

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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VOL. VI. No. 279.]

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

PRICE { Unstamped... FIVEPENCE.
Stamped..... SIXPENCE.

News of the Week.

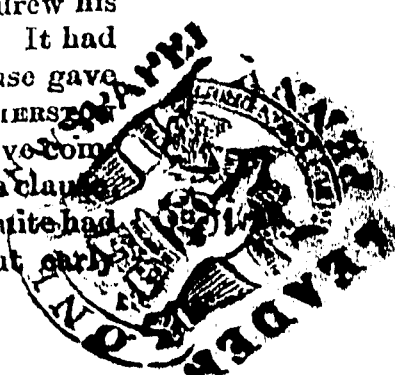
A DISSOLUTION has been thought of, perhaps universally, and the week opened with some expectation that Ministers might retaliate the surprise on Friday night by sending members to their constituents. Few punishments could have been more apposite or more severe, if the minority alone had been concerned; but Government would hesitate to put the public to that inconvenience which inevitably results from a dissolution at harvest time, when everybody who is not engaged in business has his heart in the Highlands, or some other scene of delectation. Besides, the majority of the House rallied to its duty on Monday, and showed that it did not share in the treachery or the un-English feeling which dictated the manœuvre of Friday night. We acquit at once Mr. CORBET and other members of a certain economical party, that has always, by its genius and antecedents, been alien to the war, if not adverse to it: they were an augmentative of the minority who had no *malus animus* of their own, although the manner in which the Tories used that Radical and economical party was about as strong an instance of political immorality as we remember. There were, indeed, many kinds of morality current on that notable Friday night. In the first place, Mr. JOHN LEWIS RICHARDS lent the illustrious traditions of a banking name to back the figment that the Anglo-Gallican endorsements of the Turkish note of hand in raising money was a "subsidy in disguise." The French and English Governments have good reason to know that Turkey commands resources, out of which she could pay the money, and that her improving relations with the rest of civilised Europe are likely to increase her resources. In any case, however, the money must be had for the purpose specified—the payment of the Turkish troops; and if they are not paid through the SUZAN, they will have to be paid through our commissioners; for the Allies cannot spare them. In one way or other, therefore, England and France are, *de facto*, answerable for furnishing a requisite amount of money. They have reduced their responsibility to a minimum, by making the loan the affair of Turkey, and obliging the Porte to undertake payment in the first instance. Whoever pays the money, it will be most easily paid if raised on the cheapest terms; and the terms are rendered much cheaper by the guarantee of France and England. Such is the whole *rational* of the loan.

A subsidy is an advance of money in order to purchase the military aid of another power; and we might have assisted Turkey in that way, but as little is the loan a subsidy as such a subsidy would have been a loan. Mr. DISRAELI was to blame on Parliamentary grounds. No man knows better than that quondam candidate for the office of Speaker that there are understandings on these occasions, and that it would entail permanent inconvenience upon members of Parliament if repeated breaches of the understanding prevented anybody from trusting to it. Moreover no man knows better than he, that whatever may be the particular plan most recommended by abstract reasoning, it is un-English to bring about a default in any engagement of the kind where the executive Government has undertaken a pledge in the name of the nation, and it is the fact that many of his party positively refused to follow him—deliberately refused, in spite of remonstrances. He committed a worse fault than even these two. He, being a party leader, exposed himself without a party—incurred a failure on Friday night, to be followed up by a still more signal reverse on the Monday. For on the Monday the agents of Ministers had repaired the neglect of Friday. Members on the Speaker's right hand were diligently whipped into their places, and a crowded array showed before Mr. WORTLEY stood up and formally expressed his regret at the occurrence of Friday night; so that no repetition of the surprise could be thought of. The remainder of the debate consisted either of complaints at the surprise or the avowal of speakers, like Sir DE LACY EVANS, that they would have attended to support the state vote in such a case, if they had thought of a division; the excuse of some financiers, that they had a right to express and to sustain their opinions; and the angry allusion of one speaker, who stands conspicuous above the rest, at the anomalous position into which he has drifted. Mr. GLADSTONE, adopting an expression used out of doors, confessed that the House of Commons is "almost a menagerie of curiosities in matters of opinion." He himself, late member of a War Cabinet, working for peace!—an English statesman, advocating acceptance of Russian terms!—a financier confounding subsidies and loans, and cultivating fallacies in money business!—is, perhaps, the strangest of all the creatures exhibited in that menagerie. It, perhaps, most strongly shows the feeling that prevailed at that hour, when we find Mr. LAYARD rebuking right honourable gentle-

men for trying to bring about a default as a means of embarrassing the Government; accusing Mr. GLADSTONE of being "unwise, unstatesman-like, and unpatriotic," and telling the House that if the vote of the minority had prevailed, Turkey would have mourned "the sick man," and St. Petersburg would have been illuminated. In fact, the Irish Liberal SHEE, the Administrative Reformer LAYARD, the county Conservative DEEDS, the independent and patriotic veteran DE LACY EVANS, the decorous spokesman for the dissident Conservative WORTLEY—are men whose very names prove that the overwhelming majority on Monday night, which received, as matter of course, the report that the minority had resisted on Friday, was actuated, not by the feeling of party, but by that of Englishmen.

One at least of the evenings was wasted in a useless discussion, since Monday only unsaid what had been said in the first, and that, at a time when the session is drawing to its shortest span, and several subjects of importance still remain for practical treatment. There is Limited Liability in Partnership, which Ministers are trying to carry against a band of capitalists professing liberal opinions, but in this case supporting a course anything but liberal. The *Times* strings up Mr. MUNTZ, Mr. GLYN, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, Mr. STRUTT, Mr. SPOONER, Mr. BASS, Mr. JOHN FORSTER, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. HASTIE—"all capitalists," who strive to prevent small capitalists from investing their money, unless they will also undertake to invest everything they have, and be ruined upon failure. Lord PALMERSTON roundly declares that he will prolong the session sufficiently to carry the bill; but we somewhat mistrust these threats, since Prime Ministers can be subjected to pressure. But he is right in taunting the advocates of free trade, with resisting a great application of the very principle of free trade.

Another parliamentary scandal is the withdrawal of the Tenant Compensation Bill; and here Government has not so clear a case. Before Sir EDWARD LYTON's motion, various Irish members waited upon Lord PALMERSTON, and drew his attention to the merits of the 14th clause. It had then been struck out of the bill. The clause gave retrospective compensation. Lord PALMERSTON was struck with the beauties of retrospective compensation for Irish tenants, and restored the clause. Irish members were much pleased; they quite had "confidence" in Lord PALMERSTON. But early



this week, he announced that Government could not undertake to carry the bill; and so it is abandoned, with the clause included. What becomes, then, of Irish confidence in Lord PALMERSTON? Yet they do not seem very angry.

To be appointed to the vacant post of Colonial Secretary—to come before the electors of Southwark—and to be re-elected, as a matter of course,—these are the natural sequels to Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH's antecedents. To a thorough knowledge of colonial affairs Sir WILLIAM adds a long-sustained reputation as a consistent Radical, a hearty supporter of the present "just and necessary war," and unbounded confidence in Lord PALMERSTON—reasons for his being selected by his premier, his constituents, and his countrymen, welcomed by his clients the colonies. That Sir CHARLES NAPIER should have chosen Southwark for even a show of resistance to Sir WILLIAM proves that the hardly-used Admiral's spleen is greater than his discretion. The opposition of Mr. HAMILTON—a professional writer, well known in a certain provincial section of the London press lately addicted to rabid peacefulness—was not meant for anything more than the platform and a speech; but even that failed: he began by calling the reigning NAPOLEON "a tyrant," which was nothing to the purpose; and the crowd hooted him down. Southwark is for MOLESWORTH and the war.

At last the instructions to Lord JOHN RUSSELL have been published, and strange to say, they do tell something new with respect to the Austrian Conferences. The general spirit is exactly that which animated the letters of Lord CLARENDON, already published; but there are several distinct points which inform us as to the views that have guided the Government, as well as the positive directions given to the British Plenipotentiary. Lord CLARENDON tells Lord JOHN RUSSELL that the long-cherished object of the Russian ambition was the subjugation of Turkey in Europe and the enthronement of a Russian prince in Constantinople. He pointed out that the only mode of defending Turkey from Russian encroachment will be by preventing that influence in Constantinople which Russia has acquired by her position in the Black Sea, as well as on the Danube. It is, then, necessary to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. And the instructions discuss the comparative merits of "limitation" and "equipoise." For as early as the 22nd of February, before Lord JOHN RUSSELL's departure from London, Lord CLARENDON pointed out how ineffectual the plan of equipoise would be, since it would entail upon the maritime states the necessity for keeping up an extensive fleet at a great distance from their arsenals, while Russia would have harbours of refuge and arsenals at hand. There is not a point, then, that is left in doubt by these instructions: they agree in principle and terms with the language which Lord CLARENDON maintained throughout the Conferences; and their unswerving perseverance renders more remarkable the temporary defection of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. One object is suggested in their instructions which has not been carried out. It is a "league" of European States to maintain the public law against the encroachments of Russia. The vacillations of Germany, possibly aided by the vacillations of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, have resulted in creating a third party in Europe, between the Russians on the one side, and the Western Powers on the other. It is the party of German "equipoise," which is balancing to fall on the side of Russia. To pursue the idea of a league, or to find the equipoise for German balancing, the Western Powers seem likely enough to be driven into new alliances. We have already had occasion to point out the state of opinion in Italy, where we see Naples at the present moment exciting its police to new rigours, and causing officers of its army to be arrested while in the execution of their duty on suspicion of being implicated in a plot to establish a Muratist dynasty. Coupled with these manifestations we must take the two despatches by Count Nesselrode and Baron Manteuffel: both of them give an emphatic and eulogistic approval to the course recently taken by Austria; both of

them in effect welcome Austria to the German, that is, the Russian alliance; both of them imply that Russia, like Germany, will agree to the "Four Points" as they were interpreted at Vienna; and both of these despatches bear the same date. It is a Russo-Prussian duet in praise and welcome of Austria.

Not that England is without her allies. Piedmont has given a new proof of her adhesion to constitutional and English policy. By the exertion of our representative at Florence, the sentence on CECCHETTI, to two years' imprisonment, has been remitted for the remainder of his term on the condition that he leave Tuscany; and in Piedmont he has found a home and employment under the Government. Some of the Sardinian papers are remarking, that if Austria had not been helped to put down the revolt of 1848—if Northern Italy had been thus consolidated, the contingent furnished for service in the Crimea would be 30,000 instead of 15,000, and of that calculation there can be no doubt. The extreme democratic party is prematurely and indiscreetly pushing its own principles in various parts of the Continent, and particularly in Italy; but it is quite impossible that the conspicuous and successful sample of Piedmont can be without its moral influence in Germany, and in some other states which may, perhaps, be wiser than Austria.

From the seat of war, nothing. Unobserved activity is said to characterise the state of the besiegers at Sebastopol. In the last Russian sortie, General PELISSIER remarks that the enemy was within one minute's rush at the French troops. There is a report that General SIMPSON has expressed a desire to resign; the parallel is, that Prince PASKIEWITCH is said to have expressed a similar desire. The Russians have given their version of the affair at Hango Sound: the Imperial Government over-riding the local explanation, rests chiefly upon the absence of formalities on the English side, and the fact that it has appointed particular places where flags of truce may approach. It is, therefore, to be a fight of rigour. The Russians have also issued their version of the attack at Wiborg and Strangsund, with the usual characteristic of Russian accounts—"one man was killed."

Bristol has been the scene of a mournful ceremony. It has welcomed back, not RAGLAN, but the remains of the English commander. He set out eighteen months back, the most conspicuous man in the eyes of the whole nation: he returns thus—and the English have already become accustomed to the name of his successor. But, indeed, RAGLAN has not returned: that which was the earthly clothing of the man has come back, and was received with all the respect due to everything that pertains to such a man: RAGLAN himself will never return from the Crimea, but will live in history for ever, a resident of the spot rendered illustrious by the commencement of the greatest contest that the world has ever witnessed.

The domestic business of the week may be said to resolve itself entirely into contest also—the contest of *laissez faire* against good government. The London public, poisoned by its Thames, has burst forth, not in revolution, but in remonstrance: and Sir BENJAMIN HALL assures a deputation, that if the Act, which is to come in force at the end of next month, be not enforced, he will—ask about it! A Select Committee of the House of Commons is examining into those adulterations in which free-trade has taken refuge from the competition of extravagant cheapness; and Dr. HASSALL and Dr. NORMANDY have been telling our representatives in detail how we are poisoned at every meal, cheated at every purchase. At Carlisle the Agricultural Association is teaching the application of machinery to agriculture; and MECUM has been teaching them "the grand circle" of PIERRE LEROUX, the several parts of which are at this moment profoundly considered by the Agricultural Association at Carlisle, the Select Committee on Food, and the Royal Commission appointed to superintend drainage and water supply. The summer sun, occasionally clouded, still promises ample crops; trade revives, with an eye to the continued reports of corn and cotton from America, of gold and wool from Australia—the wool export rising even in Victoria; while Consols, depressed by the conduct of party and the approach of Turkish and French loans in the market, sink to 91 or 90, and are "dull at that figure"—for Consols always reduce the political and economical state of the country to some tremendous metaphor.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords, on Monday, after the royal assent had been given by commission, to a variety of bills, Lord BROUGHAM intimated his intention of withdrawing the MORTMAIN BILL for the present session.

THE TURKISH SITUATION AT KARS.

In answer to the Earl of Airlie, Lord CLARENDON stated that he had no fear of Kars being taken by a *coup de main*. The Turkish Government would of course take proper measures to succour that city; but the nature of those measures it would be injudicious to make public.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT AMENDMENT BILL passed through Committee.—THE RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL was read a third time, and passed.

SALARIES OF SCOTCH SCHOOLMASTERS.

The Duke of ARGYLL, in answer to Lord POLWARTH, said the Government did not propose to bring in a bill for continuing the present amount of salaries to Scotch schoolmasters, which, by the expiration of an existing Act of Parliament, will be liable to certain modifications in September next.

In the House of Commons, the NUISANCES REMOVAL BILL was read a third time, and passed.—THE METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS BILL, and the PASSENGERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL, passed through committee.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Mr. JAMES WILSON, in answer to Mr. SPOONER, said, that, with regard to the 175,500*l.* and the 150,000*l.* surplus from the Great Exhibition of 1851, it had all been expended in the purchase of property at Kensington. A great portion of it had been actually paid, and the remainder was invested in exchequer bills pending the execution of the deeds. The 25,500*l.* voted last year for the purpose of a small intervening wedge of land still remained, the purchase not having as yet been completed. The report of the Royal Commission would be shortly laid on the table.

AUSTRIA.—THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

Mr. DISRAELI endeavoured to get some explanation with respect to Lord John Russell's assertion on the previous Thursday that one cause of the expedition to the Crimea, was the refusal of Austria to cross the Pruth; but Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave a very different version of his remark, and Lord PALMERSTON was unable to render any precise information.—In answer to Mr. LAING, who said he should take an early opportunity of submitting a motion for discussing the Vienna papers, Lord PALMERSTON said he could not fix a day, and that it was not his intention to trouble the House with any more discussion on the subject.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

On the Report of the Committee on the Turkish Loan being brought up by Mr. FITZROY, Mr. WORTLEY expressed his regrets at the division which took place on Friday night, and at the smallness of the majority which the Government then obtained. The Convention was open to objections; but the difference of opinion expressed in the House, and the importance of the minority, which was only three less than the majority, might give a certain degree of encouragement to the friends of Russia, as exhibiting hesitation in the granting of supplies.—Mr. BRIGHT defended the course he had pursued. If the revenues of Egypt, Syria, and Smyrna, were in the condition of those of Turkey, this mortgage would be the first step towards the partition of the Ottoman Empire.—Mr. SERJEANT SHEE rebuked Mr. Gladstone for the course he had taken in the matter. After having counselled the war, he now voted against this loan, and had even made a direct attack upon the honour and good faith of France.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, Mr. ALCOCK, Mr. RICARDO, and Mr. DEEDES, respectively vindicated their votes of Friday night.—Sir DE LACY EVANS and Mr. LAYARD testified to the good faith, honesty, and solvency of Turkey; and the latter stigmatised the conduct of Mr. Gladstone as unwise, unjust, and unpatriotic, and recommended the Government to pay more attention to the affairs of Asia Minor.—Mr. GLADSTONE, in defending the course he had taken, explained that his objections were chiefly political, as the financial mischief might be limited to the five millions. He had not desired to cast the least suspicion on the good faith of France; but he thought the Convention would tend to perpetuate feelings of hostility for the next forty or fifty years, in less than which time it could not be wrought out. He trusted that Lord Palmerston would consider whether it would not be possible to mitigate the evils which had been anticipated.—Mr. JOHN MCGREGOR, Mr. KIRK, Mr. LAING, Mr. CAYLEY, Mr. CROSSLEY, Mr. MUNTZ, and Mr. PHILIPPS, spoke in justification or explanation of the votes they had given; and the Report was then agreed to, and a bill, founded upon the resolution, was ordered to be brought in.

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. FRANKRICK PERL, in answer to a request from Mr. PALE, begged the House to support him in declining to give information as to the state of our army in the Crimea, as such information might be turned to account by the enemy. He stated, however, that the army before Sebastopol is larger now than it has ever been before, and that every means will be taken to maintain it.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT IN IRELAND.

Viscount EBRINGTON called the attention of the House to the present state of proceedings in the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland; and moved "that the delays in the Encumbered Estates Court of Ireland have caused much hardship to the former proprietors of estates sold under that court, and have to a serious extent disappointed the expectations entertained when it was established of its probable efficiency and usefulness."—Sir GEORGE GREY remarked that a bill was upon the paper for that night for the continuance of the Encumbered Estates Court Act. When that came on, it would afford a fit time for discussing the matter. He therefore suggested the expediency of withdrawing the motion.—This was done, after a brief discussion; and later in the evening, the bill alluded to was read a second time.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Captain SCOBELL briefly commented on the unfair way in which promotion in the navy is obtained—men being often passed over the heads of their seniors, because they possess parliamentary influence.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.

A discussion took place on the course pursued by Government with respect to the grant made for the Ordnance survey of Scotland in the present year; Lord SEYMOUR strongly objecting to that course, and reproving the Government for not abandoning the 25-inch scale, and resorting to the 1-inch scale, according to their promise; Mr. W. WILLIAMS denouncing the survey as a gross job for the benefit of Scotch landlords; and the Lord-Advocate defending the course taken by the Government.—Lord PALMERSTON explained that he had left the matter to the decision of the House, which had not pronounced any opinion on the subject; and he had, therefore, not adopted the smaller scale.

THE BEER BILL.

