliament, and the parties punished by legislation in favour of some other company, that company being as often deeply involved in such agreements as the company it has denounced."

Here is a precious picture of the wisdom of hereditary and elected legislators. Here is a telling specimen of the fitness of Parliament to deal with matters of a purely commercial character. The picture is by no means overcharged; its tone might have been deepened without any violation of the rigid truth. The directors, in conclusion, content themselves with beseeching Parliament to lay down, even at the eleventh hour, "some general declaration of principles by the application of which railway committees might be guided to uniformity of decision." It is indeed the shameful fact that the Legislature has hitherto had no guiding principle; it has legislated for railways at random, as particular interests or cliques have been able to command a majority of votes, and the result is the discreditable jumble everywhere perceptible in railway decisions, and the irreparable disasters which are overwhelming the greatest public boon of any age.

This condition of things must cease; if the abuses of railway legislation are not speedily reformed from within, they will stand a chance of being reformed by pressure from without. Public opinion is being concentrated on this blot in our legislation, and public opinion will make itself felt and respected. *Carpe diem*, say we, and, as the readiest means of showing the public that Government have taken the hint, let them do what they ought to have done at the outset—adopt the practical suggestion of the London and North-Western petition, "lay down some general declaration of principles which shall ensure uniformity of decision among railway committees."

#### PROPRIETY AT LARGE.

Our "Posteript" will no doubt announce that the duchesses' fête at Cremorne has come to pass without material interruption by those interested in disturbances. The usual police manifesto to coachmen and others has made its appearance, and the subjoined elegant extract is supposed to warn the *profanum vulgus* from the premises on Friday:—

**CREMORNE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.**—The public are respectfully informed that the GARDENS will be CLOSED ON FRIDAY NEXT, July 9, having been engaged for a charitable purpose by a committee of gentlemen for a private fête.

From the silly vacillating form of this advertisement, it would appear that the "committee of gentlemen," of whom Lord Ingestre is supposed to be the moving spirit, were rather puzzled to account to their usual associates in those questionable bowers for the apparent incivility of substituting modest company for one night only.

We are not of those who can regard this proceeding as an insult to either middle or lower ranks. The ladies and gentlemen of the former are, as all the world knows, no visitors of Cremorne. The latter—at least so it was pleaded when the closure of this place of amusement was on the tapis—are of a class whose conditions of life demand early rising and early rest. Their hours would no more coincide or clash with those of a late and select crowd of fashionables than with those of the loose

unvouched frequenters of the place. The denial of such society and such hours would be practically no grievance. The wrongs of season-ticket holders (sometimes falsely compared to the debenture admissions into theatres) entirely vanish when the ticket, as usual with such documents, carries a stipulation for its own invalidity on particular occasions. For others a sufficient answer may be found in the right of the proprietor to do his will with his own, and the ample notice given of his intended arrangement.

It is impossible to blame the managers of the entertainment for avoiding, by all means, the contact of loose company with the ladies of their circle, or deny them the same right of exclusiveness at Cremorne-gardens as we willingly concede to them at Almack's balls. But we cannot help censuring the bad taste of English gentlemen, who, with every possible resource for killing time at their full disposal, have volunteered to introduce and to escort maids and matrons of condition, and, we hope, respectability, to a place of resort, which in their own minds, at least, is associated with the lower pleasures only. The empressment with which the proposition has been welcomed, and the imposing list of adherent patronesses, are deplorable proofs of a falling off from ancient self-respect and love of purity among "the upper ten thousand." No such welcome would have been extended to a proposition of the kind in our own class. The every-day Paterfamilias would have shut up his house's ears, and his good lady would have tightened little Jessica's leading-strings at the first broaching of the idea. But, as it is, every budding rake and worn-out *roué* of the fashionable world, who passes night after night in the loosest company that the attractions of Cremorne can concentrate for his use, may, on Friday, be the cicerone of a virtuous woman, to whom it were idle to say the reputation of the place is unknown. Is it too much to imagine that he may, after that, open to his fair partners other pages in a book which the bootless ventilation has already spread too widely before the eyes of youth and innocence? It is, seriously, a step in the wrong direction; but yet another moral lurks within the conclusion, to which we are led by the interpolated "charitable purpose" of the public advertisement. We have hope that while young, and fair, and giddy, revel through the night in this well-known focus of the "great social evil," some noble dames, of power and wealth may fall to charitable musing upon the sins and sorrows of the class who furnish its habitual visitants.

In the present advanced state of public information, it is almost superfluous to suggest that the indiscriminate and relentless pressure of the sex upon its own stray sheep has swollen this evil to its present dimensions. It is in the power of the sex alone to relax that pressure to prevent, alleviate, and cure much of this evil; and it is time for them to begin so to act, for the preacher and teacher have prayed and taught in vain, as they ever will about it. If an evening at Cremorne should start such train of thoughts among some few only of the clever, high-hearted women who will be present there on Friday, more service will have been done to a good cause than could be effected by all the exertions of preacher, teacher, or policeman, or all the dissections propounded by the leading journal as the productions of positive, comparative, and superlative "unfortunates;" and the best excuse for the bad taste of the promoters of this pilgrimage of Mayfair to Brompton, is in the possibility that so important a *rapprochement* of caste and outcast, as the alternate occupation of a *lustgarten*, may be attended with some such result as we have hinted at.

#### THE JEWS.

THE Tories are in dismay—their leaders have left them in the lurch. Derby and Disraeli have formally pronounced in favour of senatorial Judaism; at least one has given up his active, the other his passive, opposition. The Tory organs and orators are spluttering anathemas against political traitors, and the saints are braying in concert. In the polished phrasology of the Seven-dials we ask, What's the row? On Thursday week another blow was fairly struck at transmitted intolerance, another kick inflicted *a tergo* on Christian bigotry, another leaf added to the laurel which crowns the statue of enlightened Liberalism. The Premier, on that day, declared in the House of Peers that it was hopeless to struggle any longer against the loudly expressed will of the nation; in vain to ignore the spread of a purer and more cosmopolitan spirit

on the Legislature. Baron Rothschild may now take comfort, his unflinching and costly advocacy of a GREAT PRINCIPLE has triumphed, and though the disappointed assert he may find his future seat for the City by no means a certainty—for many who voted on his side, voted not for the individual but for the principle—still to him will be the honour, to him the praise and gratitude of his co-religionists for having removed a mark, a Cain-like mark, but inflicted by the hand of erring man, from a class of our fellow citizens who have throughout recorded an uncomplaining and therefore irresistible protest against the wrong, the injustice, and calumnies heaped upon them.

It was finely imagined by ancient philosophy that a chain dependent from the footstool of the King of the Gods hung down to earth. The mortal was thus linked to the immortal, perishable mortality was joined to imperishable divine essence. This noble idea may be further extended by imagining a chain whose mission it is to link together in one common brotherhood all human nature. The decision of last Thursday added another link to that fraternal chain. The Jew and the Christian now form an unbroken series in the social scale; the shades of difference where they join are nearly imperceptible, and will finally disappear as time, the progress of liberal doctrines, and better acquaintance goes on.

But let us do equal justice. Not all the bigotry was on the Christian side. There was as much prejudice to overcome on the side of the Jew as on that of the Christian. The wall of demarcation which hitherto divided Christian and Jew was built up jointly; the Jew himself, by his pertinacious adhesion to segregating ceremonials, helped to make the wall stronger and higher. And even now the social junction which has been achieved is solely due to the educated and enlightened of both sides. The extremities still exhibit, and will for a time continue to exhibit, all the opposing characteristics—Hebrew and Nazarene. Exeter Hall is at one end, Petticoat-lane at the other. Newdegate may from one extremity still glare in rabid antagonism on the chief Rabbi, who, at the other may be found retorting contempt. Exeter Hall still points to the Jews as the mysterious race—once the favoured of Omnipotence, now dispersed by Divine behest—the race to be shunned, distrusted, and spit upon. The synagogue of strict Jews still shun the Christian as the eater of unclean things—the ham-devouring unbeliever unworthy to share in Paradise any portion of that consecrated beef and wine reserved at the Judgment-day only for the sealed and circumcised. But let us be thankful the first step is taken—we have publicly given the cold shoulder for ever to intolerance against a class of fellow-subjects who can point among scores of other good men to a Rothschild and Salomons, second to none in unsectarian charity, and we look upon this step as the first of a series shortly to follow in the same liberal direction.

#### THE WATER OF OBLIVION.

THERE are yet left to the choice aristocracy some things which they seem to prize as much as the vassalage in which they at one time held the nation. Their persons are tabooed from the touch of the bailiff for debt; if their horses or carriages are to be forfeited to the sheriff a ribbon is to be placed in front of their steeds; and if, as once or twice has happened, a lord has to appear on a certain platform in the Old Bailey, a silken cord is provided instead of a hempen halter. But there are other privileges and honours of a more agreeable, if not of a more substantial nature, and these are the ancient orders of honour distributed by the Sovereign with all due ceremonies and pomp. These proceed as if the chivalrous ages still survived, and as if time and cotton-mills, and other trifling inventions, such as printing-presses and steam power, had not varied the ideas and manners since the time when the gallant Edward Rex picked up the garter of the dancing countess.

Still in the sacred precincts of St. George's Chapel, shut out from the vulgar world of reality, a select, an exclusive few, occasionally assemble in all the pride and pomp of the feudal period. There the idea of the Chevalier "sans peur et sans reproche" is still sustained. There Amadis and Roland, and the rest of the romantic knights would find their paradise, and Quixote himself see nothing to fight, but everything to adore. Unknown and unobserved by the living working-day world a short time since another Knight was admitted within these sacred precincts, by proxy. His description

would fill several of Lisuarte's or Scudery's folio pages. His swarthy skin, his burnished complexion, his gem-studded armour, his diamond aigrette, his noble horsemanship, would be set forth so as to stir the pulses of the royal demoiselles who read of him. He would be styled the Knight of the Snowy Mountains, or some title indicating he came from the far Ind. One circumstance alone would be passed slightly over; and that is the Paganism of his religion. His name as pronounced by the swelling heralds would be Jung Bahadoor; and when the clangor had ceased, and the echo had reached the outside of the Castle walls, some one might inquire who this gorgeous knight was whom the fair hand of royalty had dubbed one of an order created to promote the Christian faith, protect the honour of woman, and succour helpless orphanhood.

The answer would not be entirely satisfactory to common sense and common feeling. We will briefly give it. Jung Bahadoor, just made a G.C.B.—Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath—and one of our English Nobility, is the spirited young man who shot his uncle and five more gentlemen of the Court of Nepal, with his own hand, in a chamber of his aunt's palace. This famous battue of relations made even some sensation in Eastern regions, where such morning's amusements are not so uncommon as they are in these Western parts of the world. This doughty knight is one of the boldest of adventurers, and of course, therefore, a younger brother, having never been rendered lazy by inheriting a patrimony. He is very clever at card tricks; can vault over the head of his attendants on to a table, where he will sit cross-legged; or spring into his saddle in a way to raise the admiration, and perhaps the envy, of Mr. Robins, the American phenomenon at Astley's. He led a roving life in India, getting up card parties, and it is thought conspiracies; and was supposed to be rather seedy in circumstances, until, happily for him, the Queen of Nepal quarrelled with his uncle, her prime minister; and as gentlemen in office in the East do not walk as easily out of their places as my Lord Palmerston and his followers did out of Downing-street, there was the usual deadly struggle to get rid of the offensive First Lord of that Treasury. Young Jung was the lad for the job, and the Queen sent for him, and he finished it off by the slaughter we have mentioned, thinking as little of it as certain princes here do of getting rid of half a dozen of the dappled denizens of the Highland preserves; man-stalking in the one region holding in the public estimation about the same place as deer-stalking in the other. This admirable shot surrounded himself with a small band as expert as himself; and when in durbar, instead of a wordy reply, a revolver bullet settled the opposing speaker's argument and life at the same time. We are apt to see and laugh at such conduct in our Eastern burlesques, but we shall henceforth look upon them as historic truths, and as such serious realities as to take them beyond the sphere of the comic muse.