In answer to Mr. ALCOCK, who advocated the opening of public-houses on Sundays from one o'clock in the day until twelve at night, Sir G. GREY said, the Government had admitted that this was a fair subject for inquiry; a committee had been appointed, and until they had made a report, it would be premature for the Government to propose any measure.

THE STATUTE LAW COMMISSION.—MR. KER.

Mr. GRAUFORD called attention to the Report of the Statute Law Commission, and especially to certain papers inserted in the second appendix to that Report, containing comments of a personal kind by Mr. Bellenden Ker, in which, he contended, that gentleman had exceeded his duty, since he had stated that the expurgatory list of statutes repealed was quite inaccurate.—Mr. WALPOLE said the subject should be inquired into.

The order for going into Committee of Supply was postponed until Thursday.

THE TRINITY COLLEGE (DUBLIN) BILL and the SLAVE TRADE (SHERBRO') BILL were read a third time and passed.

FIBRE COMPANY BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, a motion by Lord HARDWICKE for suspending the standing orders in favour of this bill was negatived after some discussion. The object of the bill was to enlarge the supply of paper, which has been falling off for a considerable time, while the demand for it has increased. Scientific persons having turned their attention to the matter, with a view to discovering some substitute, a company had been established; and it was the object of this bill to sanction its being formed on the principle of limited liability.—The motion was opposed by Lord REDESDALE, who objected to suspending the standing order which requires that every bill should be referred to a select committee after being read a first time.

THE BARONY OF FERMOY.

Earl GRANVILLE, in answer to Earl DERRY, said it was too late this session, according to the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, to get a decision on the case of the claimant to the Barony of Fermoy, but that in the meanwhile the Government would not do anything which might prejudice the question.

THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT BILL was read a second time; as was the DISSENTERS' MARriage BILL, and several other Acts of less note.—THE DISSENTERS' RELIEF BILL, and the MORTMAIN BILL, were withdrawn for the session.

RENTS' IMPROVEMENTS COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The Commons, at their morning sitting, having gone into committee in order to resume the discussion

of the details of this bill, Lord PALMERSTON stated the reasons which had induced the Government to abandon the measure for the session. Considering the amount of discussion it had yet to undergo, and the demands on the time of the House on account of bills which would have a better chance of passing, he considered that his wisest course would be to withdraw the measure in question.—Upwards of two hours was then wasted in an idle discussion, which took the form of what some members called "a coroner's inquest" on the bill.—Mr. FRENCH, Mr. V. SCULLY, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. DE VARE, and Mr. BRADY, expressed respectively their indignation and their regrets at the sacrifice of the bill, while other members approved of the course Government had taken; and finally the Chairman reported progress previous to the withdrawal of the measure.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, Mr. BOUVERIE, advertising to the hour, nearly 3 o'clock, moved that the Chairman report progress, to sit again on Thursday morning.—Mr. ARCHIBALD HASTIE, Mr. CARDWELL, Mr. MUNTZ, Mr. HENLEY, and Mr. GLADSTONE, urged the Government to withdraw the bill, as well as the Limited Liability Bill, for this session; but Lord PALMERSTON declined to do so, and, after a further discussion, the Committee divided upon an amendment moved by Mr. W. BROWN, that the Chairman leave the chair, which was negatived by 89 to 41. The Chairman then reported progress.

It being now nearly 4 o'clock, the other orders for the morning sitting were disposed of; and in the evening the House was counted out soon after 6 o'clock.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the ACTS OF PARLIAMENT AMENDMENT BILL, the MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL, and the GRAND JURIES (IRELAND) BILL, were withdrawn.

BLEACHING WORKS BILL.

Mr. J. BUTT moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to extend to bleaching works the same restrictions, in respect to the labour of women and children, as have been already applied to factories. Mr. KIRK opposed the second reading, considering that the subject should be investigated by a Select Committee before being legislated on.—Sir GEORGE GREY, Lord SEYMOUR, Mr. CAIRNS, Mr. WILKINSON, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CHEETHAM, Mr. BRIGHT, and Sir JOHN SHELLEY, opposed the second reading; and Lord JOHN MANNERS, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. ISAAC BUTT, Lord GODEFRICH, and Mr. COBBETT, supported it.—Ultimately, the second reading was negatived by 72 to 67.

THE UNION OF CONTIGUOUS BENEFICES BILL.

On the order for going into committee upon this bill, which had come from the Lords, and under which the removal of some of the City churches might be sanctioned by the Church Building Commissioners, Mr. PELLATT moved to defer the committee for three months. This amendment was negatived, after some discussion; and the House went into committee on the bill. Before the clauses had been gone through, however, the Chairman was ordered to report progress; and, the remaining orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at six o'clock.

The House of Lords, on Thursday, merely advanced sundry bills a stage, and then adjourned.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

Mr. MUNTZ opposed the going into committee on this bill, from the principle of which he dissented. A company, even with limited liability, could not compete with a single capitalist; and ruin would attend upon the endeavour. Besides, if the bill was really to benefit the working classes, why should the amount of capital be limited to 20,000l.? Why, also were insurance and banking companies excluded? The bill was a delusion, and was not called for out of the walls of that House. He therefore moved to defer the committee for three months.—This motion was supported by Mr. GLYN, not out of any objection to the principle of the bill, but because he thought its machinery defective.—Mr. WILLIAM BROWN and Mr. SMITH also opposed the measure; Mr. V. SCULLY expressed his concurrence with the principle of limited liability, but thought the details of the bill required great consideration; and Mr. EDWARD BALL and Mr. JOHN MCGREGOR spoke in favour of proceeding with the committee.—Lord PALMERSTON entreated the House not to waste time in useless discussion, but to go at once into committee. The measure was a free trade measure, and he was surprised that free-traders should oppose it. He would urge the House to go into committee on the bill day after day and morning after morning; and, if there was a general determination to waste time in long speeches, they might have to sit perhaps till September. At any rate, no efforts should be wanting on the part of the Government to pass the measure.—This threat was strongly rebuked by Mr. MITCHELL; and the discussion was renewed, the bill being opposed by several members, among whom was Mr. CARDWELL. Ultimately, however, Mr.

Muntz's motion was negatived by 121 to 40, and the House went into committee; but, before the first clause was discussed, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

SALE OF BEER ACT.

The Report of the Committee on the operation of the Sale of Beer Act was brought up and laid on the table; and Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice that, as Chairman of the Committee, he should on Monday next ask leave to bring in a bill to alter the law.

THE HANGO MASSACRE.

In answer to a question from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, Sir CHARLES WOOD stated that despatches had been received from Admiral Dundas, containing amongst other things a letter from Lieutenant Geneste, addressed to Captain Fanshaw, of the Cossack, and forwarded by the Russian authorities. That letter would shortly be laid on the table. He was sorry to say that the Russian Government refused to deliver up the prisoners.

TURKISH COMMISSARIAT.

In answer to Mr. LAYARD, Mr. WILSON said that Mr. Gladstone had been mistaken in supposing that the 10s. per ton paid for the coal at Heraclea was a royalty; and he explained the circumstances which had caused a temporary deficiency of money into the hands of our Commissariat in the East. Some delay in the arrival of remittances had arisen from an accident to the British Queen, which detained her for three weeks at Malta. All difficulty, however, had now been removed.

THE TURKISH LOAN BILL was read a second time *nem. con.*

THE COLLISION ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Mr. BRIGHT asked when the papers in reference to the conflict on the coast of Africa would be ready. Five or six hundred lives had been lost, of which eighty or ninety were our own countrymen; and he was justified in calling for explanations.—Lord PALMERSTON said some despatches had come to hand, but as yet the details had not been received.

THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. LAING stated that on Friday, August 3rd, he would bring forward his motion with regard to the diplomatic papers lately presented to the House.

SUPPLY.—THE EDUCATION VOTE.

Sir GEORGE GREY having moved for a vote of 381,921l. for public education, Mr. BARNES moved the reduction of the sum to 263,000l. He considered that the grant was mis-applied, extravagantly expended, and used for relieving classes, the members of which could well afford to pay for the education of their children themselves.—After a discussion of four hours, the amendment was withdrawn, and the vote agreed to.

The vote of 215,000l. for public education in Ireland, which Mr. CHEETHAM proposed to reduce by 20,000l., was the subject of another long discussion; and this amendment was likewise ultimately withdrawn.—Two more votes having been agreed to, the Chairman reported progress.

The House then went into Committee upon the remaining clauses of the EXCISE DUTIES BILL, but was ultimately counted out at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

FUNERAL OF LORD RAGLAN.

THE Caradoc, with the remains of Lord Raglan on board, arrived in Cumberland Basin, Bristol, on Tuesday. As the vessel moved up the Avon, a gun, placed on Brandon Hill, fired at intervals; and in Kingroad she was received with a salute of nineteen guns from the battery of a private gentleman residing there. On Wednesday morning, at six o'clock, the body was transferred from the Caradoc to the Star steamer—a fact which was announced by the muffled pealing of the church bells, and by the firing of guns. The steamer then moved up the harbour, followed by a procession of fifty row-boats, all in mourning. Large masses of spectators looked on; the minute guns roared heavily; the bells tolled with muffled solemnity from the upper air of the church spires, and many of the houses in the town were hung with black. At the Quay-head, Princess-street, the Mayor and Corporation received the body; and a squadron of the 15th Hussars, together with a battery of field-artillery, the pensioners of the district, and some men of the Land Transport Corps, lined the route. The procession then moved up to the Fishponds, from which point the hearse, attended only by the mourning coaches, proceeded to Badminton, the family seat.

In the vault belonging to the mansion the body of the late Field-Marshal was deposited, on Friday, in a strictly private manner. A high-spirited soldier, a brave and kind man, has thus been committed to his final resting-place with a quiet simplicity befitting his character. The respectful regrets of all Englishmen will attend upon him; but no real honour is conferred by talking, as some of our daily contemporaries have done, of "the mighty dead," and reviving Mr. Toot's favourite image of "the silent tomb."

THE WAR.

THE news from the Crimea has come almost to a dead lock; and expectation for the time takes the place of ascertained facts. The routine work of the siege, however, progresses most favourably. Day after day, the hostile approaches lessen the distance between themselves and the outer fortifications, and the frequent sorties of the enemy seem to evince the amount of his apprehension. The fire of the Russian ships in the harbour disturbs our men to a considerable extent, but does not prevent them from pushing forward. On the 10th of July, General Simpson writes that at five o'clock a heavy fire was opened upon the Redan by the Allied batteries. A despatch from Marseilles of the 21st, says that the English contingent has been increased, and that six thousand men, under the command of General Niel, will shortly leave the Bosphorus for the Crimea. Another communication of the same date states that the Allies are preparing an expedition with troops on board for landing; but the destination has not transpired. More gunboats have been sent to the Sea of Azof and the Putrid Sea. So far all goes well; but it is anticipated that the next attack upon the Malakhoff will not take place until the end of the present month—that is to say, until about the present time. In the meanwhile, the Russians are occupied in constructing new works for the defence.

From Kars, we hear, in the first instance, that the Russians had commenced the siege, at a time when the Turkish force only amounted to 18,000 men; and, in the second instance, that General Mouravieff has abandoned the attack. A reinforcement of 20,000 Turks is to be immediately sent thither, and the Pacha of Trebizond has ordered a levy *en masse* for that purpose; but the Christians are said to have refused, or at any rate to have set conditions to their co-operation. So much for the privilege of fighting lately accorded to the non-Mahometan population of Turkey. It is speculated that General Mouravieff's object in retiring from Kars is in order to surprise Erzeroum, or to attack the Turks in the field.

An article has appeared in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, in which we read as follows:

"The construction of the battery at the extremity of Careening Bay, which is intended to prevent the Russian shipping from bringing their broadsides to bear against us, as in the attack of the 18th of June, must now be nearly completed. That battery, if we be correctly informed, will be armed with guns of the largest calibre, and mortars *à plaque*, the terrible fire of which will oblige the remnant of the Russian fleet to seek refuge in some remote corner of the immense bay, unless the commanders resolutely accept battle, and prefer, for the first time since the beginning of the siege, to have their ships sunk by other hands than their own. . . . The Russian army in the field has been ordered to attempt a diversion. A letter from Balaklava states that a Russian corps of from 35,000 to 40,000 men, supposed to be under the orders of General Liders, had made its appearance on the heights of Mackenzie. The enemy evidently intends to make a diversion in favour of the Malakhoff Tower, which we so closely menace. Be this as it may, this new move of the Russians has in nowise interrupted our works; and, if they think proper to offer us battle, they will be well received."

In the want of certain intelligence, a great many rumours have been flying about, to the effect that Ismail Pacha has announced to his troops the approaching opening of a campaign in Bessarabia; that the inhabitants of Odessa are in a state of considerable fear of an approaching attack from the Allies; and that General Simpson, feeling himself "not strong enough for the place," has requested to be relieved from the chief command. In the midst of these shadowy phantasmagoria, which dilate and contract, appear and disappear, in the fluctuating cloud-land of gossip, comes the detailed Russian account of the French and English attack of the 18th, describing over again, only from a Muscovite point of view, the bloody realities of that ghastly death-wrestle.

The health both of the French and English armies is improving, cholera being far less than it was; but a despatch from General Simpson mentions, in terms of the deepest regret, the death—we believe, though it is not so stated, from the pestilence—of Lieutenant-Colonel Vico, French Commissioner to the English army. A later despatch from the Commander-in-Chief speaks of the death, from wounds, of Captain Maunsell, of the 39th Regiment.

Death has also carried away General Todleben, the defender of Sebastopol, and a man of genius and marvellous energy. The death of Schamyl is now considered certain; not so the cause of it. Rumour, however, speaks of his having become Russianised since the release by the late Czar of his son; in consequence of which, it is said, his subject chiefs have slain him. Raglan, Schamyl, Nachimoff, Todleben—all gone within a few weeks!

A RUSSIAN SORTIE AGAINST THE FRENCH.—The *Moniteur* of Friday morning announces that the

Minister of War has received the following despatch from the Crimea, dated July 25, 8 A.M.:

"After a brisk cannonade, the Russians made a sortie, about midnight, on the left of the Little Redan. As we are now quite close to them, it did not take the enemy one minute to reach our gabionnades. They were vigorously received by the Chasseurs-à-pied of the Imperial Guard, and by some companies of the 10th Regiment of Infantry of the Line.

"The Russians beat a hasty retreat, leaving some wounded, and eight killed, between our ambuscades and the fosse of the place. A very dark night enabled them to carry off the others.

"This affair does honour to Lieutenant-Colonel de Taxis of the Infantry, and to Captain Lecocq, of the Engineers. General Bisson was on duty in the trenches."

THE SULTAN'S LETTER TO THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GENERALS.

The Sultan recently addressed an autograph letter to the late Lord Raglan, and another to General Pelissier, thanking them respectively for the valour and heroism of their troops.

"I experience," writes the Sultan, "a feeling of high satisfaction that a thing so terrible as war should have been the means of uniting my people with the great nations of the west by indissoluble bonds. As long as the noble thirst for glory shall make the human heart beat, those who have struggled with fraternal emulation, those who have mixed their blood together on a foreign soil, will remember companions whom they regard as brothers. What has hitherto been the scourge of mankind will have procured the satisfactory result of bringing nearer to each other the people whose Governments were already allies; this war will bear the germs of a durable peace, rich in wholesome fruit, between nations who desire to appreciate one another."

The letter concludes with this sentence:—"I pray God to give you the most glorious success, and to have you in His holy keeping"—words which become singular from being addressed by a Mahometan to a Christian. At the bottom we find the date as follows:—"Palace of Tchérégan, the 12th Schewal, 1271."

THE HANGO MASSACRE.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* of July 7th publishes another long statement relative to the Hango affair, in the course of which the writer remarks:—"No signal was made to give timely information to our authorities of the approach of a flag of truce to parley. No consent was asked, no permission granted, to authorise a landing: the boat ran on shore, the crew landed, the officer advanced into hostile territory without permission, without any legal recognition of his quality—in a word, at his own risk and peril. He fell into our power, exposing his life and the lives of his crew to the chances of a surprise."

The old accusation is repeated, that the English had made use of "artifices;" and the Russians, it is added, are justified in counteracting these. "We have done so at Hango. We declare it openly." The writer then says that the English no doubt regret the failure of an expedition which they sought "to carry out with impunity under cover of a white flag." The existence of the white flag is therefore admitted, and Russia is self-convicted of violating it. The gist of the complaint against our countrymen lies in the assertion that, after the delivery of the prisoners, and when the legitimate mission of the party was at an end, the intruders walked about fifty yards towards the village. Nothing, however, can be advanced in defence of the sudden and treacherous nature of the attack.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* also publishes a letter from Prince Dolgorouki to Admiral Dundas, dated July 11, informing him that, in addition to Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and Revel, flags of truce will be also received at Libau, Windau, Wasa, and Tornea.

WAR MISCELLANEA.

THE SEA OF AZOF.—Colonel Ogilvie, commanding a Turkish brigade at Yeni-Kaleh, returned a few days ago, on account of his health, from the sea of Azof. According to his account, things are going on pretty smoothly there. The fortifications are assuming daily a more reassuring character. The Sphinx, Captain Willmot, and the little gunboats, are diligently searching after Russian vessels and stores in the sea of Azof. Most of the Greek and Russian inhabitants have quitted, and the Tartars have siezed the opportunity to possess themselves of their lands. The Russians are fortifying the Isthmus of Arabat. The Circassians are said to have returned to Anapa.—*Times Correspondent*.

RUSSIAN AGENTS IN BAVARIA.—A letter from Nuremberg, in Bavaria, of the 8th, says:—"The police yesterday arrested two Russian agents as they were about to leave by railway with two gunsmiths whom they had engaged, and a Russian officer who has arrived here has been placed under surveillance. Several of our gunsmiths have, it is said, been engaged for Russia by the promise of a fixed salary of five hundred silver roubles (the rouble is about four francs) and many contingent advantages."

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—THE DANUBE.—The Vienna Minister of Finance estimates that the saving which will be effected in the course of the present year by the reduction of the army will be 50,000,000 florins (the florin

is about two francs fifty cents). The same letter states that the corn merchants at Vienna had learned from Galatz that the fears which had been entertained of a blockade of the Danube were unfounded; but that the lowness of the water formed an obstacle to exportations.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—A Prussian paper publishes the terms of agreement between the Foreign Legion and the English Government. We read:—"M. de Stutterheim, an ex-officer of the Brunswick army, has undertaken to raise 10,000 men, including officers, at the rate of 10*l.* per head. The men who enlist are to take an oath of fidelity to the Queen, are to engage to serve for the whole war and a year longer, and are to go wherever they may be required. At the expiration of their period of service, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to receive a year's pay, and to be conveyed either to their own country, or to Canada, where land is to be ceded to them. The officers' pay is to be the same as that of officers in the English army. No provision has been made for officers and soldiers who may become unfit for service, but they may receive pensions from the generosity of the Queen."

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.—An extract from a letter respecting Colonel Kelly, Captains Framp-ton and Clarke, and Lieutenants Clowes, Duff, Chadwick, and Byron, has appeared in the *Times*. The writer complains of the slowness of our Government in exchanging them. The French prisoners, it is said, are all exchanged already.

ARRIVAL OF MORE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT LEWES.—On Friday week a party of Russian prisoners from Sebastopol, consisting of four officers and six men, arrived at Lewes.

SIR EDMUND LYONS, under date July 10, encloses a report from Lieutenant Hewett, describing the destruction of the floating bridge in the Straits of Genitchi, under a heavy fire of musketry. Joseph Trewavas, ordinary seaman, who cut the hawsers, is mentioned with particular encomium. He was wounded, but not seriously.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS encloses a report from Captain Yelverton, having reference to the operations of that officer in the Gulf of Finland, when some of the Russian defences were surveyed, and a contest was kept up for an hour with soldiers on the shore. The death of Mr. Story, midshipman of the *Arrogant*, is mentioned by the Admiral with great regret. From a non-official account, it appears that Mr. Story was killed by the accidental ignition of a rocket on board the boat, which blew him into the water, where, it is supposed, he sunk. One of the sailors was also killed, and others severely burnt.

SIR GEORGE BROWN arrived in London at the latter end of last week.

REINFORCEMENTS OF FRENCH TROOPS continue to depart from Marseilles to the seat of war.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.—The English Government has forbidden the export to Prussia of iron plates of 5-16ths of an inch and over, and of half-inch bar-iron and steel, as contraband of war. The Prussians think that we have in these instances stretched our interpretation of the prohibition to an unwarrantable extent.

MIROLAWSKI, the leader of the insurrection in Prussian Poland in 1846, is mentioned in the literary circles of Berlin as the author of the celebrated Brussels pamphlet on the War, which was attributed to Prince Napoleon.

THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT has refused to allow the exportation of grain and biscuits for the army in the Crimea, and has given an impertinent reply to the application of the English Minister on the subject.

ADMIRAL NACHIMOFF.—The report of the death of this commander is confirmed. Rear-Admiral Pamphiloff has succeeded him in the command of the vessels and port of Sebastopol.

THE RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.—The *Vienna Military Gazette*, in the course of an article presenting a deliberate survey of the posture of affairs in the Crimea, asserts that two of the Grenadier divisions which had marched from Poland have already arrived before Sebastopol. The *Gazette* considers that the Allies are already over-matched in the Crimea.

A RUSSIAN FOREIGN LEGION.—It appears from a report just addressed to the Swiss Chambers that attempts have been made on the part of Russia to obtain recruits in the canton of Zurich.

THE CHOLERA IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—Cholera (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) has almost entirely disappeared, and fever has not supervened, among the French troops. During the month of June, the losses by cholera amounted to 3000 dead; but few cases now occur. I am enabled to give you on official authority the exact loss the French sustained in the affairs of the 7th and 18th—400 men left dead on the field; and of nearly 5000 who were wounded 650 died.

THE APPROACHES TO SEBASTOPOL.—It is said that one hundred and forty metres is the distance at which the French now remain from the walls of Sebastopol; and not forty metres, as was lately announced.

THE ALLIES are preparing to render permanent the blockade of the Russian ports, and to establish several camps at Constantinople and on the Danube.

HAFIZ PACHA has left Trebizond on his way to Erzeroum. He had with him about 1500 men (Turks and Rayahs). One thousand five hundred more will shortly depart. Hafiz Pacha hopes to recruit several thousand on the road.

THE POLICE INQUIRY.

The Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of the police has received a large mass of additional evidence, which confirms the previous accounts of the wanton brutality of the constables (often to people who had committed no offence whatever), and the savage excitement of Mr. Inspector, or Superintendent, Hughes, who seemed, said a witness, pale with passion. One person was struck with such violence that the blow was heard ten yards off. In Park-street, the police made a sudden charge at the people, and there was a cry of "Run for your lives!" In the park, the people were sometimes met by different bodies of police in opposite directions, and were driven backwards and forwards. "I should say," remarked a witness, "the police had been drinking something stronger than water." A degree of difficulty in taking the constables' numbers arose from the scroll-work on the men's collars; and one policeman told a young man that if he attempted to take his number, he would arrest him for intimidating the police in the discharge of their duty. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, however, succeeded in intimidating some of the constables. He seized hold of a policeman's truncheon, and threatened to knock him down; and he afterwards did the same thing with two others. The people were so pleased with this act of courage, that they carried him about, cheering. But the brutality of the officers was continued even in the police cells. Some of the prisoners complained that they had not had any food for twenty-four hours; and they were told that the rule is that none is given, without payment, for forty-eight hours. If this be the case, it is a most disgraceful rule.

The case against the police having been concluded, evidence in their favour was received, and on Tuesday Sir Richard Mayne was examined. He produced some of the half-hourly returns sent to him from Mr. Hughes on the 1st of July, and from these it would seem that the disturbance was of the slightest kind, almost entirely confined to the people making a noise. At half-past four, Sir Richard ordered the police to "act vigorously." Of Mr. Hughes the witness spoke very highly, and mentioned that he had been five-and-twenty years in the force; but admitted that he had once been fined 40s. for entering a house and arresting a person without a warrant, and had been complained against for preventing the people entering a certain door in Chelsea Hospital during the lying in state of the Duke of Wellington.

Sir Richard Mayne, on Wednesday, denied the assertion that, on account of the war, there have lately been many fresh men; yet it appeared that 822 were taken on in 1854. With respect to the opinion which has been lately expressed, to the effect that there are a great many Irishmen in the force, Sir Richard stated the proportion to have been as follows at the close of last year:—4416 English, 145 Scotch, and 370 Irish.—After Sir Richard had concluded his evidence, several witnesses were called, who deposed to the forbearance of the police and the rough character of the mob; but it was admitted that the truncheons were used.

OUR CIVILISATION.

ASSIZE CASES.

BURGLARY.—William Jessop, Benjamin Jessop, and James Ransome, were indicted at Chelmsford for a burglary in the house of Thomas Rumball, a farmer. Mr. Rumball, who is eighty-four years of age, was awakened between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 28th of April by his bedroom window being broken in, and by the entrance of four men. He got out of bed, took a cutlass, and went towards the men; but the weapon was wrested from him, and he was knocked down and cut over the face, though not very seriously. His daughter came to his assistance, but was also knocked down, and cut about the head and hand. Miss Rumball's niece likewise entered the room, and was asked by her aunt for a light. Upon saying she could not find a lucifer, William Jessop, according to her account, said, "Here's a lucifer," and gave her one—an act on the improbability of which the counsel for the defence did not fail to comment. Mr. Rumball, being apprehensive for his life, consented to show the burglars where his money was to be found; and they took a bag of sovereigns, and a pocket-book containing a 10l. note. All the prisoners were identified; but Miss Rumball had some doubt with respect to Ransome. On the first time she saw him after the robbery. On the second occasion, she stated that she felt sure he was one of the thieves. Mr. Justice Wightman, however, said there was not sufficient evidence to convict him, and he was therefore acquitted. The two Jessops were found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. Mr. Rumball mentioned that this was the third time his house had been broken into and robbed within the last eighteen months.

Two other cases of burglary were then investigated before the same jury, and the prisoners were convicted. Several burglaries have been lately committed in Essex by a gang supposed to consist partly of country and partly of London thieves; but the confederation has been broken up by the exertions of the Essex police.

MANSLAUGHTER.—George Sykes was found guilty at the York Assizes of the manslaughter of Joseph Crooks.

There had been a rustic feast at an inn at Owleston; several of the party left the house in a state of intoxication; a quarrel ensued, and Crooks was killed by blows from a cart-prop dealt either by Sykes, or with his concurrence. Three other men had already been tried and convicted of participation in the affair; and Sykes was now sentenced to six years' penal servitude.—A case of manslaughter was also tried on the Oxford Circuit. Alfred Hopkins had been to Worcester races with his sweetheart; a feeling of jealousy and anger was produced by Hopkins desiring to dance with another young woman; the girl to whom he was engaged ran down to the banks of the river, followed by the accused, and both fell in. The girl was drowned; but some doubt was suggested as to whether she had not thrown herself in. The jury, however, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and hard labour.—On the same day, and at the same court, a case of attempted murder arising out of jealousy was tried. Thomas Hiden had been cast off by his sweetheart; meeting her walking with another lover, he pulled out a revolver, and fired at her and at the man; but both times the weapon merely flashed in the pan, and he was taken into custody. A plea of insanity was set up; but the prisoner was found guilty, and sentence of death was recorded.—Several other cases of manslaughter, chiefly caused by drunkenness, have been tried in various parts of the country.

GOLD PINS A NECESSARY OF LIFE.—A Cambridge tradesman brought an action against a youth who had recently been a pensioner of Caius College, to recover a bill for 6l. 7s., two of the items of which were two gold breast-pins. Mr. Baron Park directed the jury that the defendant, being an infant, could only be made liable for necessities, but that articles the want of which would make him lose caste in society might be esteemed as such. The judge did not think the gold pins could be so regarded; but the jury did, and therefore to that extent returned a verdict for the tradesman.

ANTHONY HUXTABLE was tried at Exeter for ill-treating Edward Lancy, a lunatic. The facts (which were related in the *Leader* about two months ago) disclosed the most shocking and cruel neglect; yet the Judge said he did not think the evidence showed wilful disregard of the lunatic, and Huxtable was in consequence acquitted. This may be law; but it is neither justice, humanity, nor sense.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER AT PIMLICO.—Mr. Kitson, living in Warwick-street, Pimlico, having gone out of town for a few days, left his house in charge of his servant girl and her grandfather. In the course of the night of Sunday week, the premises were entered by burglars; a large amount of property was carried off, and the girl was shockingly injured on the head and body. There is very little chance of her recovery.

ISAAC PINNOCK has been tried and found guilty of the murder of Mr. Benjamin Cheney. The circumstances were detailed in the *Leader* of July 14th. Pinnock has since, according to the *Northampton Herald*, made a full confession of his guilt. The murder, it seems, was premeditated for some days, and was prompted by revenge.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN AT SHEFFIELD.—A desperate attack, for the purpose of robbery, was recently made on an Irishman of the name of Shannon, a clothes dealer in Westbar Green, Sheffield, a part of the town infested by disreputable Irish. Two of the thieves subsequently made off; and three policemen who came up took the third into custody. It was night; and the constables, fearing a rescue, sent for further assistance, and for a cab. Upon the arrival of the vehicle and the additional policemen, the thief, handcuffed and ironed, was brought out; but a large mob had assembled, a fight ensued (rendered more alarming by the absence of any gaslight), large stones were thrown, and two of the policemen were dreadfully injured, one dying the next night. The prisoner was ultimately rescued, but was recaptured on the following day.

WIFE MURDER.—On Sunday last, a woman, who with her husband had taken lodgings in the house the night before, was found with her throat cut in a tavern in Rochdale. The husband left the house early on the morning in question, and has not since been heard of.

MURDER BY BOYS.—John Fitzpatrick and Alfred Breen, each about ten years of age, have been committed for trial at Liverpool for the murder of James Fleeson, a lad of seven. A dispute having arisen, Fitzpatrick struck the child on the head with a brick, and, while he was insensible, threw him, with the assistance of Breen, into the Leeds and Liverpool canal, where he soon sank. The transaction was witnessed by several boys; but every obstacle was placed in the way of the police finding out the offenders.

ASSAULTING A "KNOBSTICK."—At Worship-street, a journeyman hearth-rug maker named Charles Judge, was charged with assaulting John Hurlock, formerly his fellow-labourer. The prisoner, with others, had left their places in consequence of their employer making a reduction in the wages of his men, and they had since endeavoured to form an association to resist such reductions. Hurlock refused to join this society, but remained in his old situation, in consequence of which he incurred the bad feeling of the deserters. Meeting the prisoner and

two of his friends, he gave them an invitation to dinner, with a view to patching up past differences; this they accepted. After a time, Judge got very riotous and disorderly, struck Hurlock several violent blows on the head with one of the fire-irons, and fractured his skull. He now lies in the London Hospital in a precarious condition. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

MARY LOUISA SAWYER ST. VINCENT, with two aliases, was found guilty at the Middlesex Sessions of obtaining, by false pretences, money and goods from Mr. Sutton, a linendraper, and from another person. The particulars of this case have already appeared in the *Leader*. The prisoner, who claims to be related to several high families, has victimised at least twenty tradesmen in a similar way.

A SPANISH REFUGEE.—Pedro Vacheo, described as a Carlist, who had been expelled first from Spain, and afterwards from France on account of belonging to a secret society supposed to have been connected with the late attempted assassination, was on Wednesday charged at Lambeth with stealing a bottle of catsup. The prisoner could not speak a word of English; but it would seem that he committed the offence from starvation. He was discharged, and, after leaving the court, gladly acceded to a suggestion that he should enlist in the Foreign Legion.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE AT SANDHURST.—The report of the Select Committee on the Sandhurst Military College has been published, and is very favourable with respect to the general management of that institution. The committee agree with most of the existing arrangements; but they incline to think that the present system of steps is capable of improvement, that the study of military history would be beneficial, and that the examinations might be conducted with greater advantage by parties unconnected with the college. They suggest that the commissioners should carefully consider the course of study, and make such alterations as may be deemed requisite. The public will learn with satisfaction that the degrading practice of "fagging" is not tolerated at Sandhurst.

THE GUARDS AND THE DUBLIN POLICE.—The attempt to enlist men from the Dublin police for the Guards has been a complete failure. The men were paraded in the court-yard of the Castle on Friday week, and were addressed by Colonel Browne, who, in the course of a very animated speech, said it would make him ten years younger if the standard of England were planted on the walls of Sebastopol by a Dublin policeman. The men, however, remained unmoved by this "blarney;" and only four ultimately volunteered. They consider it an insult to be asked now that men are scarce, when they have been passed over on many previous occasions.

SHOT-HEATING FURNACES.—On Saturday an experimental trial, under the inspection of Lieutenant-Colonel Eardley Wilmot and Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Yorke, was made, in the Arsenal at Woolwich, of two portable shot-heating furnaces of nearly equal dimensions. One of them is an improvement on Captain Adderson's invention, as it contains an extra rack, or second tier, and double fire; so that fifteen 32 and eighteen 24-pounders were on at the same time. The fire was laid at three o'clock precisely, and well kept up for twenty minutes, after which the furnace was filled. Thirty minutes were allowed to heat the shot. The first was then withdrawn, and thrown on a heap of deal shavings, which instantly ignited; and ten minutes later a second was extracted red-hot, and laid on a log of wood, which burnt to a cinder. A constant supply can then be kept up with no more than one minute's intermission. The second is the production of Lieutenant Beaumont, of the Royal Engineers. This furnace combines simplicity of arrangement with facility of working. The racks, or tiers, are inclined, instead of horizontal, and in opposite directions. At the end of the upper tier furthest from the door are two openings, to allow the shot when sufficiently heated to drop to the lower tier and roll to the exit-traps. Each shot has thus to pass twice over the fire below, and that which has been longest in the furnace must always be the first taken out. By simply turning the trap-handle one shot falls on the bearer put ready to receive it, and a place is left on the upper tier for another cold shot.

A CHECK ON ENLISTMENT.—"A Looker-on" writes to the *Times*:—"In rural districts, such as West Somerset (whence I write), the great proportion of strong, active, labouring young men are members of clubs, and in most of the rules by which these are governed is one which prohibits members entering the Queen's service under penalty of forfeiting all claim to the money they have paid to the funds. Could not an act be passed rendering such prohibition illegal, or void? There are numbers of young men who would at once join the army if it were not for this restriction causing them the loss of several pounds."

THE FRENCH LOAN.

According to letters from Paris, the anticipation is that the applications for the new French loan of 80,000,000l. will amount to about 100,000,000l. The Government will therefore have reason to congratulate.

themselves on the success of their plans, which is the more striking from the fact of only six months having elapsed when a sum of 20,000,000*l.* was raised upon terms rather less favourable than those now obtained. It must be remarked, however, that, although the policy adopted may have been the most suitable in France under existing circumstances, the result is not such as to warrant a general imitation of it, in preference to the old system of inviting the competition of individual contractors. The profit offered by the French Government has been in each case nearly 3½ per cent., while in the 16,000,000*l.* English loan lately contracted with Messrs. Rothschild the margin was only 2 per cent. It is true that the main plea in favour of a popular subscription is, that it distributes among the masses instead of among a few capitalists whatever gain may arise, but practically, so far from achieving this end, it produces an effect exactly contrary. The gain to each individual subscriber under 50*l.* rents is only about 1*l.* 10*s.*, even if he be able to supply his own deposit-money, while in the great majority of instances the privilege is parted with to speculators for a few francs. The advantage therefore falls into the hands of a limited number, just as under the old method, with this difference, that they are not persons of equal respectability; and when it is estimated that to cause it to be obtained many thousand applicants have spent for the past week entire nights outside the Government offices, and thus unfitted themselves for wholesome labour; to say nothing of the demoralisation inevitable from the chicanery of speculative agents among the people, it will be admitted that the innovation presents no feature by which it can be permanently recommended.—*From the Times City Article, Thursday.*

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

A recent statement that M. de Fonton, the Russian Minister at Hanover, has been appointed to act also for Russia at Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, is said to be incorrect; M. C. Kondrassky having been nominated Chargé at the latter places. The other general diplomatic arrangements of Russia now are, that Baron Brunow acts at Darmstadt and the Germanic Confederation, M. de Kisseff at Rome, Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna, M. de Titoff at Stuttgart, and M. de Fonton at Hanover and Oldenburg. M. de Balabini, formerly at Paris, takes M. de Fonton's place as Councillor of the Embassy at Vienna.

Some correspondence found on the dead body of a Carlist chief discloses a few particulars connected with the designs and objects of the late insurrection. The movement was to take place simultaneously in various parts of the northern provinces; the Count de Montemolin was to be at the head, and his brother Don Juan was to have the chief command in Catalonia. The writers, however, complain that, while a great deal of money was being spent, the people did not appear correspondingly earnest in the Carlist cause.—The band of rebels commanded by the brothers Hierros are following a brigandish life in Old Castile; and the Captain-General of the province has commanded the inhabitants of the villages to give immediate notice of the arrival of Carlists, under certain penalties. A watchman is to be kept constantly in the church-tower of each village. The Carlists, on their side, threaten vengeance on all who betray them.

Andalusia, Navarre, and Aragon, are suffering greatly from cholera. The *Times* Madrid correspondent says that General Shelley and all his family have been carried off by it at their country seat near Seville.