The great feat which, perhaps, has entitled the dusky knight to his recent honours at Windsor, was the crowning act of his fortune. It was necessary to produce a political crisis in the government of Nepal, so Jung Bahadoor took his minié rifle in hand, and calling his friends and opponents to council, he shut the door of the parliament chamber and finished the debate by bagging fourteen of the opposition off his own trigger. For this he was made Prime Minister of Nepal, and its virtual ruler. He now thought it wise to take his pleasure; and perhaps it might be convenient for a time to leave the neighbourhood; and so he came in state to Europe, and to England, and dazzled the eyes and bewildered the brains of ladies who love diamonds and an olive complexion. There was no odour of blood perceptible; he was perfumed with all that Araby and Circassia could shed upon him, and plastered all over with gold and gems; and he became the observed of all observers. He made shrewd observations at Woolwich and Chatham; he got some idea of the Bank of England cellars; and he thought that Spithead and Plymouth, and the household troops and artillery, were suggestions that were not to be disregarded. He made up his mind when he got back to adhere to the English rule, and he kept to it through the late insurrection. For this, as his exceeding great reward, he has been made a paladin of England and a Grand Knight of the Bath; and let us hope that the lustration such an immersion is supposed to be typical of, may prove to be a fact; and that Sir Jung Bahadoor—Maha-rajah, and G.C.B.—may now be considered as purified from any blood stain, and clarified to the utmost by the water of St. George's Chapel.

#### SERVICES AND PENSIONS.

##### THE SUPERANNUATION LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

WE have before us a bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons to provide for the superannuation of Civil Servants. To bring before the notice of the public the claims of our officials at a time when such investigations are going on as those at Weedon, for which Colonel Boldero has obtained a royal commission, is rather a bold measure, and one we should hardly have expected from a Government holding office by the support of such constituencies as Birmingham and Manchester. The measure proposed, however, does not seem to ask for more than that which is already granted to the working bees of our public offices; but only to remove an impediment which now exists to the retirement of men who ought to be superannuated, and who are willing to take their retiring allowances if they can have what their years of service entitle them to.

The subject will be better understood if we inform the public that, prior to the year 1829, the civil servants of the State received retiring allowances without having any annual deductions made from their salaries towards raising a fund for that purpose, and they were entitled to a proportionate amount of their existing salaries according to their years of servitude, until they had reached a period of fifty years, when they might retire on full pay. In the year 1829 an act was obtained by the Government of the day, allowing it to deduct five per cent. from the salaries of all civil servants towards the formation of a superannuation fund, from which such retiring allowances were to be paid, but this act did not take effect on those officials who were then in the service, but on all who might subsequently enter into it, and at the same time reduced the scale of allowances, so that after fifty years, or any longer period of public service, no clerk paying towards the superannuation fund could get more than two-thirds of his salary as a pension for the rest of his life. The grievance was that the payments were never constituted into a separate fund, but were paid into the Exchequer, and that those who had entered the service prior to 1829, and who paid nothing for their retirement, were drawing larger pensions than those from whom, up to last year, one-twentieth of their salary had been yearly stopped under the title of payment to a superannuation fund which really did not exist, whilst at the same time the periods for increase of pension were at intervals of seven years only. Last year the House of Commons passed a resolution that these deductions should no longer take place, as it was ascertained that the payments were greater than would have been required by an insurance society, and because the committee for inquiring into the subject had come to the resolution that decayed public servants ought to be provided for by the State.

The present bill is therefore introduced to allow of a yearly increase of pension, so that if a man has served the public for fifty-one years, he may not be classed as having only served forty-five, but receive a proportionate amount for the six years from forty-five years, which he would lose unless he was able to serve one year more, when he would receive the benefit of the whole time, namely, fifty-two years.

We have no fault to find with the bill, as far as it goes, but we think it a grievous injustice that those who for the first four years paid two and a half per cent. of their salary, and for the subsequent twenty-four years have paid five per cent. out of their incomes towards a superannuation fund, should have no advantage at all for these payments.

The scale as at present proposed is to allow those public servants who are obliged from ill-health to retire from the service,  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  of their existing salary after ten years' service, before which they have no claim, and  $\frac{3}{8}\%$  of their salary for every year's service in addition; which, however, is not to extend beyond  $\frac{4}{8}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  of their salary, however long they may serve. It certainly seems only fair that those public servants who have contributed to the fund (or rather to the fund which ought to have accrued from their payments, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has yearly passed to the credit of the public) should derive some advantage over those who now enter the public service, and from whom no deduction of salary is made.

A select committee of the House of Commons on February 15, 1856, recommended that the scale of superannuations should commence at  $\frac{1}{8}\%$  after ten years' service, and increase  $\frac{1}{8}\%$  yearly for those

who had paid towards the fund, which recommendation seemed to be based on an equitable consideration of the subject, as those who had entered the public service prior to 1829, and had not paid towards the fund, drew their pensions by that scale. What strikes us as a fair adjustment of the matter is that according to the payments which have been made to the supposed fund, the claims of the contributors should be graduated, and that for every four years' payment at five percent. towards the fund by those who entered the service between 1829 and 1858, they should have  $\frac{1}{4}$  more on their being superannuated. This would not amount to anything equal to the sum of the contributions, and the accruing interest which would have taken place for the last twenty-eight years, had the payments been funded; and when we consider that this tax has produced more than 1,500,000*l.*, which the public have been relieved from paying, we think that those who have sown should reap, at any rate, a small proportion of their earnings.

It may possibly be urged that those public servants who obtained their appointments after 1829 accepted them with the full knowledge that they were to pay the superannuation tax. But this is an entire mistake. The act of 1834 was made *retrospective*. Here lies the injustice. It was framed to include appointments dating from 1829, when no provision was in existence or contemplated for a superannuation fund. The names of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Hamilton are at the back of the bill. It will be superfluous to say that neither of these gentlemen would willingly lend himself to the infliction of a piece of palpable injustice on any class of deserving public servants.

#### CHURCH RATES DOOMED.

NOTWITHSTANDING the bold face put upon their opposition by the Peers on Friday, church rates are doomed; and the day when they shall have become matter of unpleasant history is not distant. The Earl of Derby gave up the *principle* on behalf of his Government when he held out the offer of compromise. He will resolutely resist total abolition—so will the bishops, so will the 187 Peers who recorded their votes; but he and all the reasonable Opposition are nevertheless open to any reasonable offer. Well, the question is now narrowed to its sordid aspect. How much will the Dissenters consent to give? Mother Church will not budge an inch from the assertion of her doubtful right to the pelf, but pay her a round sum down, and she will pocket the affront, and say no more about the matter.

We do not altogether object to this mode of settlement. It is the readiest way of getting rid of heart-burnings, of dissensions, of contests that certainly confer no honour on true religion nor add one jot of credit to a Christian Church. The church rates, however, are not the only church imposts assuredly doomed. Looming in the future are other imposts which, from their abuses, are going rapidly out of favour even of sound and conscientious churchmen, and which will follow the road of church rates. But the conflict will be severe. Even in regard to church rates, the victory is gained but the reward is not yet reaped. Lord Portman, in the Lords, gave notice last night of a bill on the subject before the session closes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, in the Commons, point-blank declared that Government would do nothing this session, but would introduce a measure next session. *Nous verrons.*

**AUSTRALIA.**—By the last Australian advices we learn that the line of railway from Melbourne to Sandhurst has been contracted for at 3,857,000*l.* The electric telegraph is completed from Melbourne to Adelaide. The production of gold is on the increase, the supply being about 25,000 ounces in excess of last year. Money was plentiful at the last dates, trade healthy, and prices tending upwards. A bill to increase the number of the House of Assembly from sixty to ninety-three passed the Lower House on the 26th of April, and is now before the Legislative Council. A new gold-field has been opened on the New South Wales side of the Murray river.

**THE LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY.**—This society wound up its legal labours for the season last Saturday evening, by a dinner at the Albion, Greenwich; Lord Brougham in the chair. His Lordship delivered a speech, in which he reviewed what had been done in the way of law reform, and the company were also addressed by the Attorney-General. The day passed off with much enthusiasm.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PEMMICAN.

THE debate on Church Rates, in the Lords, on Friday, verified the opinions we ventured to express in our last. The abolition bill was rejected on the second reading by a large majority—151, and the Earl of Derby sketched a plan of compromise, founded on voluntary commutation, which, with some modification, will probably be adopted hereafter.

At present, both parties are playing a game of "brag," as it were, each taking up grounds which, in their hearts, they know they mean to abandon, notwithstanding their blatant note of defiance and cry of "no surrender!" The opponents of church rates, in the Commons, declared against compromise only to obtain a favourable one, whilst the Lords rejected the bill by as large a majority as could be mustered, avowedly for the same purpose. It is impossible to doubt that the anti-church-rate party were influenced in their course by motives of policy, unless, indeed, it can be supposed that they are prepared to act unreasonably and unjustly, a supposition which we will not for a moment entertain. The Dissenters must then claim to be relieved from the payment of church rates, on the broad ground of justice. When, therefore, the Church party in the Commons announced their willingness to give up the contest, and concede the Dissenters' demand, it seemed somewhat perverse and unreasonable in them to say that they would not be satisfied with being relieved themselves, but must insist on total abolition, from philanthropic regard for the pecuniary interests of churchmen. Their intention, doubtless, was to make the Lords understand that the time had arrived when the question must be settled by completely exempting Dissenters from an impost to which they object as violating of conscience and infringing the principle of religious liberty. The Lords have taken the hint, so plainly given, and the question will be settled in the spirit indicated.

In the Commons, great progress was made with the India Bill, both at a morning and the evening sittings.

The motion for going into committee on Lord Lucan's bill for the relief of the Jews gave rise to a short discussion, in which the only thing worthy of note was a short speech of Lord Lyndhurst. Every fresh effort of this remarkable man—now in his eighty-sixth year—increases one's admiration for him. Such sagacity, such eloquence! True eloquence—apt thoughts clothed in fitting words. Inexperienced persons listening to Lord Lyndhurst would be likely to think it an easy thing to speak as he does, so lucid his ideas—so simple his style—all that he utters seeming to well forth, as it were, without premeditation. Yet these are precisely the qualities which are so difficult of attainment in oratory, and, therefore, are so rarely met with. The apparent spontaneity and unstudied character of Lyndhurst's eloquence is the result of the severest mental discipline, in combination with refined taste and logical power. During the last half-century we have had many—and still have some—speakers who could delight by their rhetorical skill, or kindle enthusiasm by fervid appeals to the imagination; but Lyndhurst has stood alone. No man but he could enchain the attention of his audience for a whole hour simply by mastery over their judgment.

Well, "the old man eloquent" as he may justly be called, took the first clause of Lord Lucan's bill, and tore it to pieces. He sarcastically inferred, from the verbose superfluity which characterized the clause, that it had been drawn by some person who was accustomed to be paid by the number of words which he used, a sort of legal "penny-a-liner." Having brushed away the draughtsman's verbal "rubbish," Lord Lyndhurst pointed out that the learned gentleman had committed a gross blunder by providing in the clause that the words, "and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian," should be omitted from the oath of abjuration when, in fact, that oath does not contain any such words! If the unlucky draughtsman happened to be present on the occasion, he must have writhed under the vigorous application of the noble and learned Lord's critical scalpel. Lord Lucan took the dissection of his bill in good part, and promised to amend it.

The droll aspect of this important question—for it has its droll aspect—may excuse a passing observation. Up to the present time much angry feeling prevailed on the subject. The Oaths bill had passed from the Commons to the Lords, with the certainty of being rejected there, and on that rejection depended consequences the most grave and even alarming; for politicians could not contemplate without apprehension the possibility of the disturbance of the constitutional balance by the House of Commons passing a resolution which was to override the law. That the law would have been put in operation cannot be doubted; and if it had come to be a question between Jews and Judges, there is no knowing what turn popular opinion would have taken, and whether the Commons might not have been vanquished by Westminster Hall. In that case all the work would have had to be done over again.

Well, at this critical moment—when contending parties were preparing for a great struggle—Lord Lucan unexpectedly enters upon the scene, like the Beefeater in the *Critic*, and with like success; for the belligerents at once throw away their weapons, an amicable arrangement is immediately effected, and the audience, the while, can only look on and wonder at the simple agency

by which the "dead lock" has been removed. Whatever his motive, it must be confessed that Lord Lucan has done good service, and his bluff, honest manner has not been without its effect on the Peers.