We continue to hear, through the neutral states of Germany, accounts of the distressed condition of the landed proprietors and of the mercantile classes of Russia. The restrictions placed upon commerce by the blockade, the large draughts made from the serfs, or land-cultivating classes, in order to keep up the army to the requisite standard; and the constantly-increasing burden of taxation, are all working their effect upon the very life of Russia, and producing a sense of depression and alarm. "We cannot hold out against this blockade another year," is a remark which is said to be now constantly made.

In the spring of last year, the exportation of corn from Odessa was prohibited by the Russian Government; but it was announced that the value of the stock would be handed over to the several proprietors in the form of ready money. Several months passed, however, without the owners receiving anything beyond an acknowledgment of the amount in hand. At length, in answer to several remonstrances, the Russian Government appointed a committee to inquire into the matter; and, after considerable delay, an announcement appears to the effect that the decision of the committee is to be submitted to the Governor-General, who will submit it to the Military Council in St. Petersburg, who will submit it to the Minister of War, who will submit it to the Ministerial Committee, who will, of course (though this is not stated), submit it to the Emperor, who, perhaps, will submit it to his brother Constantine; and, after all these submittals, the final decision is to be "dependent on political circumstances"—which, no doubt, is equivalent to the owners never getting anything at all.

According to the official *Austrian Correspondence* the Austro-Venetian Central Assemblies are to be convoked by decree. These assemblies form the bases of the pseudo-national representation previously decided on. The same paper contradicts officially the statement of the *Cologne Gazette*, that Baron Hubner had been recalled from Paris, and Baron de Bourqueney from Vienna.

The news of the fire at Novgorod is contradicted. It is to Wladimir, in the government of Volhynia, that the statement applies.

The Arabs of the pachalic of Tripoli have revolted. A body of Turkish troops sent against them were driven back into the city with a loss of from 1700 to 2000.

M. Pacheco is about to present a memorial to the Spanish Government on the differences with the court of Rome, and a circular will be sent to foreign courts. Some troubles, said to be not of political origin, have broken out at Badajoz, but have been appeased.

De Felici, who attempted the life of Cardinal Antonelli, was decapitated at Rome on the 11th inst. He made no confession.

It will be particularly gratifying to the English public to learn that the Grand Duke of Tuscany's last victim, the wretched Cecchetti, who was imprisoned for the crime of reading the Bible with his own family, and whose sentence was commuted to exile on the application of the British Minister at Florence, has arrived in Turin; and the Piedmontese Government, at the instance of Mr. Erskine, our Chargé d'Affaires there, has given Cecchetti employment in one of the royal tobacco manufactories.—*Times Turin Correspondent.*

Several Mazzinian plots have, it is said, been discovered in various parts of Italy, and a simultaneous movement, with a republican and democratic object, is dreaded by the authorities. In Naples, the Government is agitated by fears of a politico-military revolt.

The Neapolitan Government is showing its sympathy with Russia by immediately publishing any news unfavourable to the Allies, and keeping back as long as possible their successes.

The affair of the Black Warrior, long pending between the Government of the United States and that of Spain, has at last been settled. The amount to be paid by the Spanish Government by way of indemnity, for which 300,000 dollars was asked at first, has been reduced to 40,000 dollars, which Spain has agreed to pay in order to put an end to the question.

An Imperial Russian ukase (says a telegraphic despatch from Berlin) forbids the Jews to settle as agriculturists or to purchase land in the Governments of Tchernigeff and Poltawa. It is reported that the local boards of administration in Poland are to be dissolved and incorporated with the Government offices at St. Petersburg. Marshal Paskiewitch is understood to have expressed a desire to withdraw from office. Political offenders are subjected to martial law in Poland.

A communication from Marseilles of July 24th states that the conditions relative to the guarantee of the loan by the Turkish Government have been exchanged between the Porte, Lord Stratford, and M. Benedetti. The 5,000,000*l.* have been lent by Rothschilds at six per cent. interest. The Duke of Newcastle and Omar Pacha have arrived at Constantinople.

A long despatch from Baron Manteuffel to Count Arnim, dated July 5th, has been published. With a degree of misty circumlocution which is perfectly marvellous, the Baron says—or seems to say—that the position of Prussia remains, and will remain, unchanged; that she still refuses to participate in the treaty of December 2nd; that she cannot approve of all the objects of the Western Alliance; that she agrees with the first two points, without binding herself to all four; and that she will be constantly prepared to defend, by arms if necessary, the interests of Germany from all attacks.

The *Pays* contradicts the report of Count Walewski having announced to the French diplomatic agents that the Western Powers no longer feel themselves bound by the four guarantees. As, however, Lord Palmerston has repudiated, so far as England is concerned, these antiquated "points," there can be little doubt that the French Government has in fact done the same.

Ethem Pacha has been sent on another mission to the Crimea. The Porte has accepted the conditions proposed by France and England for the guarantee of the loan to be contracted by the Ottoman Government.

The French Emperor and Empress have left for the Pyrenees, but will shortly return to Paris.

Half of Chamouni has been destroyed by fire: fortunately, no lives have been lost. In reference to this melancholy visitation, Mr. Albert Smith has expressed his readiness to receive any subscriptions, however small, for the present aid of the poor and excellent people of the village. These sums are to be sent to the Box-office of the Egyptian-hall.

The natives of the Danubian Principalities resident in Paris have sent an address to Lord Clarendon, in which they express their mortification that the Allies did not arm the Danubian population against Russia; that a "Romance" was not present at the Conference at Vienna; and that their country remains in the sole occupation of Austria. They also protest against anything being done in future in reference to the Principalities without the previous consent of the Principalities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Princess Alice has been attacked with scarlatina. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Louise are convalescent.

HYDE PARK ON SUNDAY.—There was a slight gathering in the Park last Sunday; but it was of the feeblest possible nature, and the people soon dispersed, without doing any mischief. The Sunday "demonstrations" are probably now extinct.

AMERICA.—Mr. Jefferson Davis has recently been making a speech, in Mississippi, on the Cuban question. He is stated to have observed that he would on the first pretext raise the standard of the United States in Cuba; hinting that the present time offers a good opportunity, as the European Powers are engaged in war. Several Germans have petitioned the President to interfere in their favour, in order to rescue them from the English Government, which, they allege, has induced them to go to Nova Scotia under the false pretence of giving them work, and has then imprisoned them because of their refusal to enlist in the Foreign Legion. From California we hear that the prosperous mining town of Auburn has been almost entirely destroyed by fire, and that a serious conflagration had also occurred at San Francisco. All remained quiet at Cuba at the latest dates; but the news from Mexico represents Santa Anna as being in a very grave position, and the insurrectionary army as growing every day stronger and more successful. A gale has destroyed in the harbour of Mazatlan several English merchant vessels with valuable cargoes. Colonel Walker and his party from San Francisco have, according to one account, taken San Juan del Sur without resistance; but another report states that the invaders were defeated. The question between Paraguay and Brazil has been settled amicably.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A very painful and obscure case has been recently investigated before the coroner at Great Burdon, near Darlington. Mrs. Wooler, the wife of a gentleman of considerable property, was taken ill early in last May, and was attended by Dr. Jackson, who, after a time, suspected, from certain symptoms which he observed, that his patient was taking small doses of arsenic. Mr. Wooler being dissatisfied with Dr. Jackson's treatment, two other medical gentlemen were called in, both of whom ultimately entertained the same suspicions as those which had already occurred to Dr. Jackson; and they were afterwards confirmed by an analytical examination. An antidote was given, by consent of all the three medical gentlemen; but Mrs. Wooler died on the 27th of June from tetanic spasms. Her husband agreed to a post-mortem examination, which disclosed the presence of arsenic. From the fact of Mr. Wooler having often administered the medicines with his own hands, and from his having been seen by Dr. Jackson with a medicine basket containing arsenic, a painful feeling was aroused, and Mr. Wooler was himself examined at the inquest. Dr. Henzell, one of the medical attendants, said that Mr. Wooler had often exhibited a degree of pleasure at hearing of unfavourable symptoms, and that he received the news of his wife's death with great coolness; but several other witnesses gave precisely opposite testimony, and the medicine basket, which was produced, was not found to contain any poison. The jury accordingly returned an open verdict.

THE STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL., at the west end of Cheapside, was on Saturday uncovered to the view of the public. A few City gentlemen were present; but there was no ceremony.

THE EARL OF ANTRIM died on the night of Wednesday week at his ancestral castle in Ireland, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

THE WEST INDIES.—The latest news from the West Indies is devoid of interest. The islands, with the exception of Porto Rico and St. Thomas, where yellow fever was making severe ravages, were healthy, but trade was extremely dull. An English commercial schooner, the *Charles*, and a brig, the *Atrato*, have been lost, but only one life was sacrificed.

THE THAMES WATER: INTERCEPTING SEWERS.—In reply to a deputation from the inhabitants of Walworth, a few days ago, Sir Benjamin Hall stated that, under his bill for the "Better Local Management of the Metropolis," one of the first acts the Metropolitan Board of Works would be called upon to perform would be to carry out two main intercepting sewers, one on each side of the river Thames, so that there would be no excuse if the river was not speedily relieved from the sewage. An act, passed in 1852, would also come into operation on the 31st of August, 1855, compelling the metropolitan water companies deriving their supply from the Thames to take that supply from above Teddington Lock, and beyond the tidal influence. Government would take steps to have the act enforced.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE (who is at present in Great Britain) visited the birth-place of Burns on Thursday week, and embarked for Belfast in the evening.

BARON ROTHSCHILD AND THE CITY REPRESENTATION.—A deputation which waited on Baron Rothschild reported to a meeting of the electors held on Friday week that his intention was to adhere to the representation of the City, and to contest it on every occasion that might occur.

Rossini is staying at the waters of Trouville. A correspondent of the *Brussels Independance* says that the great composer travelled there partly by post horses and partly by water—railways inspiring him with great terror.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH has been appointed to succeed Lord John Russell in the Colonial Secretaryship. Sir Benjamin Hall succeeds Sir William Molesworth in the Chief Commissionership of Public Works. Sir Benjamin's successor in the department of Public Health is not yet known.

MR. MECHI has recently addressed the Carlisle meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society.

SIR RICHARD MAYNE has given permission to the Reverend Newman Hall to deliver open-air sermons at the Obelisk in the Blackfriars-road.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—An action to recover compensation for injuries received on the Great Northern Railway has been tried at the York Assizes, the plaintiff being Mr. Hall, the Recorder of Doncaster. Owing, as it was alleged, to the imperfect action of a pair of self-acting "facing points," used in transferring the train from one line to another, the carriages ran off the line, and that in which Mr. Hall was sitting broke down the parapet of a viaduct, and fell from a height of twenty-seven feet. Mr. Hall was frightfully injured in almost every part of his body, and has lost a year's practice, besides being put to very great expense for medical advice. It was contended that points such as were employed on this occasion are highly dangerous, as, without the constant guidance of a man, they may be prevented from closing by the presence of a cinder or a small stone; and one of the witnesses for the defence admitted that he had written a letter to the papers, mentioning such a circumstance as the only conceivable cause of the accident. The train, moreover, was propelled from behind by an engine which was there placed; and this was also objected to as extremely perilous. After some deliberation, the jury returned a verdict for Mr. Hall—damages, 4500*l*.

THE LANCASTER SHOT MANUFACTORY AT WOOLWICH.—A report of Major General Harding to the Board of Ordnance condemns the workmanship and materials of the Lancaster shell-foundry erected at the Woolwich Arsenal. Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors, have issued a counter-report, and maintain that, considering the very difficult and trying circumstances under which the building was erected, the undertaking has been faithfully carried out.

CAPTAIN TINDAL, many years manager of the Birmingham Branch of the Bank of England, is appointed manager of the branch which is about to be opened at the west end of the metropolis.

THE SEWERS OF LONDON.—From official documents in the office of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, we learn that within the rated area of the commission the length of sewers is altogether 1334 miles; of these there are 400 miles of uncovered sewers and 934 miles of covered sewers; and of the 934 miles of covered sewers, 808 miles are formed of brick and 126 of pipe. Special reports have been made out for all parts requiring immediate attention, and the whole has been laid down in plan. There are still required about 400 miles of sewers, including 20 miles of old sewers which cannot be rebuilt. The total cost of works executed from 1849 to 1854, inclusive, amounts to 713,546*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*. The total cost of private works in the same period added to this sum would make it 1,116,093*l*. 9*s*. [The above figures, we believe, considerably understate the mileage of tubular sewers now successfully at work in the metropolis. Over 300 miles of these small self-scouring tubes, so strenuously denounced a few years since as impracticable, are in use, with a saving to the public estimated at 200,000*l*.—*Ed. L.*]

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—The United States mail steam-ship *Baltic* was detained twelve hours in the Channel on Saturday night on account of fog. About ten o'clock, she came in collision with the schooner *Sarah Anne*, laden with slates. The crew were saved, but the vessel was left in a sinking state.

THE HON. FRANK VILLIERS.—A case bearing upon the character of this gentleman, whose liabilities and sudden flight created a great sensation about three months ago, came before the Vice-Chancellor on Monday. The plaintiff, Mr. Wright, had discounted a bill of exchange for 1000*l*. of the 10th of September, 1853, drawn by the Hon. Frank Villiers upon, and accepted by Lord Maidstone, and endorsed to one Clarke. This bill was from time to time renewed, the previous bill having been upon each occasion delivered up by the plaintiff to Clarke, by whom it was cancelled and destroyed. Upon the bill of the 20th of October, 1854, drawn and accepted as before, becoming due, Wright agreed to renew it for three months, whereupon Mr. Villiers endorsed to him another bill for 1000*l*. dated the 20th of January, 1855, drawn upon, and purporting to be accepted by Lord Maidstone. In consideration of this renewed bill the plaintiff delivered up the bill of October, 1854, to Mr. Villiers, by whom it was cancelled or destroyed. The bill when it became due was dishonoured, Mr. Villiers absconded, and it appeared that the acceptance of Lord Maidstone upon the bill was a forgery. The plaintiff, however, conceiving that Lord Maidstone was bound in equity to pay the amount, filed

a bill against him; and to this the defendant demurred upon the ground that the genuine bill had been destroyed. The demurrer was allowed.

JACQUES BALMAT.—A letter from Mr. Albert Smith appears in the *Times*, in which the writer says that he has received a communication from M. Edouard Tairraz, of Chamouni, who regards the story of the discovery of the Swiss guide's body as a fabrication. Mr. Albert Smith had previously suspected this to be the case.

A CITY JUVENAL.—Mr. Adolphe Manheim has been bound over to keep the peace towards Mr. Edward Peake, a neighbouring City tradesman, who, on the occasion of a fire at Manheim's house, had procured the holding of an inquest into its cause. Manheim, conceiving that an imputation was intended that he had set his house on fire, composed a satirical poem which he placarded on his shop-shutters. Two lines of this performance really deserve preservation. After mentioning the supposed insinuation by Mr. Peake, the satirist adds—

"And many have advised that I should wring
His Peaky nose, for saying such a thing."

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the weeks of this month the population of London have enjoyed improved health. This is shown by a reduction of the mortality to the extent of about 150 deaths a week below the mortality of the previous month. Last week, the deaths registered were 915. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1845-54, the average number was 1027, which, if corrected for increase of population, becomes 1130. Last week, the births of 798 boys and 724 girls, in all 1522 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1845-54, the average number was 1327.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

THE IONIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY has been prorogued. A message from the Lord High Commissioner was read, in which a severe lecture is delivered to the refractory Chamber for objecting to the powers given to the high police, and its declaration is declared to be "a mere form of idle words." The civil list not having been transmitted to the Senate in time to be voted during the present session, the Government "considers itself free to act in all respects." In conclusion, the Commissioner hopes that the future deliberations of the Senate will be of advantage to those whom it represents. The Ionians are said to be for the most part inclined to Russia.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

No business of any interest or importance occurred in their lordships' House, the proceedings being chiefly confined to passing several bills a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

THE House had a morning sitting, and went into committee on the Turkish Loan.

MR. GLADSTONE renewed his objections to the bill, contending that the joint and several liabilities between France and England did not carry with it equal rights. He admitted, however, that, notwithstanding all its objectionable features, it was better to accept the measure rather than run the risk of the consequences which would follow its rejection.

LORD PALMERSTON said he had not expected a renewal of the discussion at that stage of the bill, and it was arranged that it should be received in the morning.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

The discussion in committee on this bill was renewed, and the first clause taken. The result was that the provision relating to limitation of capital was omitted from the clause, and 10*l*. shares were substituted for 25*l*. shares.

ORDER OF MERIT.

In answer to Lord ELCHO,

LORD PALMERSTON said it was intended as early as possible to issue a decoration as an Order of Merit; some delay had taken place, but it would soon be issued.

IRISH GUARDS.

In answer to Mr. V. SCULLY,

LORD PALMERSTON said that it had been considered by the Government whether a regiment of Irish Guards should be established; and while duly appreciating the services of the Irish in the army and navy, they yet thought it not desirable to extend the number of privileged corps in the army.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

A discussion arose with regard to the Commissioners to inquire into the question of Decimal Coinage, in the course of which the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER and MR. GLADSTONE vindicated the impartiality of the Commissioners, and denied that any of them had formed opinions on the subject.

OMAR PASHA.

In reply to Sir J. WALSH, LORD PALMERSTON said

that Omar Pasha had gone to Constantinople for the purpose of making arrangements respecting some military equipments, but he had no intention of resigning his command.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

MR. WALPOLE renewed the discussion on this question, stating that the translation of the treaty was defective, as in the original there was no word corresponding with the term "several" in the English version.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER explained away the inaccuracy, and proceeded to reply to Mr. GLADSTONE, and urged that the principle of the guarantee was even preferable to any loan which had been negotiated since the last war; he denied that there was any difference between the rights and liabilities of the two nations who had entered into the guarantee.

MR. GLADSTONE declared that his questions had not been answered, urging that the British Government was liable in the first instance to the creditors under the Loan, and they had no remedy either against France or Turkey. He strenuously protested against the right of Government to enter into such a treaty before obtaining the sanction of Parliament.

THE LORD ADVOCATE declared the joint and several liabilities of the two powers to be complete, and capable of being enforced. MR. M. GIBSON denounced the attempt on the part of the Executive Government to make treaties involving the taxation of the people without the previous consent of Parliament.

THE debate then became general and desultory, embracing MR. WILKINSON, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, MR. HENLEY, MR. J. MCGREGOR, and other members.

MR. DISRAELI denied the assertion that the refusal of the House to sanction the convention would have endangered our alliance with France, and asserted the right of Parliament to review treaties of this nature, and mentioned the fact that in 1852 an arrangement came to between the Government of this country and France was put an end to without causing any disturbance in the amicable relations of the two countries. He should now and always oppose propositions of this kind, which were only subsidies in disguise.

MR. LABOUCHERE supported, and MR. CARDWELL opposed the treaty.

MR. GLADSTONE having again spoken,

LORD PALMERSTON closed the debate in a very brief speech. The clauses were proceeded with.

MR. M. GIBSON moved as an amendment in one of them that a return of the payments made by Turkey should be punctually published. It was opposed by the Government, and a division took place. The numbers were—

For the amendment, 36; against it, 124; majority against it, 88.

The bill then passed through committee.

The other orders were then disposed of.

Dr. Hall has written to the *Times* from the camp, to say that he adheres to his report on the state of the Barrack Hospital, which the Sebastopol Committee described as untrue.

A letter from the fleet off Revel says:—"The night before we left Cronstadt, we observed a severe fire raging at St. Petersburg."

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, declaring that the vacation of the Council of State is to commence on the 15th of August, and to close on the 15th of October.

The following is the official list of the new Hanoverian Ministry:—Count Kielmannsegge, Finance; Count Platen, Foreign Affairs; M. Bories, Interior; M. Bothmer, Public Worship; M. Brandis, War; Count Dicken, Justice.

ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL FROM THE SEA.

It is said that the activity lately observed among the Black Sea squadrons is owing to an approaching attempt to force an entrance into Sebastopol from the sea. One hundred vessels and 40,000 men will, it is asserted, take part in this enterprise.

A letter from Constantinople mentions that the revolt of the Bashi-Bazouks was owing to punishment received by them for an outrage committed in the vicinity of the Dardanelles.

THE SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

Sir William Molesworth was returned yesterday for Southwark; Sir Charles Napier, who had put himself forward, and a Mr. John Hamilton, withdrawing after a scene of some confusion.

THE OLD OPERA HOUSE in the Haymarket is not to be converted into a Bank after all. Angleson House, Burlington-gardens, has been purchased by the Bank of England as a branch establishment for the West End.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO "The Leader."

For a Half-Year.....£0 13 0
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Money Orders should be drawn upon the STRAND Branch Office, and be made payable to Mr. ALFRED E. GALLOWAY, at No. 154, Strand.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

* * FIVEPENCE is now the price for an UNSTAMPED copy of the *Leader*, and SIXPENCE if STAMPED.

A STAMPED copy of this Journal can be transmitted through the Post-office to any part of Great Britain as frequently as may be required, during fifteen days from its date, free of charge; but it is necessary that the paper should be folded in such a manner that the stamp be clearly visible on the outside.

The *Leader* has been "registered" at the General Post-office, according to the provisions of the New Act relating to Newspapers, and a STAMPED copy has, therefore, the privilege of transmission through the post beyond the United Kingdom on payment of the proper rate of postage.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

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 DUTY OF TO-DAY.

THE objects of the war are undefined to those who regard it as a crusade for liberty and civilisation. They are undefined to those who regard it as undertaken for diplomatic purposes, always shifting as circumstances change, and perpetually reconstructed "out of the ashes of others which are floating in the air." But to us they are defined simply and sharply by the lines of the Allied armies round Sebastopol. The nation undertook the expedition to the Crimea to destroy the Russian stronghold in the Black Sea. Whether our blood and money might not have been better expended is another question. We stand, with the whole resources of our empire, and in conjunction with our ally, before the ramparts of Sebastopol; and honour, fidelity, and policy alike require that we should persevere till we have taken those ramparts or proved that they are impregnable. All thoughts but victory are out of the question for the present.

The Peelites and Lord JOHN RUSSELL have probably brought themselves to believe that they besieged Sebastopol only to coerce Russia into granting them a paper treaty of limitation, and that this paper treaty of limitation being granted the siege may be raised. History, recalling their denunciations of the "standing menace," will fix them with a different design. They designed, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL at least boasted of his design, to obtain from Russia the only limitation of her power which is worth an hour's purchase—the actual diminution of her means of war. But their hearts fail them, not unpardonably, at the sight of so

much blood and such wreck to civilisation; and the recollection of their original design accommodates itself to their present feelings. They, however, like their colleagues who still remain in the Government, must persevere in the enterprise for which they are responsible, and not till that enterprise is accomplished can their voices be heard for peace.

We believe the present Government to be really, as well as professedly, united in their determination, and undisturbed by any of those differences of opinion which it is the patriotic object of Mr. DISRAELI to evoke and display to Europe. No doubt there must have been discussions on the Austrian propositions, but into these discussions neither friend nor foe has a right to inquire, provided they have ended in unanimity; and the malicious anxiety with which such inquiries have been made in the House of Commons merely shows that the spirit of faction reigns uncontrolled in that assembly, even in the most extreme peril of the nation. The Government stand, if not strong, at least united before the nation, and in the face of Europe; they have triumphed gallantly, if not greatly, over all attempts to shatter and displace them; they are clearly, for the present, the only Government we can have; and, therefore, it seems our duty and interest for the present to support them. The Roman Senate gave a profound lesson of policy as well as a high example of magnanimity to after times, when they thanked the general who had lost Cannæ for not having despaired of the Republic.

The old Premier does not crush his assailants like a great man; but he parries their furious thrusts with high-hearted bravery, showing some English stuff, and verifying the Duke of WELLINGTON's saying, that his dandy officers were his best soldiers. We could reprobate his levity in a national crisis more cordially if it were not hypocritically reprobated by men within the House of Commons who deal themselves, at all seasons, in libellous satire and coarse invective, and who assail the buoyant old man with intolerable insults at the same time that they sanctimoniously exhort him to speak with the gravity of a judge. If anything is more calculated to excite a reaction in his favour than this, it is the attempt made to condemn and ostracise him for maladministration to which he was not really, though he may have been constitutionally, a party, by men who, since the facts, have sought for their own ends to associate him with them in a Ministry, and offered to act under him as leader of the House of Commons. The technical plea that the facts known before to all have since been legally certified by the finding of the Sebastopol Committee, is a subterfuge which only serves to show that those who use it are conscious of their offence. To offer to combine with a man in the most confidential relation, and, when he refuses, to take part in visiting him with infamy for things done before the offer was made, is a proceeding for which there can be but one name among men of generosity and honour; and nothing but the forensic manner in which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL put the point could have prevented its having the due effect, even in the House of Commons.

The late appointments, too, have given hopes of better things, and improved the position of the Ministry in the eyes of all but those whose dreary vocation it is to growl at everything without discrimination. The mass of the nation will cheer the Premier on in the good path upon which he seems to have entered. With our statesmen as with ourselves, the generous acknowledgment of good

actions is quite as potent an instrument of reformation as the denunciation of bad ones.

The other parties are nowhere. The great majorities on the Confidence questions, though they were not majorities for Government, were majorities against anyone else. The Tories are avowedly divided; the more respectable members of the party refusing to commit themselves to the factious manoeuvres which are suggested by the craving appetites and shortsighted cunning of their leader. The Peace party are impracticable. The Peelites, opposing as ex-Ministers the prosecution of an enterprise which as Ministers they originated, are very weak, if not in a sinister position; and they seem to have fallen under the inauspicious guidance of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, whose moral weakness leads himself alternately into panic and bravado. A combination of the three sections is as impossible as the accession to power of any one of them; though, so far as Mr. DISRAELI is concerned, there is no living thing with which he would not combine to oust the occupants of the Treasury Benches. In spite of the customary malignity of party imputation, we have no doubt that the coalition against the Turkish Loan was unpremeditated and transient.

It is, then, in face of a manifest necessity that we preach the political duty of supporting against a foreign enemy a Government which its rivals are unable to replace. We have watched the struggle of parties with the coolness of bystanders, and, as citizens, we acquiesce in the result. An appeal to the people for better men, we are firmly though sorrowfully convinced, would not be responded to at this moment: the men are not ready for the people if the people is ready for them. We should have the old fanaticisms, the old party cries, the old attorney organisations—a two months' anarchy, a scandal in the face of Europe, and no adequate improvement. We must promise ourselves, and try earnestly to prepare for ourselves, better things hereafter; but for the present we must make the best of that which our own past conduct has given us. As the Ministry has fairly survived public opposition, we must uphold it against the attacks of personal envy and malignity; we must treat it as the national Government, and endeavour by generous treatment, and something of that loyalty which ought to dignify commonwealths as well as despotisms, to exalt it before Europe and our enemies, and to infuse into it the majesty and spirit of the nation.

VACANCY OF HER MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION.

THE QUEEN is not likely at present to "send for" any public men, for a reason which the people should ponder. There is in reality a post which is preparatory to that of Minister, and all posts of that kind at the present moment are vacant; we mean the seats in "her MAJESTY'S Opposition." There is no such body at the present moment. Persons in the House of Commons set themselves up to speak in the name of great public interests, and raise a pother about the demerits of measures emanating from Ministers, or make obstructions to the passing of resolutions and bills whenever they can; and votes of censure have been lavished this session. A Member cannot entertain conscientious or party objections to the course proposed by Lord PALMERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord ABERDEEN, or any Minister in or out of office, but he must turn round and ask the House of Commons to adopt his sentiments in a formal "vote of censure."

Ministers proposed a loan for Turkey—a measure upon which there may be various opinions; and members have a perfect right to state their opinions. Ministers intend to aid the loan in a particular manner, and on the method there may equally be a variety of sentiments, which members have a right to deliver. It is not to be maintained for an instant that the House of Commons has not a distinct right to give or to withhold its sanction upon a money vote. But there must always be certain liberal constructions allowed to the Executive, particularly in matters that bear upon foreign relations. The present was a case in point. It is usual on such occasions for the Executive Ministers to enter into negotiations with foreign Governments, to bring the arrangements to a proximate conclusion, and then to seek the ratification of the House of Commons. There would be real objections to making the earlier stages of such joint arrangements the subjects of discussion in a popular assembly. Even under a republican Government joint operations with foreign states would be referred to a "committee of foreign relations," as in America, for the very purpose of avoiding those debates which are never conducive to the smooth working of measures, but which become peculiarly obstructive when foreign ideas are introduced, and give endless opportunities for misunderstanding. In most cases of the kind the plan of the Executive must be adopted whatever it is, unless the popular assembly be prepared to displace the Executive and substitute another. Any comparative disadvantage resulting from the loan can hardly be commensurate with the enormous disadvantage of creating a bad intelligence between this country and France or Turkey, coupled with the consequence of discrediting our own Government before the enemy as well as before our friend. A gentleman may not approve of all that his attorney does for him in a difficult negotiation; but it will rarely happen that he will discuss the disputed point before the opposite side in the cause. He would much more frequently be disposed, either to replace the attorney by another more suited to him, or to submit to a smaller disadvantage in order to avoid a larger. Any fundamental objections to the finance of the present Government would be ample reason for sweeping away Lord PALMERSTON'S Cabinet, and bringing another into office; but the strength of Lord PALMERSTON lies in the fact that we look round in vain for another Cabinet; and the absence of that Cabinet out of office, the vacancy where we ought to find her MAJESTY'S Opposition, reminds us of the laches of independent Members and popular parties.

The nature of the mistake made by the popular leaders does not lie very deep below the surface. Whether popular leaders, or parties out of doors, are capable of rectifying it is another question, better answered practically than theoretically. The mistake consists in supposing that it is the substantive duty of popular and independent Members to resist the Government. In a free country it mostly happens that popular and independent Members who are not in office have to resist the Government, and for an evident reason: a party with strong political convictions, which places its leader in office, will mostly carry with it those who share such convictions, and the Government will have on its side all men who sympathise with its main opinions. Those who are not in the Government, not sharing those political opinions, will be guided by other opinions, distinct, and in many cases opposite; and in the endeavour to carry out those separate and antagonistic opinions, it will happen that

they will have to oppose the party in power. It is not their business to oppose their Executive, but it is an incident in their course that they do so oppose. But then they must have a purpose of their own; and it is here that we find the master reason why HER MAJESTY'S opposition is vacant. Have popular parties who might stand on the opposite side any distinctive purpose? If they have, do they pursue that purpose sufficiently to give themselves a distinctive existence? We cannot answer the question in the affirmative. When we turn to those who stood against Ministers in the matter of the Loan, we cannot accept them as embodying any distinct popular purpose. The man who looks most like the leader of a party at present is Mr. DISRAELI, who has some project of his own with reference to the conduct of the war, and the finance by which it has to be supported; but he has never stated his scheme. He has never stated how he would pursue hostilities against Russia, or on what plan he would construct his Budget; and if we allow ourselves to form a guess constructed out of his latest proposals, we cannot accept him as giving life to any distinct wish which the public entertains, or any plan which the people has at heart. Mr. COBDEN has relations with the Peace party; but does not oppose the war. He objects to subsidies and votes against a loan; but we are not aware that at present he is giving expression to any practical object, pursuing any mission which specially belongs to the people. Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, a member of the Society of Friends, in whose genial nature and power Englishmen would naturally feel so strong a sympathy, certainly does not take such a position in reference to the war as constitutes him spokesman for the people. Mr. GLADSTONE is not the tribune of the People in that behalf, or any other. If we turn from politics to any subject which is at present engaging public attention, do we find an organised party identified with it? Is it the purification of the Thames? the construction of drainage? the supply of water? Then, the leading men who are doing most at the present time, Mr. F. O. WARD, Sir BENJAMIN HALL, or persons actually in office under the auspices of the QUEEN'S Ministers. There is indeed one subject that of all others most concerns us at the present day—Administrative Reform; but what is the last public fact in reference to this subject? It is that the Administrative Reform Association has passed a resolution approving of the appointment of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH to be Secretary of State for the Colonies, because he is "the right man in the right place"—a great colonial reformer appointed to be chief governor of the colonial empire.

This is a piece of practical candour on the part of the Administrative Reformers to which we cannot refuse our approbation. They uphold the right act whether the act be executed by Ministers or not. They pursue the public interest, whether they march by the side of Ministers or against them. In spirit, therefore, the Administrative Reformers exemplify the kind of public action which we desiderate. Administrative Reform is a great want, the very thing which at the present moment we most require. But what measures are before the public? The measures of Ministers, and not of the society which has its rooms at King William-street, City. Is it the admission of candidates to the civil service that we would reward—the reconstruction of public departments—the improvement of promotion in the army? It is Ministers who are left to keep the lead in these reforms. One of the departments that most require reform is the Admiralty; but the Administrative Reformers

have as yet done nothing more for that department than publishing a few extracts from past writings of other men. The Administrative Reformers may have their plan *in posse*; they may be intending to lay before us an anatomy of one department after another, and to tell us how each can be reconstructed, far better than Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, or any other official can tell us; but the Administrative Reformers have not yet done so. They have, therefore, not yet established their claim to be the Ministry *in posse* for the Administrative Reform party. They are useful critics though not practical leaders. Yet there is no time to be lost. The state of the army in the East, weakened as it is by the deficiency in the number of energetic officers eager to perform their duty, in recruits for the ranks such as this country could supply, and in matériel, requires something more than Government is doing. The state of the fleet, and still more of the naval department,—the unequal pressure of taxation, daily rendered more grievous as the burden is increased,—the want of public education,—the total absence of any machinery for giving the bulk of the people of England a means of pressing the House of Commons, which professedly represents them,—these are great wants which should be urged upon the Legislature and the Government. But the pressure cannot be managed by any but her MAJESTY'S Opposition. In order to the organisation of such an anti-Cabinet, however, it is necessary that there should be in that Cabinet on the left hand of the Speaker, men as well informed in every branch of public business,—in the details of the army, the details of the navy, the details of every department,—as men sitting on the Treasury bench. There is, indeed, the Quarter-sessions Cabinet, in many respects as competent as the Cabinet *in esse*; but it has little to do with the people, and nothing whatever to do with some of the greatest reforms that we require. But the men who might expect to be sent up into that post have hitherto, either displayed a want of personal capacity, or have neglected to master the administrative as well as political knowledge required for the post, or have failed to earn for themselves that strength of support out of doors which would give them strength and weight within the House. It is useless to talk of controlling the Cabinet, until we have effectually reorganised her MAJESTY'S Opposition.

PALMERSTON ON LIMITED LIABILITY.

LORD PALMERSTON is a riddle to the vulgar, which those who undertake to look beneath the surface ought to have no difficulty in solving. The trait that most strikes the common observer is his *insouciance*; next it is noted that he is a thorough man of the world; and occasionally he puts profound truths into expressions so clear, concise, and forcible, as to show that he has reached the very kernel of philosophy in things of most tangible import to the human race. Philosopher and man of the world, he is also a man of healthy instincts; hence, intelligent and practical, he is in earnest, yet not troubled about those matters that he has not in hand; conflict makes him hopeful of success, if not for himself, yet for others that come after him in the right season. The public can scarcely believe that he is in earnest, though in the compass of a short speech he will put the whole truth of a much-debated subject in a way that shows him to understand it from beginning to end.

The debate on Limited Liability had few speeches so short as PALMERSTON'S; not one that presents the real truth so pure and

simple. There are small capitals looked up, because the commercial law of this country has decreed that the risk shall be equal for all,—the one measure of total ruin,—and not apportioned to the capital invested; the two bills would set those capitals free, to the benefit both of the owners and of the community; but capitalists on a grand scale resist the joint measure. It is a "contest between the few and the many"—"a question of free-trade against monopoly;" but the grand advocates of free-trade turn round to defeat their own principles.

To confirm Lord PALMERSTON, the opponents of the bills—free-traders—proceeded exactly in the strain of old Protectionist advocates. Without restrictive laws, capitalists will err, argued Mr. STRUTT. The French and American laws, said Mr. WILLIAM BROWNE, will not suit us. Without a liability artificially extended beyond the capital, pleaded Mr. MUNTZ, WATT would have been the victim of a Joint-Stock Company under the control of its directors, "ignorant donkeys." Small capitalists, urged Mr. SPOONER, will entrust their money to directors who are not trustworthy. "Wild speculation," cries Mr. STRUTT; "Ruin to thousands," exclaims Mr. HASTIE; "Ruinous litigation," puts in Mr. MUNTZ; "Bankruptcy," groans Mr. GLYN; "Late period of the session," insinuates Mr. W. RUSSELL. In short, if Parliament does not stand over the little capitalists and advise them, the little capitalists will not know how to use their own money. It is the great capitalists who say so; just as the great landlords said it of the working farmers.

"THE MASSACRE AT HANGO."

RUSSIA proves that she is amenable to public opinion by the soreness she displays at the application of the phrase "Massacre at Hango" to the massacre at Hango, and the pains she takes to make out that the predatory attack upon Lieutenant GENESTE and his men was an "action" fought to defeat an "ill-advised expedition into the interior," "perhaps a reconnaissance," it may be an attempt to surprise the telegraph station—with eight or ten unarmed men! Moved by the censure of Europe, the Imperial Government has directed the *Journal of St. Petersburg* to publish a defence of that nefarious transaction, the massacre—we repeat—the massacre at Hango; and the journal, faithful to its trust, concocts as much composition as, when translated, fills two columns of small type in a morning journal.