We have now (Wednesday) before us Lord Lucan's amended bill, and find that an important alteration has been made in the second clause. It now enacts that either House of Parliament may, in the case of a member of the Jewish persuasion, omit the words "and I make this declaration on the true faith of a Christian" from the oath, "which by an act passed, or to be passed, in the present session of Parliament, has, or may be, substituted for the oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, in the form therein required." Thus the relief to the Jews is made dependent on the passing of the Oaths Bill; but as this measure is a good one, and will assuredly be accepted by the Commons, we shall have the pleasure of seeing Baron Rothschild take his seat before the end of the session.

On Monday the India Bill got through committee in the Commons, and on Tuesday the report was discussed. On this occasion Lord Palmerston courted and sustained two or three fresh defeats. In one instance he led forty-five "Liberals" into the lobby in opposition to the wise provision that the Government should not be allowed to carry on wars in the East—such as the late Persian war—without the knowledge and consent of Parliament.

Not content with obtaining a road for vehicles between Buckingham-gate and Marlborough-house, the hundreds or thousands who are able to ride in carriages and cabs, regardless of the safety and comfort of the millions who are obliged to walk afoot, are now seeking permission to drive over nursery-maids and children on their way from Marlborough-house to Storey's-gate. For what object? "Carriage folk" are not likely to visit the classic regions of Tothill-street or Stretton-ground: no, the points to be reached are the Houses of Parliament and Westminster-bridge, and it is actually nearer to them by way of Pall-mall, Charing-cross, and Parliament-street, than it would be by the Park and Storey's-gate. The subject was broached on Monday in the shape of a question; but Lord John Manners properly set his face against the project.

On Wednesday the House assented to the second reading of Mr. McMahon's bill for giving criminals the right of appeal against conviction. Mr. Bowyer, illustrating the optical proverb about the mote and the beam, sarcastically observed that if the existing state of the English law on this subject prevailed at Naples, we should probably resolve on sending a three-decker to our ally, to enforce a demand for its reformation. The proposed amendment is just; but we would have the appeal directed, not to a jury, but to a tribunal to be established for the purpose, composed of three judges, to whom the judge's notes should be referred, and who should have power to re-examine witnesses and call for fresh evidence.

On Thursday the Lords were called on to go into committee on Lord Lucan's bill, previous to which, Lord Lyndhurst addressed a few observations to the House. His Lordship called attention to the alteration which had been made in the first clause, and as noticed above; by which the relief of the Jews is made to depend, or, to use Lord Lyndhurst's more idiomatic language, "to hang" upon the Oaths Bill being adopted. It gratifies us to find that the noble and learned lord confirmed the views which we had, by anticipation, taken of the subject, and expressed his conviction that both the Oaths Bill and Lord Lucan's Bill will pass into law this session, and in this conviction Lord Derby shared.

Lord Lyndhurst added that, under these circumstances, he would refrain from moving some amendments which he had prepared, and he also stated that, on the part of the Jews, he assented to the introduction of a clause by the Duke of Marlborough, to prevent members of the Hebrew persuasion from presenting to benefices. This is the spirit which should animate men who aspire to settle great questions of public policy.

The bill passed through committee, and the third reading was fixed for the following day.

In the Commons, the India Bill was read a third time, after many compliments to young Lord Stanley, in whom men seem to recognize a mind of no ordinary calibre. Lord Palmerston came out well at last, saying that although he disapproved of some parts of the measure, he gave the third reading of the bill not a grudging, but a willing and hearty support. And so, after a neat little speech from Disraeli, the famed India Bill was sent up to the Lords with cheers to speed it on its way.

The new Colonial Secretary explained the provisions of his bill for placing Vancouver's Island (the new gold fields) under the authority of the Crown. The measure obtained general assent, and was read a second time.

In the course of the week twenty-one divisions have taken place in both Houses on various subjects, and in every case the "weak Government" had a considerable majority.

**LADY BULWER LYTTON.**—This unhappy lady, whose strange proceedings in connexion with the late re-election for Hertfordshire caused considerable conversation, has recently been placed in a lunatic asylum near London. The *Morning Post* understands that her friends are about to take steps to endeavour to establish her sanity.

## 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*.

## BRIALMONT'S WELLINGTON.

*History of the Life of Arthur Duke of Wellington.* From the French of M. Brialmont, Captain on the Staff of the Belgian Army. With Emendations and Additions by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain-General of the Forces, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. Vols. I and II. Longmans and Co.

THIS life of the Duke of Wellington is a composite work. It has been produced by an Anglo-Belgian alliance. Originally written in French by Captain Brialmont, a Belgian, it has been translated, enriched with additions, and improved by corrections by the Chaplain-General of the Forces. The original enjoys the further distinction of being the first biography of Wellington in the French language. The reader will not, however, have failed to note that the author is not a Frenchman.

Mr. Gleig, in his preface, explains how he came to set his hand to this book:—

There was a time when the thought of becoming, sooner or later, the biographer of the great Duke "haunted me like a passion." I even went so far as to open the subject to his Grace himself in his lifetime. But the proposal was met with so much of wisdom, mixed with great kindness, that I could not do otherwise than abandon the idea on the instant. It was impossible, indeed, to fence with arguments which turned upon a generous respect for the reputation of others, or to doubt the fitness of postponing to some future age revelations which could not be made in the present, except at the cost of much private suffering, and no small amount of public inconvenience. The subsequent appearance in print of the Duke's despatches in print may be said, indeed, to have so far modified this decision, that they make the world very fully acquainted with his career as a soldier and a diplomatist. And if the laudable purpose of his son and successor be persevered in, the materials will be arranged and prepared for the perfect accomplishment of a great task, by some biographer yet unborn. But more than this it would be idle in the present generation to expect. There are confidences in public as well as in private life, particularly among those to whom the destinies of empires have been entrusted, which must continue such—long after both the objects and the subjects of them have passed from the stage. To violate these prematurely could lead only to heart-burnings and confusion.

When M. Brialmont's book was published the dreams of Mr. Gleig's earlier days came back upon him in full force, and he reluctantly consented to become its translator and supervisor. He had known the great Duke; some of the old friends of our English hero, and the present duke himself, promised aid. These were powerful inducements, and they prevailed. In these two first volumes, beyond the task of turning English into French, Mr. Gleig has not done much. He has interpolated in the text some information respecting the earlier life of the Duke, not to be found in the French original. He has put in some caveats against the opinions of the author; notably as they affect the character of the English soldier and the conduct of the British in India. For the rest he has followed the narrative of M. Brialmont, the chief merit of which, as he justly says, "consists in the skill and knowledge with which he describes the Duke's military operations." The two volumes before us carry the narrative down to the end of 1815, the termination of the Duke's military career. It will be the third volume that will contain whatever fresh information respecting the civil and political life of Wellington Mr. Gleig can supply. But he deprecates expectation, and repeats the statement already quoted that the "time has not yet come for telling the whole truth," and that he is "especially restrained as to those (matters) about which it is expected that my readers will most desire to be accurately informed." This is to be regretted, but we admire the feeling which dictates reticence; sure that the Duke himself, could he be consulted, would be the last man to desire that any additional halo should be thrown around his glorious memory at the expense of the lacerated feelings of others.

As to the mode in which the work is executed we could have desired a little more care and niceness. The volumes are handsome, solid, and in substance worthy of the hero they commemorate. But it would have been more worthy of his memory to have secured the perfect printing of the book; to have had no list of errata; no errors of the press not mentioned in that list of errata. The volumes are also garnished with portraits, and maps and plans indispensable in a military work. We remark that some of these plans are improvements upon those published in the original French edition; and that the whole are clearly printed. But how is it that in the beautiful plan of the battle of Assaye we have a host of distinguishing capitals and no letterpress references to explain them; making the plan useless except to those who have seen other plans? Why is the erroneous section of the plan of the battle of Busaco retained? Small matters like these may be deemed but slight blemishes, yet they are not undeserving attention when they appear in a Life of Wellington. On the whole, however, we are bound to say that the maps and plans are particularly well executed—some, beautiful specimens of their kind; all, having the merit of impressive distinctness.

M. Brialmont has executed his task well. His narrative of Wellington's military career demands and will receive high praise. He seems to have spared no pains to inform himself, to have studied his hero, and to have written down his deeds *con amore*. Hence, even where so much has been written before, we have a real book made out of old materials. M. Brialmont has endeavoured to be, and has succeeded in being, impartial; and where he errs we may safely set down his error to a conscientious mistake in judgment, or to the want of information he could not command. In style he is not ambitious, but contents himself with being clear, vigorous, and manly. The narrative flows on in an easy current, and will carry the reader, certainly the military reader, along with pleasure and profit. In short, the book is soldierlike, as becomes the book of a soldier, describing the career of a soldier. We have especially, also, to remark that M. Brialmont's criticisms are valuable, because they are, in the main, just, always shrewd and discriminating, never blurred with rhetoric or passion. In his estimate of

the English soldier, we believe he errs; but he errs because he gives undue weight to some exclamations of the Duke of Wellington, written under the influence of passion, and strong, because intended to produce an instant effect. That the Duke was proud of his Peninsular army is evident from his declaration that with it he could go anywhere and do anything, and from the exception he makes in favour of his "old Spanish infantry" in the sentence of disparagement he rather ungenerously passed upon his Waterloo army. But the Duke's standard was high. The more his soldiers and his organization improved, the higher it became; and no force ever satisfied him except that famous army which he moulded and fashioned himself during six years of warfare in Spain.

The closing scene in the military career of the two great captains of their age, Napoleon and Wellington, so recently and so ably illustrated by Colonel Charras, is worthily treated by Captain Brialmont. He has had an advantage which his predecessors did not possess in the perusal of an important memoir written by Wellington himself in reply to the strictures of the Prussian general Clausewitz, and now for the first time published. Our readers will be glad to know that it disposes of many points, and effectually of the error of ignorant and commonplace minds that the Duke was surprised. We have shown in our notice of the work of Charras the unfounded character of this statement; and we are glad to find it confirmed by the facts as narrated by the Duke himself in his plain matter of fact style, and by the judgment of a man of science like Captain Brialmont. It may be conceded that the Duke exercised too much caution in keeping his troops too long scattered in their cantonments; but in the face of a first-rate French army, led by Napoleon, to whom so many lines of operation were open, we can never agree that it would have been "judicious" to have taken up a position "with the view of staking all upon one decisive battle." One proof that it was not necessary to do so is that the Duke actually concentrated his army within four-and-twenty hours. We are also inclined to think that Wellington acted judiciously in holding the right of his position in strength; and in keeping a strong reserve far from the field of battle. It was never his tactics to stake all upon one battle, and experience proved that he was correct. The corps posted at Hal was his investment against fortune. The strong force on his right was his reserve to meet the contingencies of battle; and how much he relied upon his right is proved by the fact that the general he placed in command there was the general he trusted most—Lord Hill. It should be observed that in leaving his left weak, he very properly counted upon the preconcerted co-operation of the Prussians. By keeping his right strong, he always had a force to throw upon the French columns assailing the left. The strength of the apparently weak left wing is shown by the fact that Ney failed signally in his great effort to force it, and Napoleon almost desisted from the attempt. But the reader will find all these questions discussed in the work of M. Brialmont, and the memorandum of the Duke, and to them we refer him.

It may seem invidious to point out errors in a book generally so good. But we are sure M. Brialmont will not think it so. We regret to find that, following Charras, he refers the splendid movement made by Sir John Colborne upon the flank of the Imperial Guard, to General Chassé, and that following Vaudoncourt, he repeats the story about the French cavalry breaking several squares. No squares were broken that day; but one or two battalions were cut up, and the brave Ompteda killed in consequence of an injudicious movement ordered by the Prince of Orange. These are lamentable oversights. But the book is so excellent as a whole, that they may readily be forgiven.

## THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

*The Chaplain's Narrative of the Siege of Delhi.* By the Rev. John Edward W. Rotton, Chaplain to the Delhi Field Force. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A PLAIN, unvarnished record, inartistic enough, as the writer modestly admits, of what came under a field-chaplain's daily observation from the outbreak at Meerut to the occupation of Delhi by General Wilson. Our author is a sincere, hard-working, and generous-minded man. As may be imagined, a willing chaplain found plenty to do with the little army before Delhi, and the continual record of his ministering experiences among the dead and dying lends the sombre hue of an obituary to a large portion of his pages. This he has relieved—and it may be with good taste—with so little of the Oriental colour, or of the usual high lights of a "Special Correspondent's" letter, that his work will be most acceptable to the friends and relatives of the many Christian heroes whose fate it tells, and to whose later hours it alludes. It was a wearing siege; for all knew that, though they might advance sap, and breach bastion with the handful of an army, they could not pretend to assault or hold a walled town seven miles in circuit without reinforcements. These came in only by dribbles. There was nothing for it but to fight through the cheerless, wretched, rainy season—as it were to kill time—for the celebrated position known as Hindoo Rao's house. This was exposed to the concentrated and correct fire of the four principal bastions of the town; and a detached battery of guns, known as "Whistling Dick" and "Tambourine Sall," worked day and night. The odds of the combatants were from ten to one to fifty to one against us. Our loss in maintaining it was 728 Rifles and Ghorkas out of 1190 of all ranks, not reckoning that of the reserves and supports called up at each of the twenty-six attacks directed by a desperate enemy against this Malakhoff of the East.

Sickness was, meanwhile, as busy as gunpowder. Poor old General Raed, provisional commander-in-chief after the death of Sir Harry Barnard, seemed never to enjoy an hour's health. He could not hold up against the labour and responsibilities of the command. Brigadier Wilson succeeded him, and the siege went on with fresh activity. So what with camp, and hospital, and field duty, our bearded and mustachioed chaplain in jack-boots and breeches had enough to do. We can answer for it, he was well to the fore, and he shall have the benefit, like a good fellow, of the generosity with which he speaks of one who was his only colleague during the

greater part of the siege. To quote this passage will, we feel sure, give him pleasure:—

Father Bertrand, a pattern Roman Catholic priest, whose services have been justly recognized—not by the Government, perhaps; for judging by its acts, the clergy, and particularly that more self-denying portion of it belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, seem to have been regarded as a necessary inconvenience; but by his own Vicar Apostolic, Dr. Persico, in terms not by any means too flattering, considering his labours in camp—was in this respect in a much worse predicament than myself. He had infinitely smaller allowances, and infinitely fewer comforts than I enjoyed, but an equal amount of labour. This excellent man—and surely I may venture thus to designate him, without risk of offence to any, except the most bigoted—lived as sparingly as a hermit, while he worked as hard as an English dray-horse. If Government should overlook this good man and his extraordinary services, his own flock never can and never will: those services and that self-denial will live in the recollections of the army as long as a single man survives to tell the tale.

And like the rest of us, too, the priest militant has a *leelle esprit de corps* about him. He is wondrously attached to the Rifleman and the Ghorka, who seem, by the way, to have been as "thick" together as the Zouave and Highlander before Sebastopol. He has an impression that the field force has been ill treated about prize-money; that Government have done neither wisely nor well in neglecting to decorate the Sirmoor Battalion; and he takes it hard that the achievements of Delhi have been effaced from the public mind by the more recent capture of Lucknow.

Upon the question of the breach of faith with the army, said to be involved in the Indian Council's repudiation of General Wilson's promised prize-money, we are neither competent nor anxious to enter; but at a time when all that concerns the self-respect, content, and honour of our armies should be interesting, we will conclude our notice of the "Clerk's Tale" in his own words:—

Ere I take my leave of Hindoo Rao and its distinguished defenders, and touch on other and more general subjects, let me pay a parting tribute of respect to the services of the Sirmoor Battalion. Upon every occasion, and wherever opportunity has presented itself, I have never forgotten to say a *kind* word, and a *true* word, for the Rifles; and sure am I that the gallant officers and men of this most distinguished of all her most gracious Majesty's regiments, *in or out of India*, would not thank me if I omitted to devote a space in this work as a distinct and direct record of the services of that regiment, with which, from first to last, they have been most intimately connected in military operations; and of which regiment, from Major Reid downwards, I have heard them express themselves in terms of boundless admiration.

Nothing was easier at this time than for them to have followed the pernicious and prevailing example of the Bengal army. The lives of their European officers were completely at their mercy. They not only spared, but protected them to the utmost of their power, when no other protection was at hand. I believe, indeed, no amount of praise would be spent extravagantly upon the gallant Ghorkas of the Sirmoor Battalion, who determinately cast in their lot with their English masters, willing to share with them whatever Heaven might please to determine—fortune or misfortune.

A General Order (No. 1544 of 1857) provides, among other things, that every native commissioned and non-commissioned officer and soldier who has formed part of the garrison of Lucknow shall receive the order of merit, with the increase of pay attached thereto, and shall count three years of additional service. This is only an adequate recognition and reward for the fidelity of a comparatively few soldiers, belonging respectively to the 13th, 48th, and 71st Bengal Native Infantry. Therefore I say that justice demands that, at least, a similar act of favour and distinction should be extended to every man of the Sirmoor Battalion; concerning no one of whom the lowest and faintest whispers of suspicion of any kind have ever been heard.

With reference to the comparative public estimation of the two successes—if such they can be called—we have only space for the few last words of the author's comments:—

But if, in addition to these considerations, we take into account the relative amount of hard fighting at both places, the character of the enemy, the nature and extent of his attacks, the interests, larger or smaller, which depended upon success, and the consequences, more or less important, that must have followed in the event of a defeat, then Lucknow cannot approach Delhi by a very long way.

#### MAIN DRAINAGE ENGINEERING.

*A Letter to the Vestry of the Parish of St. George's, Hanover-square.* By John Leslie, one of the Representatives of the Parish at the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Charles Westerton.

ALTHOUGH we are committed to the opinion that no more wordy, useless, disappointing public body than the Metropolitan Board of Works was ever constituted to make itself ridiculous, mistake its functions, impede the progress of business it was created to forward, we have some pleasure in noticing Mr. Leslie's pamphlet, evincing, as it does, a degree of aptitude for the consideration of the subject, and of zealous and energetic study, which, we think, are unequalled among his colleagues. The majority, the very large majority, of the Board have always seemed to us incapable of grasping an engineering question in even the faintest manner. Mr. Carpenter, the patent agent, and Mr. Wright, of Westminster, who is, we believe, a practical mechanic, are certainly as able as Mr. Leslie to criticise (if not to draw), report, plan, and section; but to the loudest talkers of the assembly engineering is worse than heathen Greek—it is a nightmare. You may take your member of the Metropolitan Board for an airing through, over, and round the drainage question, but, with few exceptions, he must hark back every minute to the questions of finance, the magnificence and rights of "this board," the oppression of her Majesty's Government, the pressure of rates in general upon his own peculiar Buncombe, and the propriety of supporting the "engineer to this Board" in everything against everybody. He will listen—if he is too tired to talk—but he will not understand; and if he would, he cannot. The trouble that such a man as we understand Mr. Leslie to be to such a party of evasives may well be conceived—for our author is, physically, too large a party to be snuffed out, too good-humoured to be put out, too well up in the subject to be pumped dry in an hour's debate, or to be satisfactorily met upon fair ground at all by the general body. He will not be induced to run off his scent after rates and other vestry matters (though he is great enough upon these at times),

but hurls his hurricanes of figures and interjections at the head of chairman or engineer, or whoever for the moment may be selected for his victim, until the dawn of reason—which comes seldom there to pass—the effluxion of time, or the emptiness of benches give him warning that he may leave off conscientiously, or talk to himself.

And now, as Mr. Leslie's constituents, the ratepayers of St. George's, Hanover-square, will not go to hear him at the Metropolitan Board of talk, he invokes Mr. Westerton's aid and appeals to them in the present pamphlet, and puts Messrs. Bidder, Hawkesley, and Bazalgette upon the engineering gridiron of black and white plans and sections, bastes them with unpleasant difficulties, and dredges them, as in his orations, with notes of admiration and "small caps." The Report of the above-named engineers is Mr. Leslie's text, and the moderation which has confined him to only fifteen pages, is, considering the fertility of the subject, and the knowledge and vivacity of the critic, truly surprising. The adoption of the said Report by said Board has given rise, says he, to a great crisis in the M. B. of W.—deeply affecting the sanitary condition of the metropolis. But to this we emphatically demur. We do believe that the Board's own existence is in a critical state, but that its disease or death can seriously affect the sanitary condition of London we have not the remotest apprehension. The outfalls B and B\*, projected by Mr. Bazalgette, adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, rejected by the common sense of the entire public who are competent to consider the matter, and again brought forward by Messrs. Hawkesley and Bidder, meet with Mr. Leslie's very sound censure, as being what he calls "elongated cesspools." Of the pumping station at Chelsea, which will be necessary if it be resolved to lift the western sewage to the level of the rest, Mr. Leslie also disapproves of, as well as of the alternative deodorizing propositions. He of course has a little scheme of his own, which is deserving of far more consideration than it is likely to receive at the hands of his friends and colleagues, but which is certain not to have escaped observation in the proper quarter, and, if original—for in these days it is hard to say that aught is original—will, in the fulness of time, be appropriated or spoilt, as has been done before now, by some scheming "referee," possibly without thanks or acknowledgment.

He proposes the abolition of gully and ventilating gratings, the great means by which the road dirt and mud are swept into sewers; to have all surface cleansing dealt with by scavengers; all surface rainage and storm waters allowed to find their natural access by surface drains to the river, which, absurdly enough, all parties unjustly endeavour to despoil thereof; and the separate collection and discharge of the sewage proper. This last should add but little to the weight of daily water supply of the metropolis, and to carry it clear away no more than a 10-foot sewer falling 2 feet per mile would, according to Mr. Leslie, be necessary. As compared with the colossal imaginings of Messrs. Bazalgette, Bidder, and Hawkesley, this seems to involve a saving between Putney and the sea of perhaps 2,000,000. This is so startling an economy, and so plausibly put forth, that, without expressing any opinion upon the engineering merits, we are glad, so far as we may, to assist in making known to the parishioners of St. George's that their public-spirited representative has placed himself in communication with them through the medium of the press.

#### LATTER-DAY POETRY.

It is no light task that we undertake in toiling through the heaps of poems which constantly lie on our table. The day-dreamings of fever—the faint, half-conscious visionariness of convalescence, when all objects have a look of unreality and ghostliness—are the only conditions of ordinary experience to which we can compare the state of mind produced by the morbid mutterings of poets who have enough power to produce some sort of effect, yet not sufficient to conceive clearly or bring forth healthily.

A little volume now before us—*The Strawberry Girl, with Other Thoughts and Fancies in Verse*, by H. M. Rathbone, Authoress of "The Diary of Lady Willoughby" (Longman and Co.)—has something of the character just indicated, but can also boast of better elements. The first of the poems in this volume contains some very pretty pastoral writing, and a feeling for nature pervades most of Mrs. Rathbone's verses. Sweetness of disposition, womanliness, a strong sense of religion, and occasional pathos, are qualities which, in Mrs. Rathbone, alternate with weakness and superfluity; and we must object to the prevalence of a melancholy, dreamy tone in most of the poems. How is it that our lady poets are always so provokingly lachrymose? Why cannot they see the sunshine as well as the rain? The lady whose work is before us can, however, really affect her readers to tears, as in the poem called *The Village Funeral*, which is strongly felt and delicately expressed. It is supposed to be addressed by a sick girl to her mother, and in it are these two lines, the piteous truth of which must be felt by all who have thought or suffered:—

So many die, and all goes on  
Just as it did before!

The poem called *The Strawberry Girl* was suggested by Sir Joshua Reynolds's charming picture so called, a woodcut of which stands before the title-page.

*Primula: a Book of Lyrics.* (Hardwicke.)—The anonymous author of this volume exhibits richness of fancy, picturesqueness, and romance, and some very beautiful passages are scattered over his pages; but we note great vagueness and want of purpose, an absence of reality and substance, and a too frequent resort to that habit of mumbling about the mysterious and the ghostly to which we have already alluded as characterizing the minor poetry of the present day. The author seems to be greatly fascinated by legends of water spirits and of calamities on rivers and seas. There is an excess of this; but some of the passages are very striking, and have a touch of the music of the "humming waters." The reader may judge for himself from the subjoined specimen:—

Melusina would not chant of aught  
But the still rivers, and of what may be  
Lock'd in the deep, illimitable sea.

And so her songs were fair with fairest shapes  
Of Nixes that in reedy rivers roam,  
And those that haunt the billow-beaten capes,  
Flinging white arms around the flashing foam,  
And those that aim their music and their smiles  
At seamen shallop-borne past purple isles.  
She sang of the strange flowers that ever thrust  
Their blooms up towards the heaven they ne'er behold,  
And caves where pearls lie prodigal as dust,  
And spars of veering violet and gold,  
And constant shells that evermore retain  
The moody music of the murmuring main.