The defence set up is curious in the extreme. The glorious action at Hango, henceforth as conspicuous as Sinope in the fasti of Russia, was fought by 500 men against 17. The result was, that five of this great invading army—to use the euphuism of the *Journal of St. Petersburg*—"died in this ill-advised expedition;" four were wounded—how it does not condescend to explain; and altogether eleven were captured. Let us correct the phraseology of the Russian journal: Five were set upon and murdered outright; four were wounded with intent to murder; and seven, including the three officers, were made prisoners—all of whom had come ashore under a flag of truce.

The Russian journal writes, on the authority of a letter from Lieutenant GENESTE, explaining the occurrence, which letter, by-the-by, it does not publish *in extenso*, but only gives a summarised version of its contents. According to this statement, Lieutenant GENESTE, having landed his prisoners, and seeing no one near, proceeded up the country to buy fresh provisions, carrying with him a flag of truce. At a distance of fifty yards from the boat the Russians suddenly appeared from

their ambush behind the rocks; GENESTE tried to shield himself under the flag of truce, and being surrounded, he surrendered. Not one word does the *Journal of St. Petersburg* say of the firing of the Russians upon unarmed men; it merely remarks that "six persons died in this ill-advised expedition." Further they state, not however on the authority of GENESTE, but of a Captain TCHERTKOFF, aide-de-camp of General De BERG, that the flag of truce was not seen either on board the Cossack, or on board the boat, "or in the hand of the officer who landed and advanced into the Russian territory." [Mark, a few lines before the *Journal*, in the text of its article, stated that GENESTE "tried to shelter himself," when attacked, "under the white flag"—therefore the Russians must have seen it.]

TCHERTKOFF further states that "during the engagement the sailors who remained in the boat had time to throw into the sea a gun of small calibre;" and the ill-informed, duped, or inventive captain, proceeds to describe the armament of the boat as otherwise formidable; the object of which is to prove that Lieutenant GENESTE had arrived at Hango, with this redoubtable armada—a cutter and cutter's crew—to invade the Russian Empire and buy eggs and poultry! The fact is, that there was no gun of small or large calibre in the cutter, no arms, except those which belonged to the boat as part of her regular equipment, lying in the bottom covered with a tarpaulin; and no "engagement," but a massacre.

Much of this defence consists of a most exulting refutation of the statement of JOHN BROWN, the seaman who barely escaped with his life. Poor JOHN BROWN, with three wounds in his body, told us, as we all remember, that the whole of the crew were killed. And no doubt it seemed so to the desperately-wounded man, who escaped death by shamming death. But the *Journal of St. Petersburg*, in the most triumphant manner, proves that JOHN BROWN's statement was false—for how could all have been killed before his eyes when eleven are living to this day in the prisons of Russia? But the *Journal* goes on to convict the victim who escaped TCHERTKOFF's brigands of further falsehood. JOHN BROWN, he says, declared that the boat on its arrival was attacked by five hundred armed men; while Lieutenant GENESTE says he "saw no persons on shore except two or three women." Here, then, is direct proof that BROWN is a liar. Will the reader believe that what BROWN did say was, that they saw only one man at first, who ran off towards the telegraph-station, and that the five hundred men did not show themselves until GENESTE and the Finns had landed? We can pardon mistakes in the declaration of BROWN, but not misrepresentations in the *Journal of St. Petersburg*.

We can never believe that the ensign in command did not see the flag of truce flying on board the boat as it approached the shore. What says the *Journal of St. Petersburg* in its first announcement of the massacre, which it called a "successful skirmish?" Why, it said that Ensign TCHERTKOFF had been early informed of the "enterprise"—so the coming of the boat is called—and concentrated and congealed his men for the purpose of cutting off their retreat. The ostensible defence made by Russia is, that GENESTE did not wait until his flag was acknowledged before he landed; and it is held that he had no right to land until his flag had been acknowledged. But surely an honourable enemy, refusing to acknowledge a flag of truce, would, at least, show himself, and warn off the coming party, not hide himself and then massacre those he had seduced by studiously

preserving the aspect of peace. Therefore, if we admit that the forms were not strictly attended to, that only proves that the Englishmen trusted too much to the honour of their enemy, it does not justify the massacre. But knowing the weakness of this ground, the Russian journal takes up another, and this constitutes the real defence, that the Russians at Hango believed the flag of truce was an artifice—similar to many alleged to have been practised by the English during the war; yet how are we to reconcile this lame defence with the assertion that the flag of truce was not seen, for if it were not seen, how could such a bold descent be an artifice! The fact is, that turn it as they may, the "Massacre at Hango" will stick to the Russian Crown, and will remain the "Massacre at Hango" to the end of the chapter. No sophistry can explain it away: it stands out alone in this war as a cool, deliberately-planned, atrocious murder.

WHOM SHALL WE HANG?*

THE pamphlet which has appeared with this title is obviously not a labour of love. It is the anonymous affidavit of Lord ABERDEEN's colleagues, drawn up by a mercenary pen. Through all its pages runs a quibbling art, which few but lawyers can command. But the gentlemen whose public characters are here defended will do well to disavow all connexion with a writer who has so degraded a serious discussion, and who defiles with scandalous levity the harrowing records of the Sebastopol expedition. It is impossible to believe that the special pleader who has issued this clumsy justification has not been retained by some one. But by whom? We do not for one moment believe that the honest Lord ABERDEEN, or the generous Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, or the devoted Duke of NEWCASTLE—for these are the names most sedulously washed—can have employed an advocate to sneer at the miseries of the British army, to insult the public and the press, and to deny the truth of statements supported by irresistible testimony. If they have friends capable of hiring such an apologist, those friends have done them an evil office. The pamphlet, while it is supposed to have their countenance, will do them more injury than the worst of libels. It will not disprove one charge that has been fixed upon their administration; but it will give a colour to the most deadly aspersions that have been wantonly and cruelly cast on their personal honour: that they were indifferent as well as helpless; that they reduced an army to famine, and ridiculed its forlorn abandonment. This is what we have never believed. But the pamphleteer, who describes his countrymen as a nation of dupes and liars, mocks at every detail of suffering, and jeers at all compassion.

The writer affects a manly scorn of the malignant practice which imputes a private and venal motive to every public act. He then proceeds to discover falsehood and selfishness in the conduct of every public man who assailed the late administration,—more particularly the Peelite section. The majority of the House, which voted for inquiry, was influenced by a mean subservience to popular clamour. Mr. ROEBUCK, like the cannibal god of the Mexicans, hungered for a victim. Mr. LAYARD, graceless and mendacious by nature, rushed with savage alacrity to the prosecution of the Government. The Committee was granted. And then, the pamphleteer seeks to demonstrate that it vindicated step by step, the acts of the Administration, especially those of Lord ABER-

* *Whom Shall we Hang?* Ridgway.

DEEN, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT.

BURKE once said that if any supernal power would mince the sun into a million petty orbs, the evil-doers of the world might contrive to blot some of them into darkness. Thus, the ABERDEEN apologist picks out questions and answers from the Crimea catechism, and putting them in unnatural proximity, extracts a grotesque result. But his pamphlet is no more an analysis than it is an exculpation. The torture of evidence, in an *ex parte* statement, may convert neglect into caution; but it cannot neutralise the proofs which exist elsewhere. Even, on this audacious device, however, the writer is driven to parenthetical suggestions, such as this:—"Men wanted somebody on whom they might, in the mild language of Mr. LAYARD, vent their rage." Some high official must be made responsible for everything, even for what our law-books call the "act of God;" and when Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT reminded the grandiloquent assertors of our naval supremacy that the winds of Heaven sometimes rebuked human arrogance, the religious people of England scoffed at the suggestion of a providential reproof with the philosophical scepticism of a HUME, or the sarcastic unbelief of a VOLTAIRE. So, then, it was for the sake of a "providential reproof" that the *EOLUS* of the Euxine dashed the *Prince* upon the rocks. It was "Providence" that crowded the harbour of Balaklava, so that the good ship could not enter; that sunk the precious cargo, and deprived thousands of sick, shivering, famished men of healing medicines, clothes, food, and comforts, that were needed to keep them alive. And why not "Providence," also, that created the storm in England which destroyed the ABERDEEN Administration? Surely the "Providence" of Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT and his anonymous champion has other than diabolical attributes. But it is often that "Providence" is most sadly maligned by those who assert its "supremacy." The pamphleteer complains that erring men are charged with the responsibility of blunders and misfortunes, and straightway ascribes our worst disasters to Heaven.

It is not, however, with the writer's argument, but with its spirit, that we are concerned. We are solicitous that men who bear a character for conscience and scruple should be induced to disclaim this discreditable concoction of impudence and ribaldry. Mr. GLADSTONE, at least, will not rest under the imputation of having accredited the vulgar pamphleteer who praises him. Mr. LAYARD stated that there were no horses to drag the siege guns to their position. With triumphant technicality the writer exclaims, "Poor Mr. LAYARD! What malicious bombardier or vengeful aristocrat sold him that bargain?" But the fact remains, that the siege guns could not be moved for want of horses, which could not be supplied "for the nonce from the resources of the country, or from the horse-artillery." A joke about "donkeys" on shipboard does not alter the complexion of the case. There may have been "a vast deal of hard lying," but even the pamphlet affirms no more than that the army before Sebastopol was not so wretched throughout the winter as the armies which fled from Burgos and Moscow. "Let us see, in the first place, what the Government at home did for the purpose of supplying the army with food, clothes, and shelter. But wait a moment, Friend SNARL has something to say at this stage of affairs. 'Talk of the acts of Ministers,' he exclaims, 'why it is a notorious and a scandalous fact, that they were all shooting in the Highlands while our brave soldiers were fighting and bleeding for their

country.' 'Not a Cabinet Council,' chimes in SNAR, 'was held between the prorogation of Parliament and the month of October.' 'The Queen herself,' ominously observes GROWL to Miss GRUNDY, 'was not in London at any time in September.'" The plea in mitigation is this: "The time for counsel was past; the die had been cast; the army had been ordered to the Crimea; and Ministers could do no more than await the execution of their orders. They could only watch events, wait for news, and be prepared for every contingency;" which was precisely what they were not prepared for. Our soldiers perished of wet and cold, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who justified himself manfully, is thus defended. "It is to be hoped that Lord PANMURE will be less Spartan in his notions than his heartless predecessor," and that he will "give them 'zephyrs' for the summer. Why, indeed, should he not supply the gallant fellows with umbrellas, or with those blue veils which our dandies have in our times made an article of male attire. They would not be more out of place in the field than on the turf, and so trifling a homage to the manly sentiments of the day would be appreciated by Mr. LAYARD's admirers."

In another section, the Ministers who were "prepared for every contingency" are shown to have relied on the capture of Sebastopol by a *coup de main*. If they had captured Sebastopol at once, and the army had been provided for a long campaign, "what an outcry should we not have heard from the virtuous guardians of the public purse against that aristocratic prodigality which had wantonly lavished the nation's resources upon objects so utterly useless? What pointed epigrams, what searing sarcasms would not have been showered on the over-careful administrator who had had the wisdom to export wooden houses to a stone city?" A hundred pages have been occupied with assertions to demonstrate that the Crimean army was fully prepared for its arduous and difficult enterprise, and that the Ministers knew perfectly well the nature of the place they were about to besiege, yet here we find among their virtues, that they provided only for a single blow, and expected to lodge their troops without delay in "a stone city."

The pamphleteer riots in heartless frivolity on the subject of the miserable horses without manes or tails, who were shot by scores to save them from starvation. "It is not possible to decide whether the voracity of the quadrupeds was intercaudal or suicaudal." The sick and wounded, it is true, remained "during the winter" in a condition "unquestionably as deplorable as can be conceived," because their tents were "miserable;" but the administration was not to blame. "No reasonable foresight could have anticipated" that better habitations would be required. Here, again, the admission is made that the existence of the British army was staked on one chance—that of capturing by a *coup de main* a place which Lord RAGLAN avowed he hesitated to attack. Really, the apology was not worth the scandal of its publication.

The moral fits well to the fable. What does all this parody imply? Nothing less than the "anxious doubts which have been felt by the most reflecting men in the community, whether our form of government, with the large accession which the liberty of speech and action has received during the last forty years, will work as successfully in a time of war, as it has unquestionably worked in peace." Prince ALBERT's Trinity House oration is then quoted as "well-deserving of meditation," and we are left to consider

whether, after the great civil agonies through which the English nation has struggled to constitutional freedom, a dictator, a dead press, and a dumb senate, might not be the best gifts which we could receive from fortune. Who is answerable for these suggestions?

NEW INCOME-TAX VICTIMS.

CHARMED are certain readers of the *Times* with the suggestion of "Omega," that the Income Tax which it "gravels" us to pay, should be inflicted upon the domestic servant. "There is nothing," cries Mr. FAG, "which I hate so much as your overbearing, tyrannical, unjust treatment of inferiors"—a sentiment knocked out of him by the rough behaviour of *Captain Absolute*; and Mr. FAG, smarting under the practical hauteur of the Captain, turns round and kicks the little boy off the stage. "Omega," who seems to have been mulcted by the Commissioners under the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, turns round and proposes to inflict the grievance on the domestic servant; and it is amazing what grand motives he gives for the suggestion. "In the present position of affairs, as regards the struggle with ourselves and our allies against Russian despotism, there can be but one opinion as to the imperative duty, both religious and moral, of all her Majesty's loyal subjects to bear a portion of the burden which this struggle must of necessity entail upon us." The practical suggestion, prefaced by this "religious and moral" exordium is, "that all domestic servants, from the powdered butler, and the pampered valet, to the drudging kitchenmaid," should contribute to the revenue. Evidently, "Omega" has some grudge against domestic servants.

"Many of them," he says, "are in the enjoyment of positive luxuries which thousands, although highly educated," &c. "Whether the loaf costs 1s. or 1s. 6d., makes no difference to them." "The present standard of wages is a matter of very serious consideration with housekeepers of moderate income; looking to the future and to the war, increased taxation is in prospect; and a stand must be made against the high rate of wages."

"Alpha" falls in with "Omega." "The wages of the principal servants in the large establishments of this country," says "Alpha," "are above 50 per cent. more than they were during the last war; and in some cases servants are receiving more than the greater majority of the working curates in this country." "Sigma" has a just grudge against the "easily worked class of upper servants, including stewards and butlers, grooms of the chambers, cooks, upper coachmen, stud grooms, housekeepers, and female cooks who are not taxed to the income-tax under schedule D." "Sigma" has "during the last eighteen years traded with the aristocracy through their upper servants," and he is prepared to state that "many of those persons, whose wages average fifty or one hundred guineas per annum, exclusive of lodging, light, firing, and food, are those who ought to put a shoulder to the wheel." Numbers more will agree with "Alpha," and "Omega," and "Sigma;" we can imagine any number of careful housekeepers "aggravated" at the conduct of their domestics, who would be inclined to rush into print, and to inflict vengeance upon the contumacious, the forgetful, the stupid, the heedless, in the shape of an income-tax. Ladies who keep careful homes, have standing objections to comely caps, and watch the glances at the baker, will see in that screw provided by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER a very instrument of torture exactly suited to their own irritated temper.

Imagine the delight of winding up a scold with the infliction of the Income-tax!

There are, however, somewhat serious difficulties in any such measure. In the first place, there is some reason to doubt whether the wages of domestic servants, as a class, range from 50 to 100 guineas. We are quite convinced that the larger majority of the middle classes, and an immense majority of those who employ servants, never approach the lowest of those sums. In fact, few house-keepers rise even to 40 guineas or 80 guineas; some do not even allow so much as 25 guineas; and when "Sigma" speaks of income, exclusive of lodging, firing, and food, he forgets that in some houses the food is only the leavings, beer is paid out of wages, and tea and sugar are subjects of negotiation. The fact is, that the whole irritated alphabet, from Alpha to Omega, has forgotten that the stratum of domestic servants which underlies the stratum of the employing class is equally varied in its level. It seems to be supposed that "My Lord Duke," and "Sir HARRY," and "Lady CHARLOTTE," who constitute "high life below stairs," represent the whole class; whereas they are but the aristocracy of the servants' hall, and we might as well take the House of Peers as a test for the amount of income of the whole of society, as take gentlemen with powder in their hair, and 100 guineas per annum, "exclusive," &c., to represent the class of domestic servants. The Beggar's Petition speaks with anger of the "pampered menial," but we doubt very much whether all the menials employed in this country are pampered. It would be interesting to appoint a special commission to go down stairs in all the middle-class streets, for the purpose of asking BETTY and SALLY whether they consider themselves pampered.

It is nothing to tell us that some gentlemen with powder in their hair are paid more than working curates, or than officers in the army and navy—that some ladies who can dress hair and get up fine linen receive more than governesses. Those who have the means of paying for services, do so; and the wealthy classes no doubt do appreciate the getting up of fine linen, the dressing of hair, and a good attendance at table, above the saving of souls or the education of the children of the middle classes. In the higgling of the market, to dress the hair of a young lady, or attend deftly at table, will "fetch" more than the salvation of the penitent or the cultivation of the human intellect. But what has the class of domestic servants to do with that appreciation? Do "Alpha" and "Omega" know that there are as many as ten thousand domestic servants out of employment usually resident in London? Let us ask how the Income-tax is to reach that class, or how there can be much income for a class whose surplus stock is thus to be measured?

We are prepared to affirm, however, that the very humblest of domestic servants in work do pay the Income-tax, and are paying it at the present moment. We are quite aware that "My Lord Duke" and "Sir HARRY" are not paying; and we doubt whether that class are advanced beyond the level of CRUIKSHANK'S footman, who asks the butler, "What is taxes?" But the humbler class are paying the tax in more than an adequate proportion. They are paying it in the form of reduced wages. Where 10% was paid three years ago, 8% is paid now; where 8%, it is now 6%; and so on in proportion. In short, the pampered menial who meets the Income-tax in the decrease of tea and sugar, has to pay it also in the form of reduction of wages. It is paid in yet another form. Taxes "aggravate" the temper of house-keepers, and there are many pampered menials

in this metropolis at the present moment who submit to a large tax of increased exactions from "Missis's" temper. Really, before we talk of bringing the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER to bear upon that inmate under our roof who is an outcast from our society, we ought to ask ourselves whether there is not something due from us towards a fellow-creature who is in our family, but not of it.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN WESTERN ASIA.

"We must progress as much as possible in the direction of Constantinople and India. He who can once get possession of these points is the real ruler of the world. With this view we must provoke constant quarrels—at one time with Turkey, and at another with Persia. We must establish wharves and docks in the Euxine, and by degrees make ourselves masters of that sea, as well as of the Baltic, which is a doubly important element in the success of our plan. We must hasten the downfall of Persia; push on to the Persian Gulf; if possible re-establish the ancient commercial intercourse with the Levant through Syria; and force our way into the Indies, which are the store-houses of the world. Once there, we can dispense with English gold."