Three stanzas, called *Musidora*, are beautifully conceived, expressed, and modulated; but we have no room to quote them.

*Uriel, and Other Poems.* (John Chapman.)—The first of these productions is a drama of which the characters are not so much men and women as embodied principles. The story represents the intellectual conflict of scepticism and religious belief in this nineteenth century—a subject which has been ridden to death within the last few years. The present writer, however, we must admit, seems better qualified for developing such a drama effectively than some who have ventured on the same ground. He has apparently read and thought much on the subject, and passed through all those phases of inquiry, doubt, and belief, which form the groundwork of his story. He is therefore enabled to make his characters talk subtly and impressively. His book contains many passages of poetry and emotion; but, for the most part, the speeches are either prosaic and argumentative, or wild and fragmentary.

A very different drama is *The Vale of Rocks: a Tragedy, in Five Acts*, founded upon a Legend of the Reformation. By Henry S. Price. (Lacy.)—This work may be laconically described by the one word "rubbish." It is a thorough melodrama in its incidents and in the cast of its language; yet it is written in blank verse (very defective in structure), and abounds with long, inflated speeches. The whole play is in the worst style of theatrical common-place.

Two poems on the ill-chosen subject of the Indian war lie before us:—*The Moslems and the Hindoo*, by a Graduate of Oxford (Saunders and Otley); and *Ex Oriente—Sonnets* (John Chapman).—Both are ludicrously prosaic—mere newspaper accounts versified. To the first we may apply a line of the author's own:—

Diffusing round a subtle drowsiness.

The writer, though a Graduate of Oxford, seems to be in a state of singular ignorance with respect to the doctrines of the Mahometan faith. He makes some Mussulmans say:—

We have come  
To execute the mission of the Gods.

Conceive a Mahometan, the very keystone of whose religion is the unity of the Deity, talking about "the Gods"! A few lines from *Ex Oriente* will show the style of newspaper article writing in which the sonnets are composed. Lord Canning is being spoken of:—

All efforts were exhausted to repel  
The Sepoy's mad delusion ere it grew:  
Measures of stern repression pass'd, to quell  
Those bent on mutiny; and he withdrew  
A doubtful proclamation: so far well,  
And praise shall not be stinted where 'tis due.

The sonnets were written in India, and were finished by the commencement of last November, though they are eighty-two in number—which says much for the author's industry; but the publishers to whom they were first sent declined to issue them, on account of the strictures they contain on some public characters, which, it was thought, might damage the Indian connexion of the firm. The author, in his Preface, admits that "there will be found in them [the sonnets] little of fancy and imagination—such were not needed; their only aim is to give a faithful picture of the roused feelings of Englishmen in India, and to offer a fit tribute to heroic men." No such picture was needed; and, as to the tribute being "fit," the author should allow his readers to be the judges. Some of the sonnets on other subjects exhibit more of the feeling of poetry; and the translations from Petrarch at the end of the volume are elegant and pleasant.

*Autumn Leaves. Poems.* By Dunsterville Brucks. (Edinburgh: Hogg and Sons.)—In the first of his poems, Mr. Brucks says that, when a boy, he swore,

Howsoever it be,  
I will sing a great song before I die—  
The world shall be better for me!

This was not a promising announcement; and, finding in the next poem not a little silliness, struggling with some better elements, we began to fear that Mr. Brucks was of small worth. But we soon discovered that he has fancy, true poetical feeling, emotional sensitiveness, and not a little rhythmical power, though wanting in finish. The poem *Amy's Return*, though on a most hackneyed subject—a poor seduced girl coming home to die at her parents' house—is touched with so much real pathos as to moisten our callous critical eyes. The future success or failure of Mr. Brucks depends upon whether these *Autumn Leaves* are not in fact Spring Leaves. If the writer be very young, he has a good chance of making himself known; but, should he have past the season of youth, the prospect is less hopeful.

*The Travels of Prince Legion, and Other Poems.* By John Le Gay Brereton. (Longman and Co.)—Superior to the ordinary run of books of verse, and far more pleasant, are these poems by Mr. Brereton. The first is a dainty piece of fancy and allegory, bright with pictures of fairyland, grave with a good moral, and ringing with musical utterances of well modulated verse. We hope to meet with Mr. Brereton again.

*The New Dance of Death, and Other Poems*, by Charles Boner (Chapman and Hall), and *Poems* by an Architect (Hardwicke), are productions offering no distinctive features for criticism. The first named is an attempt to show

that Death has been greatly misligned, being a beneficent angel instead of a spiteful devil. The idea is admirable; but the execution is defective, and the result is dullness.

## THE ECLECTIC REVIEW.

*The Eclectic Review.* (July.) New Series.

Ward and Co.

It may be considered somewhat high praise to pronounce this a sterling number throughout, but the praise is not higher than the number merits. The articles are well selected, full of interest, and reviewed in the spirit of true criticism. It is equal in point of ability to our most pretentious quarterlies; it is superior in respect to freedom from party bias and from the misleading spirit which reviewers of the modern schools of philosophy, literature, and politics, infuse into their critical speculations, which are really more in the nature of independent essays embodying and exposing the peculiar views of the writer, than honest analyses of the labours of the authors under review. The number opens with "Recollections of the Last Four Popes, by Nicholas, Cardinal Wiseman." The tone of the criticism is calm and temperate, but at the same time vigorous and truthful. The gaudy plumage in which the Cardinal has dressed his papal heroes is stripped off, and the premeditated *suppressio veri* made manifest to all. The reviewer, in a few terse and telling sentences—in strong contrast to the laudatory notice of the *Athenaeum*, a journal notorious for its papistical leanings—sums up the true value of the so-called "history," and lays bare the secret purpose of the wily churchman in giving it to the world. We cannot resist giving an extract:—

We feel bound, then, in honesty to say that we are more disappointed by its studied reticence than instructed by its revelations. The author has added little to our knowledge of the public events that mark the Pontificate of his tetralogy of Popes, while his anecdotes are, it must be owned, of a microscopical minuteness, such as scarcely repay the pains of gathering them up. Not only has his Eminence been governed by a discretion which seems to apprehend the sponge of the "Index Expurgatorius" at his back, but the whole style of the book, in the selection of his matter and his mode of treatment, indicates the presence of a specific aim beyond the mere purpose of amusement, on the one hand, or of information, on the other. We trace in it the culinary skill of an ecclesiastical Soyer or Ude, so proportioning spice and condiment to the known taste of his guests, as to impart a zest and flavour to an unrelishable dish, and seasoning the whole for the English palate. The result is one which does credit to the ability of the *maitre de cuisine*, but reflects little merit, as we take it, on the community for whom he caters. The work is eminently wordy and pictorial, the former partly the vice of the Cardinal's style, but both of set intention and purpose of heart. Our readers have some notion, for most have witnessed it in their school holidays, when young, how the professional juggler engages the attention of the spectator while he contrives his legerdemain. He has his story, his patter, his anecdote; and while he seems most unconcernedly entertaining his auditory with words, he is weaving meantime the magic deception which mimics reality, and yet surpasses belief. Who knows not that half the stock-in-trade of the wizard is his incantation—that witches brew no hell-broth without their prelude hell song? No one understands this better than Cardinal Wiseman, and he practises it to perfection. We hope we need not explain that in saying thus much we make no impeachment of his morals or his integrity, but simply vouch what to our own apprehension is patent in the method he pursues. While he recalls his reminiscences, and scatters his anecdotes few and far between, he never forgets that he is an ecclesiastic, and a servant of his Church; and nothing is told and nothing withheld, nothing daubed out and nothing painted in, but with a view to commend the institution he supports and professes. He throws dust with inimitable grace—he means to throw it. Robin and Anderson are not more apt at small talk than is his Eminence, and with the same purpose. Expert as a bull-fighter, he first snares with his mantle before he stabs as the *picador*. Astute as the fox, he winds and doubles ostensibly, while he secretly and safely slinks off to his cover. There is to us an immense amount of clerical thimblery, far more than of mere authorcraft, in the long-winded array of words which march in godly procession through the ponderous paragraphs of the Cardinal's book. They are fitted to blind, not enlighten; a veil rather than an apocalypse; a Delphic enigma, not an intelligible guide. This was in a singular and quite spontaneous way the impression made upon us as we wended our course through these by no means uninteresting pages; but especially were we thus affected in the perusal of the life of the Seventh Pius, which occupies nearly half the volume. There ought not to be less in the shape of incident to declare of that Pontiff, whose life was unusually eventful; yet here the author more than elsewhere indulges in sundry small cataracts or waterspouts of words, that more than once threatened the conquest of our patience, and the interruption of our task. They consist of—but these belong otherwheres as well—unbounded laudations of the glories of ecclesiastical Rome, and of the superhuman virtues of its rulers. This pomp of words and shows we take for what it is worth, but will own that we cannot view without apprehension the calibre, spiritual and intellectual, of those English readers for whom pictures of ecclesiastical ceremonies have charm enough to be an allurement to apostasy.

The late "Samuel Brown's Lectures and Essays" form the subject of the second article. Samuel Brown was no doubt a great thinker, but he was at the same time something of a rhapsodist. His style partakes rather too much of Carlyism and the stilted subtleties of the school of modern German philosophy, but it rises occasionally into eloquence, and has nothing in it of that micaceous superficiality which is the besetting sin of several of our most "brilliant essayists." But the gem of the number is confessedly the notice of "Ulrich von Hutten"—one, perhaps, of the least known, but one of the highest minds that mediæval Germany has produced. We have ever regarded this pioneer Reformer of the sixteenth century as superior to Luther. He was far before his age. His mind was simple, strong, and penetrating. His moral and physical courage were far beyond Luther's, and though he does not fill at present so large a space in the world's eye and estimation as his great contemporary, it is because his labours, his learning, the difficulties and dangers he had to overcome, the wit and satire he wielded to overcome them, have not been recognised as prominently as they ought to be. This masterly notice will, however, serve to awaken attention to the great merits of the writings of a man whom Luther himself was constrained to admit were the instruments by which his own doubts were dispersed and his mind enlightened and confirmed in the great work to which he gave his great energies. The rest of the number is made up of notices calculated both to interest and enlighten.

## SALMON CASTS AND STRAY SHOTS.

*Salmon Casts and Stray Shots.* Being Fly-Leaves from the Note-Book of John Colquhoun. Blackwood and Sons.

MR. COLQUHOUN is a well-known sportsman; and we are well pleased to receive this his new contribution to the literature of the Rod and Gun. It is no mere dry handbook to the "how" and "where" to take the salmon or "drop" the deer, but a modest combination of practical hints of the old pattern in quaint new dresses, with a little adventure by moor and loch, and a good deal of sound observation upon sporting natural history. Apropos of the fabulous weight of the lost fish, which is the consolation of the angler's empty basket and the standing joke of such as adopt the "fly and fool" theory, Mr. Colquhoun tells the following story:—

And here I would caution all good fishers never to brag of hooking "the largest fish they ever had on," unless they bring him home. They may safely leave that boast to the unsuccessful, who are really apt to fancy every salmon they lose a monster. I was much amused one morning to hear that a sedulous brother of the rod had hooked a tremendous salmon the evening before, and lost him after some hours' play. The story was simply this:—A short time before dusk he fixed his fish, which crept down to a heavy pool below, and sulked. No doubt it succeeded in rubbing the hook out of its jaw into a sunk root or tree. The careful angler remained with his rod on full bend, till some of his anxious family found him near midnight in this interesting position: he then broke, not his fish, but his *fast*, which he ought to have done hours before.

Again, of deliberation, he says:—

When a boy, trolling Loch Lomond for yellow trout, I hooked a large clean salmon with materials as slender. He quietly followed my lead when I wound him up to the very stern of the boat, wondering what kind of accommodating creature I had got hold of. Under my very rod's point there was a sudden plunge on the top of the water, and that was all I saw of the first salmon I ever hooked. The practical lesson was worth far more than the fish—namely, never to come to such close quarters, at first, with so formidable a customer, especially when he seems much inclined to humour you: you are sure to have the worst of it.

The following must take its place henceforth in all collections of dog anecdotes:—

When the days were, like the old Aberdeen sermons, "short and cauld and clear," my son went down to Mull for some winter shooting. He had only a knowing quiet-tempered old pointer, who had never either retrieved or taken the water in his life. One of the first-killed shots, a fine Merganser drake, was being rapidly floated away by the tides: disdaining to imitate the discreet retriever, he instantly plunged into the sea—no uncommon winter exploit—and brought the bird to land. The pointer, whose aid he thought it useless to invoke, watched the whole proceeding from the rocks, and thoroughly comprehended it. Soon afterwards, on his master firing into a flock of turnstones as they flitted past, and dropping three in the water, he volunteered his unsought services, and brought them one by one to the shore. Since then, although he never attempts to mouth game on land, he duly recovers what falls into the water, and in approaching wildfowl is quite as careful not to spoil the shot as most "thorough-broke" retrievers.

Our author so distinctly, when deprecating all imputation of Munchausenism, pledges his word that whatever others have done he has never exaggerated one single sporting fact, that we are, as it were, precluded from expressing any violent doubts of the truth of the following deer-stalking anecdote:—

In so clear a wood as Garmony, a rough wind, or the foot-prints of a beater, will make them burst out anywhere. They will track a man by the foot long after he is gone. Two stalkers, at the close of an unsuccessful day, were resting behind a knoll close by a brook. Three harts came down from the hills to drink. Immediately detecting human footsteps, the three antlered heads lowered on the scent in a direct line from the men. One of them raised his rifle, fired at the nearest head, which was the only part of the deer he could see, and, to his utter amazement, found he had killed the three, shooting them all fair through the head!

When I doubted the strength of the ball to penetrate three hard skulls, my informant assured me there was no doubt about the matter, and that it was easily proved if I wished.

Though it be true that Mr. Whitworth's rifles "persuade" balls through two or three successive planks, we are still disposed to receive the above, even after the author's *quasi* endorsement, with the same cautious reserve he seems to have expressed in the first instance.

## TWO PRACTICAL GUIDES.

*The Practical Rhine Guide.*

Longman and Co. Paris: Galignani.

A HANDY little manual, or we might say annotated slice of Bradshaw, professing to teach all that positively must and ought to be seen; how to manage this in the shortest period; and, more important still to the traveller of modest circumstances or short vacation, how to see it at the least possible expense. The compiler may honestly claim to have done his work in the most laconic manner. A greater number of valuable hints to travellers—especially young ones—could hardly have been wedged in with the various time-tables, vocabularies, and list of indispensable sights on the grand route, *via* Paris and Strasburg, as well as on those by way of Holland and Belgium, from London to the Rhine and the leading German Spas. The following pithy prelude heads the usual appendix of hotel notices:—"These advertisements are inserted with the object of letting each house speak for itself, and be referred to on its own pretensions. If these are not justified, their notice will be excluded from future editions. Thus a safeguard is added to the traveller, and an encouragement to the proprietor." As this is a fair invitation to critical travellers, we leave the reader to imagine the inundation Messrs. Longman may look for from the unsatisfiable Brown, Jones, and Robinson who, we presume, have not yet ceased to travel, to blunder, to complain, and to invoke the *Times* upon Garçon, Kellner, and Maître d'Hôtel in all the "Belles Vues," "Kaiserlichers," "Victorias," "Alliances," "White Horses," and "Golden Eagles" throughout Europe. From the care which has been bestowed upon this guide-book it would appear that the publishers anticipate the usual, or more than the usual, autumnal exodus of Great Britons; and should our friends B., J., and R. be of the number, we are disposed to warn them, in the manner of modern advertisers, that there is "no knapsack without a 'Practical Rhine Guide.'"

The *Practical Paris Guide*—of the same series—will be an equal boon to excursionists. The following audacious programme of "One Day in Paris" will certainly, sooner or later, be converted by the excursion crimps, who take droves of Jean Boule to the gay capital, into a receipt for "doing Paris in one day:—"

One day in Paris—active, but quite feasible—for a general view of the most remarkable objects and the City itself. Commence at 9 o'clock a.m. at the Chapelle Expiatoire, devote to its interior 15 min. (thence 5 min. drive to the) Madeleine 15 min. (1 hr. drive through Champs Elysées to Arc de l'Etoile, and back to) Tuileries Gardens walk 20 m. (10 m. dr. to) Louvre 1 hr. (20 m. dr. past Palais Législatif and Champ de Mars to=12½ o'clock) Napoleon's Tomb 30 m. (15 m. dr. past Church St. Sulpice, stop 5 m., to) Luxembourg Palace 1 hr. (5 m. dr. to) Pantheon 15 m., and St. Etienne 10 m. (5 m. dr. to=2½ o'clock p.m.) Hôtel Cluny 30 m. (5 m. dr. to) Palais de Justice 20 m., and Sainte Chapelle 20 m. (5 m. dr. past the Morgue, stop 5 m., to) Notre-Dame 15 m. (40 m. dr. past Tour de St. Jacques, Hôtel de Ville, Church of St. Gervais, stop 5 m., Abelard and Heloise's house, to=5 o'clock) Jardin des Plantes 30 m. (1 hr. dr. Place de la Bastille, along the Boulevards, and down to) the Palais Royal, see it, and dine, at 6½ o'clock.

## HANDBOOK OF BRITISH FLORA.

*Handbook of British Flora.* By George Bentham, F.L.S.

Lovell Reeve.

MR. BENTHAM has devoted some five years of hard work to the composition of the interesting work before us in the hope of producing a "Flora" which may enable persons, having no previous knowledge of botany, to name the wild flowers they might meet with in their country rambles. He had long been embarrassed by the inquiries of novices for some such handbook as De Candolle composed in France, and at length determined in some measure to take the "Flore" of that author as his model, and attempt to catalogue the wild plants of Britain in a simple, untechnical, intelligible style, with "analytical keys," by whose aid—and we speak from experience—the reader may master that preliminary study of the handbook itself, which is indispensable to all novices who would avail themselves of its assistance. In proof of the impossibility of avoiding puzzling technicalities, even in natural systems, we extract the Handbook's description of the watercress:—

Glabrous perennials or annuals, with the leaves often pinnate, or pinnately lobed, and small white or yellow flowers. Calyx rather loose. Stigma capitate, nearly sessile. Pod linear or oblong, and usually curved, or in some species short like a silicle, the valves very convex, with the midrib scarcely visible. Seeds more or less distinctly arranged in two rows in each cell, and not winged. Radicle accumbent on the edge of the cotyledons.

A small genus, but widely spread over the whole area of the family. It differs from *Sisymbrium* only in the position of the radicle in the embryo; and the white-flowered species are only to be distinguished from *Bittercress* by the seeds forming two more distinct rows in each cell of the pod.

But so laborious and valuable a work should not be flippantly dismissed without a little word of encouragement. We could hardly in conscience recommend a handbook of 650 pages to all pedestrians and excursionists; but, after a careful study of the admirable introduction in which the system is set out, we can understand that Mr. Bentham's labours will be warmly welcomed by the educated amateurs in the country whose number has been so rapidly increasing of late years.

## THE STEREOSCOPIC MAGAZINE.

*The Stereoscopic Magazine.*

Lovell Reeve.

PHOTOGRAPHY is working all sorts of wonders, and its complement, the stereoscope, is making those wonders even more marvellous. We have here a magazine on a new plan, with veritable photographic illustrations adapted to the application of the stereoscope, and affording materials for endless amusement in the parlour and drawing-room. But amusement is not the only object of this serial; it aims at a loftier purpose—that of imparting scientific instruction; and, judging from the execution of the whole work, it is not unlikely to find a large audience willing to give it a hearty welcome monthly.

## THE LADIES' TREASURY.

*The Ladies' Treasury: an Illustrated Magazine.*

Ward and Co.

THE illustrations for July are better than the literary matter, but even the illustrations are open to criticism, especially on account of the selection of subjects, some of which appear not to be in character in a special Miscellany. For instance, the first woodcut of the "Museum Architecture of the Sixteenth Century" seems somewhat out of place here, but of course the caterers for the lady readers ought to know best what will be most acceptable to feminine tastes. The most pleasing of the illustrations is "Summer," where the pose of the illustrative figure is easy and graceful. The "Song of Calvary" is a failure, the *tableau* not telling its story intelligibly, and the whole scene being redolent of French or Frenchified German sentimentality. With respect to the literary department we confess to a difficulty in divining the feminine tastes to which such a paragraphic Minerva-press production as "Unmeaning Attentions" appeals. Here is a specimen of its quality, premising that Ernestine, the heroine, is a model of beauty, purity, and *hard ton* propriety:—

The Indian dining-rooms were arranged and dusted under Mrs. De Belton's own superintendence. The splendid plate, the exquisite cut glass, the costly dinner and dessert service, were taken out of the closets in the second dining-room, and, as Mrs. De Belton had to trim a cap wherein to appear at dinner, she requested Ernestine, whose taste was remarkable, to set out the dessert. When Mrs. De Belton made this somewhat inconvenient request Ernestine had just begun her toilet. She had let down her profusion of rich glossy hair, and in a short scarlet petticoat, and a little white dressing-jacket, was looking lovelier perhaps than she ever did in full dress, since her beautiful bust, her fine arms, and her perfect little feet and ankles were exposed. Then, too, there was the love-light in her large glorious eyes, and a flush from the heart on her delicately moulded cheek.

"You'll just have time, Tiny, to put out the dessert before the men come to wait, if you'll go down directly—here are the keys—all the fruit and confectionary is in the closet. I cannot spare Bobbin; I have not a cap ready. Do, there's a dear girl, put the dessert out as you did last time."

"But I have no stockings on, aunt."  
 "Never mind, no one will see you."

While thus busied in the active exercise of high life proprieties—beautiful bust, rounded arms, delicate feet and ankles, all exposed—enter "a sallow-looking old man of military bearing," the raw-head-and-bloody-bones of the story, who, with eyes flashing fire, teeth firmly clenched, and feet stamping, sturdily, says—For further particulars see the original. The fancy-work department we dare not touch. The illustrations are no doubt perfect loves, but the explanations, we confess, are to us heathen Greek.

## The Arts.

### THE OPERAS.—MONT BLANC.

WERE we inclined to enlarge on the entertainments and exhibitions of the past week we should have no opportunity of doing so, for the very plain reason that there has been no novelty. The musical world is gradually uttering its last note; and the certain sign of it is that a reduction of price is announced at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, at the close of the regular season, on Saturday next. These supplementary nights will commence the week after next, and it is a gratifying sign of the growth of the metropolitan taste that these cheaper nights are highly popular. But two nights of the subscription remain to HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, and one of these is devoted to Signor GIUGLINI's benefit. The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA may linger on a little longer, and DRURY LANE OPERA also; and then we shall subside into our ordinary state. Not, however, without music, for that has become a perpetual want. In September, the PYNE and HARRISON company go to DRURY LANE; and, doubtless, the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA will not remain entirely empty. Madame RISTORI has but two nights more at the St. JAMES'S.

The chief artistic event of the week has been Mr. ALBERT SMITH's farewell. On Tuesday his place was actually besieged by a multitude, and he could have filled one of our Opera Houses had he chosen to vary the seat of his performance; but such is not his principle, and he would not indeed admit one person more than could be comfortably housed. There was no alteration in the performance, which was uttered as fluently, told as well, and seemed as fresh as when seven

years ago he commenced a season which has lasted two thousand nights. All passed off as if it were to be repeated two thousand times more, but such was not the will of its creator; and after a brief pause, and with the slightest possible tinge, we will not say of emotion, but alteration of manner, Mr. SMITH came forward, and, after a moment or two, resuming a platform tone, said:—

"And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, as the Monarch of Mountains is unable to leave his throne of rocks at present, from the commencing pressure of tourists and excursionists, I am compelled to dissolve his Parliament, by deputy, myself: and I will therefore, according to established form, read my speech, I hope 'in that clear and distinct voice' the reporters usually connect with that ceremony."