Such was, in part, the legacy of ambition bequeathed by Peter the Great to his successors, who have proved themselves, in truth, not unworthy of the bequest. The genius of that wonderful savage instinctively taught him that the surest—and, indeed, the only—means of civilising his people was by opening an easy communication with the more advanced nations of Europe; and that this could be effected through commerce alone. But at the commencement of his reign Russia did not possess a single sea-port, and the capitulation of Faltschi deprived him of his hard-earned acquisitions on the Sea of Azof. The indomitable perseverance of the meteoric barbarian finally triumphed, however, over every obstacle; and while through his "window," St. Petersburg, he looked out menacingly upon Western Europe, his "postern" opened upon the Caspian and threatened all Central Asia.

This Russian policy at a very early period displayed its true colours, and evinced its characteristic contempt for honour and good faith. It is now one hundred and thirty-eight years since Peter despatched Prince Bekewitch on a "friendly mission" to the Khan of Khiva, at the same time furnishing him with an army for his escort. But it casually transpired that the Prince had received secret instructions to seize upon certain gold-mines situated in the Khanat. The people of Khiva, sensible of their inability to cope with the Russian troops in the field, dissembled their knowledge of the prince's intentions, but pleaded the impossibility of finding provisions for so large a force at any one point of their barren territory. Less suspicious than might have been expected from his consciousness of deceit and guilt, Bekewitch broke up his little army into small detachments, which were severally attacked and overpowered in detail.

At that moment affairs of more urgent importance directed Peter's attention to other quarters, and the death of his son, Alexis, may have caused him to think lightly of his discomfiture in Khiva. But he did not the less closely pursue his designs upon Persia, and opportunities soon wait upon those who are ready to make one for themselves. In the year 1712 the Lezhgis had descended from the mountains of Caucasus, and, after ravaging the plains of Sheirwan, massacred the inhabitants of Shamakhi, including some three hundred Russian residents. For several years Peter contented himself with making repeated demands for redress, and it was not until 1722 that he found himself in a position to enforce satisfaction. At that time the imbecile Shah Sultan Hoossein, being sorely pressed by his rebellious subjects, solicited the aid of the Czar, nor did he ask in vain. Having collected a considerable armament at Astrakhan, Peter issued a singular proclamation, in which he professed a great regard for his "old good friend, the Shah," though fully determined to indemnify himself at his expense, and promised not to molest any subjects of Persia who kept aloof from the Lezhgis, while he denounced the wrath of Heaven against whomsoever should take their part. But Peter was ever more happy in deeds than in words. By the middle of September he had made himself

master of Derbend—the Iron Gate—without encountering the slightest resistance; and in the following year, at the earnest request of the people themselves, he sent a strong force to occupy the province of Ghilan, though belonging to his "great friend and neighbour."

The Affghan rebels having in the meantime entered Ispahan and thrown the Shah into prison, his son Tamash, hastened to implore the protection of the Czar; in return for which, his ambassador, Ismail Beg, engaged to cede Ghilan, Mazanderan, and Astrabad, in addition to the cities of Baku and Derbend. It would seem, however, that the envoy had exceeded his instructions, for soon afterwards we find Shah Tamash making desperate but vain efforts to check the progress of the Russians. At length a convention was arranged between the Czar, the Sultan, and the Shah, by which the above-named provinces were yielded to Russia, and the Porte's supremacy recognised over Georgia, Erivan, Azerbaijan, Khamsa, and Kermanshah.

On Peter's death, in 1725, the Russians were glad to exchange Mazanderan and Astrabad for the undisturbed possession of Ghilan, and even this they were compelled to evacuate in presence of the well-directed power of Nadir Shah. The Turks, also, were forced to resign the provinces they had lately wrested from Persia, and that kingdom recovered its proper position and influence in Central Asia. The Russians, however, soon afterwards succeeded in retaking Azof from the Turks; and the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739, left them in possession of a boundary line capable at any time of furnishing ready pretexts for a rupture either with Turkey or the Tatars. Strictly speaking, indeed, the latter owed allegiance to the Porte, but virtually they were independent, and not unfrequently turned their arms against their nominal suzerains. At that period the bleak steppes which intervene between Southern Russia and the Caucasian range, were occupied by nomade tribes, of whom the Circassians were the most distinguished, though their territory was confined to the spurs of the Western Caucasus, and to the district that extends thence to the rivers Terik and Kuban. Interspersed among these, but totally distinct, were tribes of Kalmaks and Nogais; the latter maintaining a sort of connexion with the Ottoman Empire; the latter with their native Tibet and China. Like all mountain clans, these various tribes and families were constantly at feud with one another, and divided their time between forays and the chase. United, they were invincible; but their normal state of anarchy and dissension rendered it comparatively easy for any wily and unscrupulous power to acquire a fatal ascendancy. We need not be surprised, then, to learn that Russia gradually established a permanent influence over these restless barbarians by insidiously fomenting their disputes, and taking the part of the weaker side. But her incessant and overbearing interference soon disgusted the Kalmuks, and in 1771 half a million of free-born men, women, and children conceived and executed the desperate resolution of abandoning their settlements and returning to their original home in the Chinese Empire. The Kabardan Circassians adopted a not less trying alternative, for they abjured the religion of their Christian forefathers, and embraced the faith of Islam, in the hope of securing the protection of the Porte. The Nogais exhibited less character and determination. Some of them, indeed, emigrated to the Crimea, but the majority submitted themselves to the Russians. About the middle of the eighteenth century a new instrument of disorganisation was also brought into play, and a number of missionaries were sent into Great and Little Kabarda for the ostensible purpose of converting the Ossetians, or Ossetinians as they are indifferently called. By their means a large portion of the tribe was induced to acknowledge the supremacy of Russia, and a communication was thus opened with Georgia.

From the time of Nadir Shah Georgia had continued a dependency of the Persian crown, though governed by its own Wally with almost sovereign power. But it frequently happened that the internal dissensions which agitated Persia prevented the Shah from affording any protection to the Georgians against the sudden inroads of their turbulent neighbours, the Lezhgis. They were consequently tempted to turn their eyes to the only Power that seemed capable of giving them peace and tranquillity; and thus an opportunity alone was wanted for extending Russian supremacy

also over Georgia. This favourable occasion was reserved for Catherine II.

The war with Turkey, which terminated with the treaty of Kainardji, in 1774, ceded to Russia the free navigation of the Euxine, together with the passage of the Dardanelles; confirmed her in the possession of Azof, Taganrog, and Kertch; acknowledged her sovereignty over the two Kabardas, whose independence had been guaranteed by the treaty of Belgrade; and finally declared the Crimea to be a separate and self-existent state under the protection of the Czar. Two years afterwards thirty Russian fortresses, extending in a line from the Black Sea to the Caspian, held in check, if not in subjection, the various tribes along the foot of the Caucasus. And five years later a "friendly" expedition was sent into the very heart of the mountains to explore the country for "scientific" purposes, to draw up maps and plans, and to gain over the chiefs who still held themselves sullenly aloof. The first fruits of this mission was the entire submission of the Ossetians.

The progress of events now became more rapid. Russia now began to reap the harvest of the corruption she had scattered so widely abroad. Whenever a district was torn by contending factions raised up by Russian intrigue, a Russian army was marched in to restore tranquillity. This military occupation presently assumed the form of protection, and protection was speedily succeeded by incorporation. A notable instance of this may be pointed out in the annexation of the Crimea. In 1774 the independence of the Crimea was recognised by both the contracting parties to the Treaty of Kainardji, and yet Catherine took upon herself to declare that its sovereignty was elective—a custom that had fallen into desuetude for many generations. Intestine commotions, and a revolution were the natural consequences of the innovation. The reigning Khan fled the country, and Russia called upon the "independent" Tatars to choose a new sovereign. Their choice fell upon Schaghin Geray, who ascended the throne without opposition. But the tranquillity of the Crimea was not the object desired at St. Petersburg. The Khan was therefore instigated to send an envoy to the Turkish Pacha commanding in the opposite island of Taman, to require him to evacuate his post. The fierce barbarian put the messenger to death. The Tatars flew to arms to avenge the outrage, and a Russian army marched into the peninsula to aid them in vindicating the law of nations. But suddenly these allies seized upon every strong place in the country, and reduced the astonished inhabitants before they could organise any system of defence. Some resistance, indeed, was offered, but Prince Paskiewitch speedily enforced a general pacification by immolating 30,000 Tatars in cold blood, without regard to age or sex. This important conquest gave Russia the command of the Black Sea, and it would be now quite superfluous to dwell upon the necessity of compelling her to retrace her steps if the independence of the Ottoman Empire, including the Caucasian range, is to be established on a firm and permanent basis.

Almost simultaneously with this monstrous act of treachery Catherine concluded a treaty with Heraclius, Prince of Georgia, by which she guaranteed, to him and his heirs for ever, his present dominions, together with whatever territories might be acquired by conquest—the sole condition being the recognition of the suzerainty of Russia. And yet Catherine well knew that Heraclius was a feudatory of Persia, and that any aggrandisement of territory effected by any Georgia must be at the expense of powers with whom she herself was then on friendly terms. The ratification of this treaty was conveyed to Tiflis by no less a personage than Prince Potemkin, and, by way of "rider" to the bill, a military road was constructed across the mountains. At the same time the petty Prince of Khartli was induced to accept a pension and to place his troops at the disposal of a Russian commandant.

The Georgian prince had been somewhat premature, however, in renouncing his allegiance to the Shah, for, in 1795, Aga Mahommed Khan, having established himself on the Persian throne, led an army in person to chastise his rebellious vassal. Heraclius was defeated in battle, and Tiflis, being entered by the victorious troops, was given up to pillage. In the following year Catherine sent Count Valerian Zubof to the aid of the Georgians, and Derbend, Baku, and Sheerwan submitted to his arms. The assassination of

Aga Mahommed at Sheesha put an end to this barbarous warfare, in which both parties disgraced themselves by their atrocities. And the death of Heraclius having left the country a prey to disorder owing to the contentions of his two sons, the Czar Paul issued the ukase of 1800, which declared Georgia to be an integral portion of the Russian Empire. This ukase was confirmed by Alexander, who commissioned the indefatigable Zizianof to enforce its execution. This general in several successive campaigns made himself master of Mingrelia, Ganja, Shekee, and Sheesha, until his career was terminated by the assassin's dagger while attending a conference before Badku. A desultory warfare continued from this time until 1814, when the treaty of Goolistan—brought about through the mediation of the British Minister at Teheran—secured to Russia all her conquests south of the Caucasus, and gave her the exclusive possession of the Caspian Sea. These acquisitions amounted to the whole of Georgia, Imeritia, Mingrelia, with Persian Daghistan, Karabagh, and parts of Moghan and Talish.

It must not be supposed, however, that the mountaineers of the Caucasus submitted without a struggle to the heavy yoke of their new masters. Horrible barbarities were perpetrated on both sides, and their mutual hatred inflamed to the most savage degree. Frequent differences arose likewise between the courts of St. Petersburg and Teheran as to the exact definition of the frontier line; and in 1825 the Russians seized upon a barren strip of land along the Lake of Sevan, to which they pretended a title by a treaty which had never been ratified. General Yermolof himself acknowledged that Russia had no just claim to the territory in dispute, but contended that it was for the advantage of both parties that it should be occupied by Russian outposts, to prevent the chance of a hostile collision.

On the accession of Nicholas, Prince Mentschikoff was dispatched to Teheran to renew the alliance with Persia. But as his instructions forbade him to make any concessions, the Moolahs roused the fanaticism of the people and forced the Shah into a disastrous war. The treaty of Turkomanchai, in 1828, surrendered to Russia the provinces of Erivan and Nakchivan, together with Talish and Moghan—the high road into Ghilan—and gave her the Arras as the southern boundary of the Asiatic possessions. It is even said that Prince Paskiewitch subsequently conceived the daring idea of descending the Euphrates and the Tigris from near Erzeroum, and placing the Greek Cross upon the mosques of Bagdad; but the critical position of the Russian army that had just forced the passes of the Balkan induced the Czar to discountenance the enterprise. The treaty of Adrianople, however, not only saved Diebitch and his handful of troops from certain destruction, but obtained for Russia the ports of Anapa and Poti, the fortresses of Akhaltzik and Akhalhaliki, and a long tract of land on the eastern shore of the Euxine. From that time the mountain warfare has never ceased. The Russians, indeed, have gradually gained ground with the loss of twenty thousand men every year, but the prophet-warrior Schamyl and his mountaineers have hitherto kept at bay the well-organised armies of the Czar. Still, it is evident that the unequal struggle could not have been much longer maintained. The Russians systematically fortified every port, bay, and landing-place along the coast, and thus prevented the importation of arms, ammunition, and salt from the Turkish dominions. Unhappily, too, these men, who struck so boldly for their freedom, are slaves to greed. A bribe will bind, hand and foot, him whom no terrors of death could move, and Muscovite gold plays its part in the Caucasus as successfully as did that of Macedon when Greece was to be enslaved. But it may be hoped that the dark cloud will pass away, that the Osmanlis will give the hand to their fellow-worshippers in the Caucasus, and that a common faith and a common danger will unite them cordially in this supreme effort to drive back the Cossacks across the Don. The Western Powers will assuredly never permit Russia to place herself again *à cheval* between the Ottoman Empire and Persia. It is vain to purge the Crimea if a single Russian flag be allowed to wave in the Caucasus. From that position Russian intrigues will at any time avail to excite hostilities between the Turks and Persians, already prejudiced against each other by their different views on religious matters. From the eastern

coast of the Euxine it will be no more difficult to overawe Constantinople than from Sebastopol. The Sea of Azof, too, must be thrown open, and the Caspian Sea restored to Persia, and this kingdom entirely enfranchised from its thralldom to Russia.

England has especial reason to watch with jealous suspicion the movements of Muscovite agents in both Western and Central Asia. The intentions of the Court of St. Petersburg have long been patent to the world, for the insolent defiance of the *Muscov Gazette* was translated into many tongues; and it must be remembered that in Russia the press can publish no sentiments that are not approved by the Government. The menace was couched in these insulting words:—"Go on! go on! debt-burdened Albion! Thy hour is not yet come. But be assured that we shall soon teach thee a lesson at Calcutta." Thus forewarned, it will be our own fault if we are not also fore-armed. It is from the side of Georgia that Russia weighs most heavily upon Persia. Were the Caucasian range entirely subdued, the Russian army would have a sure base for their military operations to the southward and eastward. With Georgia and the Caspian Sea in her possession, the conquest of Persia becomes merely a question of time and opportunity. A rupture, or even a coldness, between France and England would at once embolden the Czar to let loose his hordes upon that defenceless kingdom, and its "incorporation" would be achieved before we had advanced beyond the region of protocols. Twenty thousand allied troops would just now suffice to drive the barbarians from the Caucasus, and to relieve Central Asia from the incubus that has so long oppressed it. Once ejected, ages might elapse before they recovered their lost footing. Indeed, it would be well-nigh impossible, unless they were again masters of the Euxine. Provident nature seems to have raised up the mountain-barrier of the Caucasus as if to shield the effeminate nations of Asia against the savage hordes that spring from the loins of the populous North. With very slight aid from human science and art, this fabled range might be converted into an inexpugnable line of defence, and the wave of Muscovite ambition be stayed in its onward course and dashed at its foot into idle foam. w.

MR. F. O. WARD ON THE RECENT POLLUTION OF THE THAMES, ITS CAUSES, AND REMEDY.

THIS all-important question, which has absorbed so much of the public attention during the last two weeks, was the subject of an interesting debate at the Court of Sewers last Tuesday; when Mr. WARD, in a speech which has been the subject of much misrepresentation, and which we therefore subjoin *in extenso*, placed in an entirely new point of view the phenomenon observed by Prof. FARADAY; bringing forward observations of his own, and producing samples of water taken by himself from the river, in disproof of the position taken up by the leading daily press, that the river has *permanently* degenerated into the loathsome condition so ingeniously measured and so vividly described by the illustrious philosopher.

Mr. HAWES having moved:—"That, in consequence of the unwholesome state of the Thames, by reason of the great annual addition to the number of houses drained into it, it is not expedient to increase the present average annual number, until a system of drainage to conduct the sewage to some point near Barking Creek and Plumstead Marshes can be carried out."

An amendment, prepared by Mr. WADE and Mr. WARD, was moved in the following terms:—"That this Court, while deeply sensible of the necessity for intercepting the sewage from the Thames, and anxious in every way to promote that object, is not, meanwhile, prepared to stay or discourage the connexion of house drainage with public sewers, which would greatly inconvenience the community, endanger the public health, and therefore be highly inexpedient."