He then went on to say, that there was a probability that he might meet Mrs. Seymour at Suez, searching for her black box; and the three Miss Simmons' girls, going to India to realize their ideal of marital perfection. Brown he had arranged should meet him at Malta. This was addressed to the Lordly part of the house; the Commons were assured they would have new cushions to their seats; and as it is the province of the commoners to grumble, he told them every complaint as to extortion would be specially attended to. To the whole body he then declared the route he had selected to gather new facts and fancies for them; and as calmly stated his points of transit and the days he should reach them, talking of Southampton—Malta—Alexandria—Suez—Aden—Point de Galle, Ceylon—Hong Kong—China, with more certitude as to the accomplishment of such places by a certain time than his great-grandfather could of Finchley Common—Barnet—Peterborough—Lincoln—York—Northallerton—Newcastle-on-Tyne—Berwick—Edinburgh. Indeed, looking at the perils of highwaymen, lynch-pins, break-downs, and dram-drinking, we do not know but that Mr. ALBERT SMITH could more safely predict he would go half round the world and back by December next, with more prospect of accomplishment than could the said great-grandfather. At the conclusion of his address he was most cordially cheered, and on retiring was recalled to receive another demonstration, to which he replied with a symbolical shake of all hands, and withdrew. Thus closed, and we may say fell, mighty "Mont Blanc," which now grandly fades away to its sublime solitude. It has been an astonishing plaything, and seems, now we have lost it, to have been a strange subject for the fancy of a fashionable exhibitor to play with. It certainly proves that it is the fancy of the artist, and not the subject, that is important; and we can only hope that the land of lanterns and souchong may prove equally successful.

**ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.**—The eighty-second anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States was celebrated on Monday night by a banquet at the London Tavern, attended by about a hundred and fifty American gentlemen resident in the metropolis. The dinner took place under the auspices of the American Association, and was presided over by General Robert B. Campbell, United States consul at London, on whose right sat Mr. Dallas, the American Minister. The room was decorated with the American and English ensigns, and over the chief table hung portraits of General and Mrs. Washington and of the Queen, the last-named being lent by her Majesty for the occasion. Among the English gentlemen present at the dinner were Dr. Charles Mackay and Mr. Thornton Hunt. The utmost international enthusiasm was exhibited, and the toast of "The Queen" was responded to by our republican cousins with touching warmth and fervour. The chief speech of the evening was that of Mr. Dallas, who made some excellent remarks on what he called "the militia diplomacy" of the United States, and who announced, amidst tremendous cheering, that the claim, on the part of England, to visit and search American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, is frankly and finally ended. Mr. Dallas acknowledged the spirit of honourable candour and fair dealing which had characterized the English Government in this affair.

**THE IRREMOVABLE POOR.**—The Select Committee of the House of Commons report as follows, viz.:—"That, considering that the state of public business before the House renders it improbable that there will be sufficient time, before the close of the session, to bring to a conclusion the subject submitted to your committee, or even any portion of it, and that it is inadvisable to enter upon any such subject without the prospect of being able to receive evidence both for and against any proposition that may be made, your committee do report the evidence already received, and recommend to the House to reappoint the committee at the commencement of the next session." The evidence includes that of Mr. W. G. Lumley, recorded at some length, and his views are further set forth in a letter to the late President of the Poor Law Board, dated October the 4th, 1850.

**PRIESTLY BIGOTRY.**—A Mr. Samuel Courtauld has brought under the notice of the members of the Halsted Literary and Scientific Institute at their half-yearly meeting, an instance of gross bigotry in connexion with the society. He had presented to the members a copy of Harwood's *Lectures on Strauss's Life of Christ*; but it was burnt two years ago, and the matter had been hushed up. The Rev. C. Burney, the vicar, confessed that the volume was destroyed by himself. Mr. Courtauld proposed that the book should be restored to the library. Mr. Burney moved as an amendment that it be not. This amendment was rejected by 68 to 32, and Mr. Courtauld's motion was adopted by 86 to 19. It was then moved by Mr. Burney that the book, being unfit for the library of the institute, be withdrawn; which was carried by 85 against 13.

**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PIRATE.**—The Catholic peerage has received two accessions during the past week in the persons of Mr. Constable Maxwell, of Everingham, in the county of York, who has substantiated his claim to the ancient barony of Herries, and Sir Henry Beddinfild, who also proved his title to the viscountcy of Grandison.

**LIBERATIONS FROM PRISON.**—Mr. Humphrey Brown and Mr. Edward Auchmuty Glover have been released from prison.

**DEPUTATIONS.**—A deputation, consisting of the representatives of several influential public bodies, and accompanied by a large number of members of Parliament, had an interview with Lord Derby on Tuesday, to advocate the abolition of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly, and the opening of the whole of their territories to colonization. Mr. Christy and Mr. Roebuck stated the case of the deputation, and the Premier held forth a hope that he would carry out the views that had been unfolded to him.—On the same day, a deputation of tradesmen and others had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord President of the Council, to urge upon the Government the opening of public libraries and museums on Sundays, after the hours of Divine service. The Marquis listened with some favour to the appeals of the deputation, but stated as an objection that the opening of public institutions on the Sabbath would deprive the persons in attendance of their day of rest.

**THE REV. MR. SPURGEON** preached in the open air at Old Sarum last week, and stated that he should no longer preach in the Music Hall of the Surrey Gardens. He also said that, if he failed in getting funds for his new tabernacle, it was probable that he should leave this country for America or Australia.

**MR. W. H. BARBER'S CASE.**—The committee have adopted the following report:—"That your committee have inquired carefully into the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. W. H. Barber, and find the same to be substantially proved. Your committee have not entered upon the consideration of the question whether, in the present or like cases, pecuniary compensation should be granted, the rules and practice of the House precluding them from making any grant of public money. Your committee cannot, however, forbear to state that the facts presented to their notice in respect to the conviction of Mr. Barber, to the sufferings he endured during the time his sentence was being carried out in Norfolk Island, and to his subsequent exculpation from the charge on which he was convicted, are so peculiar as to render his case exceptional, and your committee desire to express their opinion that Mr. Barber has strong claims on the favourable consideration of the Crown."

**THE WEST CORNWALL ELECTION.**—Mr. J. St. Aubyn has been elected member for West Cornwall without a contest. His principles are very Liberal.

**THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.**—A meeting of East India proprietors was held on Wednesday when the pensions granted to Sir Colin Campbell and Sir James Outram at the previous court were confirmed; and Dr. Beattie's motion that Sir James's pension should be continued to his son, was also adopted. The Chairman stated that counsel's opinion was about to be taken as to what would be the company's exact position after the India Bill becomes law.

**THE STATE OF THE THAMES.**—Dr. Letheby has presented his Quarterly Report to the City Commissioners of Sewers. It alludes to the offensive condition of the river, but asserts that the health of the population under the Doctor's supervision has been little affected by the filth contained in the water.—The Committee of the House of Commons on this question is still sitting, and has received during the present week a large amount of additional scientific testimony.

**ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND.**—The returns of the Registrar-General of Scotland show that the counties in his list in which the proportion of illegitimate births is greatest are not those which are rapidly advancing in population, or which contain our largest cities, with their overcrowded inhabitants, but are rather those which are more purely agricultural. Thus, in Scotland, the counties of Renfrew and Lanark, with their teeming population, show only 6.1 and 6.7 per cent. respectively of illegitimate births; Linlithgow 6.7 per cent., and Edinburgh 8.7 per cent.; while the proportion of illegitimate births rises to 11.1 per cent. in Peebles, to 11.6 per cent. in Roxburgh, to 12.5 per cent. in Selkirk, to 13.1 per cent. in Kincardine, to 14 per cent. in Kirkcudbright, to 15.7 per cent. in Dumfries, to 16.2 per cent. in Aberdeen, to 17.1 per cent. in Banff, and to the enormous proportion of 17.5 per cent. of the births in Nairn. The general comparison of the social condition of Scotland in this respect with other nations around us does not afford as favourable a result to the land of John Knox as might have been expected, especially when the facilities afforded by Gretna-green are remembered. It appears that in Sweden only about 6.5 per cent. of the births are illegitimate; in Norway, 6.6 per cent.; in England, 6.7 per cent.; in Belgium, 6.7 per cent.; in France, 7.1 per cent.; in Prussia, 7.1 per cent.; in Denmark, 9.3 per cent.; in Hanover, 9.8 per cent.; while in Austria 11.3 per cent. of the births are illegitimate.—*Lancet*.

**BEQUEST TO THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.**—Lord Portman, Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire, announced at the recent Midsummer quarter sessions that the late Mr. John Hugh Smyth Pigott, of Weston-super-Mare, had bequeathed to the county a collection of about 1200 drawings of the most interesting churches, monuments, and specimens of ancient domestic architecture with which the county of Somerset abounds. They are beautifully executed by the Messrs. Buckler, who have been employed in the illustration of many important topographical works. The drawings are executed in sepia or Indian ink, and occupied the artists from 1813 to 1847. The bequest also comprises a volume of drawings from impressions of seals belonging to monasteries in various parts of England to the number of 266. An arrangement has been made with the trustees under Mr. Pigott's will, whereby this valuable collection has been committed to the custody of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, and it has accordingly been deposited in the museum of the society at Taunton.

**A RELIC OF MUNGO PARK.**—Lieutenant Glover, one of the officers under the command of Captain Baikie, of the West Coast Expedition, Africa, has fallen in with an old man, near the scene of Mungo Park's death, who showed him a volume of logarithms, with the celebrated traveller's name in it, as well as his autographic notes and memoranda. The possessor asked in exchange for this relic the excessive sum of 200,000 cowries; but ultimately he consented to barter it for the very humble acquisition of a clasp-knife.

**PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXONY**, brother to the Queen of Portugal, who is travelling under the title of Count Hohenfeldt, arrived with his suite at Gibraltar on the evening of the 26th ult., in the Ligero steamer from Cadiz, and put up at the Club-house Hotel.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON** gave an entertainment last Saturday to a large body of his clergy at Fulham Palace.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**CANDELL**.—On the 4th inst., at Meadowcroft, Sydenham, the wife of Charles Stuart Candell, Esq.: a daughter.

**SCHLOSS**.—On the 28th June, at 20, Chalcott Villas, Adelaide-road, the wife of Joseph Schloss, Esq.: a son.

**SHEWELL**.—On the 31st May, at Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Capt. Shewell, 2nd European Regt., L.I.: a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**STEPHENS—DURHAM**.—On Tuesday, the 15th June, at Christ Church, Hamilton, Canada West, William C. Stephens, Esq., of Hamilton, Secretary of the Great Western Railway Company, to Jessie Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Edward Durham, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope.

**WILSON—NEVILLE**.—On the 19th April, by special license, at Kidderpore Church, Calcutta, James Edwards Wilson, Esq., District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Soorool Beerhoom, to Elizabeth Jane Neville, widow of the late Captain Henry Neville, of the Hon. Company's Service.

## DEATHS.

**BUSHNELL**.—On the 2nd inst., at Biarritz, Bayonne, W. Avery Bushnell, Esq., of consumption, in his 36th year.

**SALTER**.—On the 27th June, at Suttons, Ann Salter, for 36 years a faithful and attached servant in the family of Sir Charles Cunliffe Smith, Bart.

**SCHMITT**.—On the 1st inst., at Hampton Court, after a few days' illness, Miss Constance Schmitt.

**WHITE**.—On the 29th June, at Little Bedwyn, Wilts, John Brown White, Esq., aged 53.

## Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, July 9.

The export of bullion has been very considerable this week—a large amount from Australia being overdue and not arrived, will cause the Bank returns to show a diminution in one department. Consols have slightly advanced since the commencement of the payment of the July dividends; there are generally investments made at this time. Foreign stocks, Peruvian in particular, have been in demand, and Brazilian finance would seem in so healthy a state that it is not unlikely we may see a rise in that stock.

Indian and colonial railways are in better repute, and the Brazilian lines are 10s. to 15s. per share better. In the home railway market, there is no great improvement in the takes, and the shares are not very much higher; Great Western, Caledonian, and South Western excepted. Berwick, and South Eastern, have advanced slightly. In miscellaneous shares there has been no particular feature, and mining shares are very flat. Foreign railway shares are without any great alteration, and the state of the Paris Bourse does not give speculators for a rise much encouragement to hope.

Blackburn, 104, 114; Caledonian, 75, 75; Chester and Holyhead, 33, 35; Eastern Counties, 50, 60; Great Northern, 98, 99; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102, 104; Great Western, 492, 501; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90, 90; London and Blackwall, 51, 61; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 107, 108; London and North-Western, 90, 90; London and South-Western, 93, 94; Midland, 91, 91; North-Eastern (Berwick), 404, 91; South-Eastern, (Dover), 66, 67; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 51, 51; Dutch Rhenish, 51, 51; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 25, 25; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 74, 74; Northern of France, 36, 36; Paris and Lyons, 30, 30; Royal Danish, —; Royal Swedish, —; Sambre and Meuse, 74, 74.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	222	222	222	221	221	221
3 per Cent. Red.....	95½	95½	95½	96	95½	95½
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Consols for Account.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
New 3 per Cent. An.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
New 2½ per Cent. An.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Long Ann. 1855.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock.....	218	218	218	221	221	219
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	20 p	20 p	20 p	19 p	19 p	20 p
Ditto, under £1000.....	16 p	16 p	16 p	16 p	16 p	16 p
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	20 p	21 p	21 p	34 p	34 p	33 p
Ditto, £500.....	20 p	20 p	21 p	22 p	22 p	22 p
Ditto, Small.....	20 p	20 p	21 p	18 p	18 p	18 p

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds.....	81	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...	—
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents. ...	—	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents. ....	—
Chilian 6 p. Cents. ....	—	Russian 4½ per Cents. ...	90½
Chilian 8 p. Cents. ....	—	Spanish.....	43½
Dutch 2½ per Cent. Certf. ...	—	Spanish Committee Certf. ...	—
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf. ...	—	of Coup. not fun. ....	5
Equador Bonds.....	—	Turkish 6 per Cents. ....	95½
Mexican Account.....	N	Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	104½
Peruvian 4½ per Cent. ....	89½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents. ...	—
Portuguese 6 per Cents. ....	43½		

## CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, July 9.

The arrivals of all descriptions of grain during the week have been but small, and of foreign flour there has been absolutely none. The trade was steady to-day at an advance on last week's quotations. The supply of barley was small, and the value, consequently, was maintained. Oats were firm, with a fair amount of business. Beans and peas, in the absence of supplies, are going up in the market.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 6.

**BANKRUPTS**.—JAMES HUNT GREENFIELD, High-street, Hampstead, shipowner—WILLIAM OWEN TUGGER, Lea Bridge-road, Essex, builder—EDWARD GARR, Birmingham, draper—WILLIAM BROWNLOW, New Bedford, Nottinghamshire, grocer—PHILIP CURNIO, Plymouth, wheelwright—HENRY WILSON, Pontefract, grocer—JOSEPH

WOOD, Bradford, Yorkshire, whitesmith—JOHN MENETREY, Liverpool, manufacturer of fancy soaps.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS**.—W. MUDIE, Glasgow and elsewhere, paint manufacturer—J. CROLL, Dundee, grain merchant—G. N. ANDERSON, Hilltown, Dundee, grocer—S. LAUGHTON, Kirkwall, tailor—W. SHEDDEN and J. MORTON, Glasgow, mahogany merchants.

Friday, July 9.

**BANKRUPTS**.—ALRED SKEN and ARCHIBALD FREEMAN, 75, Old Broad-street, City, timber brokers—RAMSDEN REILLY, Halifax, Yorkshire, engraver—GEORGE JEFFRIES NUTT, Derby, grocer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS**.—J. McLEOD, Glasgow, auctioneer and appraiser—J. RISK, Glasgow, commission agent—A. ROUGH, jun., Edinburgh, colour merchant—W. GALBRAITH, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Titians, Albani, Spezia, Ortolani, and Piccolomini, Belletti, Beneventano, Vialletti, Rossi, Aldighieri, and Giuglini.

The following arrangements have been made:—

Tuesday, July 13 (Last Night but One of the Subscription), LUCREZIA BORGIA, and Divertissement from La Sonnambula, with Madame Rosati (her last appearance but one), and Mlle. Pocchini (her last appearance).

Thursday, July 15, a variety of Entertainments and Ballet, with Madame Rosati (her last appearance).

Saturday, July 17 (Last Night of the Subscription), IL TROVATORE and a Divertissement, in which Mlle. Borcetti will appear.

Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. NEW THEATRE.

To commence at half-past Eight.

Grand Extra Night.—FRA DIAVOLO.

To-morrow, Monday, July 12, a Grand Extra Night (being most positively the last Extra Night but one this Season) will be given, on which occasion will be performed Auber's celebrated Opera

FRA DIAVOLO.

Characters by Madame Bosio, and Madlle. Marai; Signori Gardoni, Neri-Baraldi, Polonini, Tagliafico, Zelger, and Ronconi.

Conductor, Mr. Costa.

LA SALTARELLA will be danced by Madlle. Zina and M. Desplaces.

Pit tickets, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; Second Tier Boxes, 2s. 12s. 6d.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. NEW THEATRE.

On Tuesday next will be performed Flotow's Opera of

MARTHA.

Madame Bosio, and Madlle. Didiée, Signori Mario, Graziani, Tagliafico, and Zelger.

In the Divertissement Mesdles. Zina and Delechaux, and M. Desplaces.

Second night of IL TROVATORE.

On Thursday will be repeated Verdi's Opera

IL TROVATORE.

Madame Grisi, and Madlle. Didiée; Signori Mario, Graziani, Tagliafico, and Soldi.

## ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last Nights but Two of Madame Ristori and the Italian Dramatic Company.

On Monday, July 12,

ADRIENNE LECOUCREUR.

Adrienne Lecouvreur.....Madame Ristori.

On Wednesday next will be repeated the Historical Play, entitled

ELISABETTA, REGINA D'INGHILTERRA.

Elisabetta.....Madame Ristori.

The Tragedy commences at half-past Eight.

Pit Stalls, One Guinea; Boxes, 5s; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s.

## CRYSTAL PALACE, Friday next, July 16.

GRAND FESTIVAL CONCERT, under the direction of M. Benedict, in the large Handel Orchestra. The following eminent artists have already accepted engagements:—Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Stabach, Miss Louisa Pyno, Mme. Weiss, Miss Dolby, and Madame Gassier—her first appearance at the Crystal Palace; Herr Dick, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The Band, including 40 first violins, 40 second violins, 28 altos, 28 violoncellos, and 28 double basses (with equal proportion of wind instruments), will number upwards of 200 performers, and be composed of the elite of the profession. The choir, including the Vocal Association, will number 800 vocalists, being a total of 1000 performers. In the course of the concert Bach's triple concerto for three pianofortes, and Maurer's Quartett for four violins, and Orchestra. Conductors, M. Benedict and Mr. Manns. Price of tickets, 2s. 6d. until Wednesday, the 14th of July; after that date the price will be 5s. Season ticket holders have the right of admission on the occasion.—Seats and Tickets to be obtained at the Office, No. 2, Exeter Hall. Reserved seats, 2s. 6d. extra each stall. Also at music-sellers and principal libraries.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

## SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, 5, Pall Mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), open from Nine till Dusk. Admittance 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

## FATHER THAMES AND HIS PHYSICIANS.—Dr. SEXTON will Lecture on the above important subject daily at Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM (top of the Haymarket), at Four and Eight o'clock.

Admission, One Shilling.

Dr. KAHN'S NINE LECTURES on the PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, &c., sent, post free, direct from the Author on the receipt of Twelve Stamps.

## FRENCH EXHIBITION.—THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—The FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by Modern Artists of the French School is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 121, Pall Mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. Open from 9 to 6 daily.

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.—ABSCONDED.

JOSEPH CALDICOTT, late of Walnut-street, Waterloo-road, Hulme, Manchester, after robbing his employers, the Overseers of Manchester.—A warrant has been granted by the magistrates, and the above reward will be paid to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to his apprehension. Joseph Caldicott is 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, very erect, of resolute aspect, blue eyes, light complexion and freckled, hair and whiskers inclining to red, face slightly bloated, as if from drinking; generally dressed in a blue frock or swifter coat, with light-coloured vest and trousers. Information to be given to the Chief Constable, Captain Palin, Town-hall, Manchester.

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.—ABSCONDED.

RICHARD EDGE, after robbing his employers, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.—Notice is hereby given, that a warrant is in the hands of the police for the apprehension of the said Richard Edge, and that the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to his being apprehended. Richard Edge lived at 13, Tipper-street, York-street, Hulme, Manchester. He is 40 years of age, about feet 8 inches in height, long faced, large featured, rather pale, and bony; has brown hair, whiskers meeting under the chin, and a mole over the left eye; is erect in figure, walks with a quick, proud step, is somewhat haughty, reserved, and agitated in manner; was generally dressed in a blue swifter coat and dark trousers, occasionally in a black dress-coat. Information may be given to the Chief Constable, James Taylor, Town-hall, Salford, or to George Eccles, Police Inspector, Victoria Station.

## BURGESS'S celebrated Bandoline for fixing

Ladies' Hair or Gentlemen's Whiskers and Moustaches, without drying, not being a liquid as most others. In bottles from 1s. to 10s. 6d. Prepared at R. BURGESS'S Hair Cutting and Brushing Establishment. Head Washing on the approved Ovi-Lavatory system.

Nos. 14, 15, and 16, Royal Opera Arcade, Charles-street, Haymarket, S. W. Agents, Birch, Molesworth-street, Dublin; Peagam, King-street, Jersey; Apothecaries' Hall, Glasgow; and Ludwig, 33, Charlotten-Strassen, Berlin.

## PIESSE AND LUBIN'S

FRANGIPANNI PERFUME, 2s. 6d.

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## BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

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

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

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

## DR. DE JONGH'S

## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, entirely

free from nauseous flavour and after-taste, is prescribed with the greatest success by the Faculty as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for consumption, bronchitis, asthma, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, neuralgia, rickets, infantile wasting, general debility, and all scrofulous affections. Numerous spontaneous testimonials from physicians of European reputation attest that, in innumerable cases where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

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

Sole British Consignees,

ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, W. C.

## BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, induced by unusual

atmospheric heat or a too liberal diet, if not early checked are often attended with serious consequences. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, while he is indisposed to all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some cooling and purifying medicine. Let him send at once for a box of Holloway's Pills; after a few doses of these inestimable Pills his head will be clear again, his spirits elevated, and all his energies restored.

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

## TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters

Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TrieseMAR, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. TrieseMAR, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TrieseMAR, No. 3, is the great Constitutional remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TrieseMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Sold in tin cases, price 11s., free by post 1s. 8d. extra to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 35s., by post, 3s. 2d. extra, which saves 11s.; and in 57 cases, whereby there is a saving of 12. 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay, 65, Oxford-street; Sanger, 160, Oxford-street, London; R. H. Lingham, Market-street, Manchester and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

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

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

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

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

## SPECTACLES.—Sight and Hearing.

**S** Deafness.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the **SOUND MAGNIFIER**, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. **Messrs. SOLOMONS** have invented spectacle lenses of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is, that vision becomes preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation, can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. — 36, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

**TEETH.**—Messrs. **GABRIEL**, the old-established Dentists.—Our patented system of fixing artificial teeth and flexible gums, without springs or wires of any description, having stood the test of three years with the greatest satisfaction to all wearers, as is evinced by the testimonials of patients and first medical men of the day, entirely supersedes the ordinary methods. All sharp edges are avoided, there is no extraction of roots, nor any painful operation; an amount of elasticity unattainable by any other method is acquired, while the fit is of the most unerring accuracy; such, indeed, as is by any other means unattainable. The success which our system has attained has induced many imitators. We therefore beg to say that the above, perfected, together with the white enamel for front teeth (of which we are sole proprietors), can only be obtained at our establishments, 33, Ludgate-hill (33—observe number particularly), and at 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804. At charges, in proportion to quality, lower than any advertised. "Gabriel's Treatise on the Teeth" fully explains the system, and may be had gratis. Country patients are informed that one visit of half an hour is only required for the completion of a single tooth or complete set; and, unless the utmost satisfaction is given, no fee required.

**GREY HAIR.** 24s. High Holborn (opposite Day and Martin's). **ALEX. ROSS'S** Hair Dye is easily applied, producing a slight brown, dark brown, or black, permanently, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. **A. R.'s** Hair Destroyer, or Depilatory, removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, or arms, without injuring the skin; sold at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. **A. R.'s** Hair Curling Fluid saves the trouble of using curl papers or irons, for immediately it is applied a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained; 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle. The above articles are sent per post for 54 stamps in blank wrappers.

**LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS**, for use before and after Accouchement, admirably adapted for giving efficient support, with **EXTREME LIGHTNESS**—a point little attended to in the comparatively clumsy contrivances and fabrics hitherto employed. Instructions for measurement, with prices (on application), and the articles sent by post from the manufacturers and inventors, **POPE and PLANTÉ**, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

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