Mr. WADE having briefly introduced the amendment,

Mr. F. O. WARD said that his object in varying the wording of the amendment as originally proposed, was emphatically to pledge the court to the principle of intercepting the sewage from the Thames. He proceeded to state that Mr. Hawes, in declaring the abolition of cesspools to be the cause of the foul condition of the river observed by Professor Faraday, and in seeking to stop the construction of drains and sewers till the great intercepting tunnels

were complete, appeared to have fallen into three errors. First, Mr. Hawes assumed that the state of the Thames, described by the learned professor, was its normal and permanent condition; whereas samples which he (Mr. Ward) had taken on Saturday and Monday last, one at Westminster pier, the other at London-bridge pier, and which he now produced before the commissioners, showed that the river was no longer the "pale-brown stinking fluid," which hid a card at an inch depth, but that a card might now be seen through a mass of the water rather measuring by feet than inches. Secondly, Mr. Hawes supposed the abolition of cesspools to have caused the discoloration of the Thames; but if so, how was it that, not a single cesspool having been restored, and the daily discharge still going on, the Thames had, nevertheless, recovered from the hideous condition noted by Dr. Faraday to the state of relative purity in which they now saw its water before them? If the London cesspools were, as many persons believed, isolated receptacles, cut off from all communication with the sewers, there would be some plausibility in Mr. Hawes's view; but, in point of fact, the great bulk of the London cesspools had overflow-drains, through which their surplus continually oozed into the sewers, so that the daily discharge from a cesspool-house was not less in quantity, though in quality infinitely worse and more rotten, than that from a pipe-drained house. Of Mr. Hawes' third error, viz., his supposition that such intercepting tunnels as he (Mr. Hawes) and his friends contemplated would hinder the periodical pollution of the river, he (Mr. Ward) would presently speak. But first it was necessary to point out the difference of the result that would ensue from the discharge into the river of each day's excrement as produced, and from the simultaneous discharge of the excrement of several weeks or months. The weight of the daily excrement of London, deducting the water, and taking the dry matter at the average of 2 oz. and a small fraction (2.01 oz.) per head per diem, for men, women, and children, would amount to not quite 127 tons, of which 29 tons would be mineral matter; leaving 98 tons of organic or putrescible matter. Again the quantity of water coming daily over Teddington weir in dry weather was about 600,000,000 gallons, or 2,678,000 tons of water; to which the addition of one day's putrescible excrement, ninety-eight tons, would only be in the proportion of about two and a half grains to the gallon; an impregnation which, however objectionable in other respects, would scarcely discolour the water, and could not therefore produce the loathsome opacity and fœtor noticed by Dr. Faraday. But when this excrement, instead of escaping day by day as fast as produced, according to the doctrine of Circulation *versus* Stagnation, which he and his friends had propounded, was allowed to accumulate for months and even years, as unfortunately happened in London, the result was of a very different kind, and really awful to contemplate. On the most moderate estimate, there were twelve months' excreta constantly retained in the subsoil of London, partly in cesspools, partly in big brick house-drains which collect deposit, partly in the large old flat-bottomed sewers made to take off rain water, and totally unfitted for the conveyance of soil. Now this mass of accumulated excrement thus continually retained in subterranean London actually equalled one day's evacuation of the whole population of Europe and Asia, numbering together 800,000,000. The figure was a startling one, and the fact still more so; but a simple calculation would prove it true, for on multiplying the number of the population of London by 365, they would find the quotient exceed 800,000,000. And now he would ask them to consider the effect of a sudden rain-storm falling on London, and pouring along through these overcharged subterranean receptacles. Suppose it only swept to the river nine or ten days' accumulation of filth, to what did they imagine that would be equivalent? It would be equivalent to the simultaneous discharge into the London Thames of the mass of excrement produced in one day by the entire population of Great Britain, numbering 21,000,000. And now, passing from theory to fact, what weather had there been during the last ten months? And how would the attempt to take away mixed sewage and rainfall have succeeded, had the tunnels proposed for this purpose by Messrs. Bazalgette and Haywood been already built and at work? There had been, they were aware, several months of

drought, interrupted at intervals by violent showers of rain. The last storm that occurred was on July 11th, when 1.42 inch of rain fell in less than three hours—being at the rate of 0.47 inch per hour—whilst the discharging power of the tunnels proposed, colossal as they were, was only adequate to take off 0.0104 inch of rain per hour; being less than one forty-fifth part of the filth-laden torrent requiring to be intercepted. Therefore, even if the great intercepting tunnels had been made, the whole of the black torrent on the 11th, excepting a mere fraction, a forty-fifth part, would have rushed into the Thames, carrying with it, just as happens on like occasions now, filth equivalent to the ordinary discharge from a whole nation. He did not mean to say that the daily outflow from the sewers was not an evil, nor that it did not contribute to the pollution of the river; but he thought that a daily discharge, daily carried away, was far less dangerous than such sudden eruptions of filth as he had just described. To test the correctness of this view, he had made inquiry as to the effect produced on the Fleet by the late violent storm; and he found that the Fleet had poured down a most black and noisome tide, so swollen as to overflow its banks at New Farringdon-street, and so fetid that the clerk of the works engaged on a large sewer in progress there had been obliged to scatter chloride of lime along the banks of the Fleet to mitigate its sickening emanations. And as the Thames had since recovered, and returned to its ordinary condition, so also had the Fleet, as a sample of the Fleet water taken by him (Mr. Ward) yesterday, and which he now produced, would show. It would be observed that the sample did not present the unusual blackness and fœtor described as having previously existed; and he might add that when he visited the Fleet at the spot last Friday, in company with Dr. Varrentrapp, of the Legislative Council of Frankfurt, and his brother, Professor Varrentrapp, they could none of them perceive any sensible odour from the stream, which a few days before had infected the air all around. Hence it was clear that the causes in operation were not, as some writers supposed, of a casual nature, operating exclusively on the Thames (such as canal-cleansing, gas-liquor discharge, &c.), but that the temporary pollution was due to circumstances affecting at once the Thames and the Fleet. He thought this confirmed his view, and pointed conclusively to accumulations of filth, taking place mainly in consequence of drought, and subsequently discharged into the river, partly, no doubt, in daily dribbles, but partly also in sudden bursts, as the main cause of such pollution as that which Professor Faraday had observed. And, therefore, accumulated deposit being the source of evil, whether in foul cesspools, foul housedrains, or foul sewers, our endeavour should be to get rid of such deposit in all its loathsome forms; to persist in developing the self-scouring Tubular system, which it was the honour of this commission to have irrevocably established; and, above all, to extirpate as rapidly as possible those hideous sepulchres of rottenness called cesspools, which some writers assumed to be abolished, but which still existed under four-fifths of the London houses—under the mansions of the rich as well as the hovels of the poor, and which Mr. Hawes invited us to retain. Every house drained by a self-scouring pipe, instead of a cesspool with an overflow drain-of-deposit, would contribute only one day's discharge, and that fresh, instead of many day's discharge, and that putrid, to the storm waters flowing down the sewers to the river. Like abatement of evil would ensue in the case of every tubular sewer substituted for the great brick vaults now accumulating deposit under the streets. And thus, while they were preparing and executing their great intercepting works, immediate mitigation of their sanitary sufferings might be obtained; the houses and streets thus improved being at once rendered more healthy, and the river itself being no longer exposed, in so great a degree as heretofore, to sudden pollution by storms. Entirely to obviate such pollution, they must adopt, he believed, the principle of separating the sewage proper from the rainfall; and declare, with him, "The whole of the rainfall due to the river, the whole of the sewage due to the soil." That, he was convinced, was the only true and complete solution of the sewage problem; the only way by which human excrement could be effectually excluded from our rivers, and made economically available for our fields. He was in a minority now on this point, as he had been, years ago, on the pipe question; but as the pipe battle was now fought and won, he hoped that, in due course of time, the sewage problem would in like manner be brought to a right issue. The inhabitants of London would not, he was convinced, be content to spend three or four millions of money on an intercepting system, which would, after all, leave them subject, every year, to such sudden eruptions of filth as took place the other day into the river, wasting large masses of valuable manure, and at the same time poisoning the water and the air. But, meanwhile, they had abundant experience before

them to justify their persistence in that policy of Circulation *versus* Stagnation, of tubular *versus* cesspool drainage, and of small pipes *versus* big brick sewers, which he had advocated when he first joined the commission, and which they had hitherto steadily pursued. Every application of that policy was marked by diminished mortality, reduction of cleansing costs and other burdensome charges, improvement in the value of house property, and a most extraordinary saving of rates. They would not, he was convinced, by their vote on this occasion, adopt even for a time the obsolete system of Stagnancy, but would continue to support, as heretofore, the new and fruitful principle of Circulation.

Mr. HAWES having briefly replied, the original motion was lost, and the amendment was carried by a majority of 7 to 4; the chairman, we believe, voting in the minority.

"THE WAR IN ASIA."

THE article in our last number on this subject contained an important clerical error. The strength of the Russians before Kars was stated at "a hundred thousand," instead of "forty thousand." We have no desire to surpass the *Invalide Russe* in arithmetical hyperbole. It is our practice, in such cases, rather to understate than to exceed the fact.

LORD MOUNTGARRET'S CLAIM.—This claim, which was for the right of voting for the representative peers of Ireland, was allowed by the House of Lords on Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—An action has been brought in the Consistory Court by Messrs. Beale and Westerton for permission to remove certain alleged Papal appurtenances. The case is not yet concluded, the arguments on both sides being very elaborate. Four days have already been partly taken up with the discussion.

THE DEGREE OF AFFECTION NECESSARY TO LOVERS.—In a Breach of Promise of Marriage Case recently tried at Exeter, a witness said he had seen the pair walking together, and that "they were as affectionate as two lovers need be." He added that the fair one was "as nice a blooming young girl as any in Ottery, and there were plenty of them there." A postman, who delivered the love letters, said he could write as well as deliver epistles; but he preferred writing in prose for gentlemen, but that he thought verse was better for common people. A verdict was returned for the fickle Lothario.

STATE OF THE THAMES.—Sir John McNeill, civil engineer, attended before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, to make some statements with respect to the bed of the Thames. He thought that a good deal of mischief arises from the filling up of the river above bridge, which, by diminishing the "scour," prevents the proper flushing of the channel; and he strongly objected to the embankments now being formed by Government at Battersea, by which several acres will be inclosed, and a vast body of tidal water will be displaced. The City Solicitor stated that the Corporation had formed a plan for deepening the bed of the river, but that a dispute with Government as to their right to interfere with the bed had put a stop to the execution of the project. The suit between the Crown and the Corporation has been pending for ten years, and there is still no prospect of its being settled.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD has sat again, and received further testimony from analytical chemists with respect to the poisonous matters introduced into food, drinks, and drugs; but it is satisfactory to learn that the exposures in the *Lancet* have to some extent mitigated the evil. Mr. Dundas Thomson mentioned that he had once seen a box of tea containing half its weight in iron filings. But this was a Chinese fraud. He also said it had often been asserted that sausages are made of horses' tongues, and that he himself had reason to believe that the tongues of all the horses killed by the knackers are used for food! When it is considered that many of these horses are diseased, we may well say, "Beware of sausages!"

THE STRAHAN AFFAIR.—The further examination of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates was again postponed on Wednesday for a week, in conformity with the agreement to that effect when they were last brought up.—On Thursday, the affairs of the bankrupts were again investigated in the Court of Bankruptcy, and an adjournment to the 9th of October was agreed to. The amount of debts now proved is nearly 300,000*l*.

JAMES CHEVALIER DE COLQUHOUN.—This gentleman, the author of a remarkable work on the London police, published some half a century ago, and it is alleged the remote originator of our present system of police, has recently died. He was a London magistrate for several years, and was afterwards made the representative of the Hanseatic Republic in this country. In subsequent years he filled other offices in German states.

FLOOD IN THE FLEET SEWER.—A torrent of water on Wednesday burst into the new works in the Fleet sewer, and very nearly carried away the workmen, who, however, ultimately escaped.

Literature.

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

THE Germans have at least this pre-eminence over us—their attempts at High Art are not a total failure. No one, we think, can have seen their finest efforts in this way without recognising in them a grandeur and affluence of conception which are entirely wanting in the correspondent productions of English artists. Among the German painters who are most successful in this direction, in the noble, the grandiose, and the preternaturally terrible, is WILHELM VON KAULBACH—that very KAULBACH whose humour is richer even than the humour of nations stored up in the wonderful *Reineke Fuchs*, which he has illustrated for us. The man who can shake us with delicious laughter at the mere back of *Grimhart the Badger*, clad in a short-lapped coat and three-cornered hat, is the man whose figure of the German Saga (in the New Museum at Berlin) is worthy to be placed beside MICHAEL ANGELO'S Sybils; none can create more real, chubby children than KAULBACH—few can thrill us with more ideally awful spectres than those in his great cartoon of the *Hunnenschlacht* (Battle of the Huns). Is not this combination of the humorous with the sublime, of an exquisite sensibility to the human with a power of imagining the preterhuman, precisely what is wanted in an illustrator of SHAKESPEARE? And KAULBACH has undertaken the task of illustrating him. Three engravings from his sketches for Macbeth are now ready for purchasers, at a price which will be thought moderate by those rich enough to indulge in pictures; the impressions on tinted paper being fifteen thalers, and those on white paper twelve thalers. We can speak of the merit of these illustrations, not merely from our faith in KAULBACH, but from a sight of two; and of one we were permitted to see the original sketch, so as to be enabled to appreciate the excellent rendering of the engraver. No. 1 of the series represents the meeting of Macbeth and Banquo with the three witches: the figures of the two warriors with their horses are admirable; you see in Macbeth the startled interest of a HAZAEL, whose evil ambition is ready to be kindled by the hellish prophecy; in Banquo, the naïve, eager curiosity of a soul free from criminal thoughts. The three witches satisfied us less completely; they are too much like a hideous nightmare, too Gorgon-like, and have none of that sardonic enjoyment of evil which is a principal trait in the weird sisters. KAULBACH has made them hover a little way above the earth, and he has certainly been very successful in the preternatural fire which flits under their feet. No. 2 represents Lady Macbeth walking in her sleep; but this we have not seen. No. 3, of which we saw the original sketch, is taken from the third scene of the fifth act, where Macbeth is girding on his armour for the last desperate struggle, while he talks to the Doctor, who brings him news of his wife's wretched condition. It is the same Macbeth as in the first engraving, with his face hardened and made haggard by crime and despair—perhaps with a little too much of the fiend in his expression. The drawing of this figure is admirable for the solidity of the limbs and the ease of the posture; indeed, actors would do well to take a hint from this posture, which is quite different from the one ordinarily assumed in this scene. The left foot rests on a block; the right hand holds the naked sword; and the left hand presses the crown against the brow. Seyton is kneeling to fasten on his master's spurs, and another attendant stands behind holding the helmet; the Doctor, a finely-conceived figure, stands a little in front with his face partly turned towards Macbeth. The horrors which are gnawing at the tyrant's conscience are indicated by a group of spirits—the spirits of those he has murdered—hovering above him. In the centre is the venerable Duncan showing his wounds; on one side of him is Lady Macduff attempting to shield her two boys; on the other, Banquo with his crowned grandchildren; and in the background the drunken guards. The group of Banquo's grandchildren, one leaning on his grandfather's knee, looking down in chubby serenity on his would-be murderer, and two smaller ones cooing and kissing, is enough to make this picture a treasure, even if it had no other meritorious element—and it has many. Besides the direct interest of these illustrations, arising from their intrinsic excellence, they have an indirect interest, as presenting us with a German's conception of Shakspearian scenes and characters; and although we English are not inclined to admit the assumption of the Germans that they understand SHAKESPEARE better than we do, we are glad to have all their ideas, since there is much good to be obtained by an intellectual, as well as by a physiological, crossing of races.

One often wishes that the Platonic notion of marriage, as the union of the incomplete soul with its other half, could be realised in friendship for scientific ends—that the man who has the creative intellect of a GROFFROY SAINT HILAIRE, without the power of exposition, could have a coadjutor possessing the literary talent of a CUVIER. That the man of inventive faculty could have a *fidus Achates* at his elbow with all the patience and exactness so rarely given in company with brilliant conceptive power. A case of this kind was actually presented by DULONG and PETIT, of whose

labours in demonstrating the laws of Static Heat there is a very interesting account in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Educated together in the *Ecole Polytechnique*, they entered on their joint career of experiment—their scientific marriage—in 1815, when they were both about twenty-five years of age. Their minds seemed to have dovetailed completely; PETIT having what may be called scientific intuition and power of invention, with vivacity of intellect and ease and grace of expression, while DULONG had the love of scientific exactness and of precise experiment, together with the power of combining experiments and the patience to carry them out to completeness. PETIT was more of a mathematician, DULONG more of an experimentalist; PETIT had more of brilliant facility, DULONG more of thoroughness and persistence: the one represented the imagination necessary for scientific achievement, the other the reason necessary to guide that imagination. "L'on peut dire," says the writer in the *Revue*, "que de l'effort commun de ces deux esprits si élevés, mais si diversement doués, appliqué à une même étude, il sortait comme une intelligence unique à laquelle les qualités les plus brillantes et les plus solides auraient été dévolues." Unhappily, PETIT died of consumption in 1820, when only twenty-nine, leaving DULONG to pursue his investigations in widowhood. This is a beautiful bit of romance in the history of science, and is charmingly told by M. JAMIN in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, where also the reader will find an interesting paper on "Patelin," dear to all students of MOLIERE, by M. LITTRÉ, one of the many erudite physicians who grace the study of the great sciences by the cultivation of literature. ST. MARC GIRARDIN also continues his agreeable series of papers on JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, this month touching on the education of women as treated in *Emile*, and by MADAME DE MAINTENON.

The *Revue Contemporaine* contains several good articles, but we have only space to notice in passing "Les Finances de l'Autriche depuis 1848," and a very interesting analysis of a very interesting book by COMTE ROGER RACZINSKY, "La Justice et la Monarchie Populaire," which proposes a remodelling of the map of Europe. These two articles, both connected with the topics of the day, are worth looking out for.

THE FUTURE OF GERMAN PHILOSOPHY.

Gegenwart und Zukunft der Philosophie in Deutschland. [Present and Future of Philosophy in Germany.] Von O. F. Gruppe. Berlin: George Reimer, 1855.

"THE age of systems is passed. . . . System is the childhood of philosophy; the manhood of philosophy is investigation." So says Professor Gruppe in the work of which we have given the title above, and we quote this dictum at the outset in order to propitiate those readers who might otherwise turn away with disgust from the mention of German philosophy, having registered a vow to trouble themselves no more with those spinners of elaborate cocoons—German system-mongers.

Perhaps, however, there are some of our readers who would not require any such password from Professor Gruppe; for although he is better known in England as a writer on classical literature than as a philosopher, still it is likely that many German scholars amongst us are acquainted with his two philosophical works, *Antæus*, published in 1831, and *Wendepunkt der Philosophie im neunzehnten Jahrhundert*, published in 1834. He is a man of very various accomplishments, and throws his active intellect with equal fervour and facility into many channels—into poetry and politics as well as into classical literature and philosophy. This versatility in authorship is rare among erudite Germans, and is held rather in suspicion by them, in spite of the fact that some of their greatest men—Lessing, Herder, Goethe, and Schiller—were productive in several departments. Those who decry versatility—and there are many who do so in other countries besides Germany—seem to forget the immense service rendered by the suggestiveness of versatile men, who come to a subject with fresh, unstrained minds. You have perhaps been spending much time and ingenuity in planning a house or in spinning a theory which seems to you to account satisfactorily for many things: an intelligent neighbour comes in, and you show him your plan, or explain to him your theory. He is not an accomplished architect, but he sees at once that you have put a door and a chimney in incompatible positions; he is not, perhaps, a profound thinker, but he makes an observation on your theory which directly shows you that it will not "hold water." Such is the service which the versatile man will often render to the patient, exclusive inquirer. To return to Professor Gruppe: he has vindicated his versatility by achieving more than an average success in more than one department; his *Ariadne* is one of the best books, if not the very best, we have on the Greek Drama; his *Cosmic System of the Greeks* is an ingenious application of scholarship; many of his lyrical poems have considerable merit; and his *Wendepunkt der Philosophie* is a striking philosophical work, showing much acumen and independent thought. In the work now before us, which was originally intended to be a mere pamphlet, but which has swelled to a volume of nearly three hundred pages, he rapidly (and somewhat too allusively for the general reader) restates the views contained in his earlier philosophical works, the *Antæus* and the *Wendepunkt*—views which twenty years of additional study and considerable experience as a professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Berlin have served to confirm and make clearer.

The object towards which Herr Gruppe chiefly directs his consideration is the Reformation of Logic, or the rectification of the method of philosophical inquiry, which, as he justly insists, is the essential preliminary to all true progress. It is, he says, simply a reform in method that we owe all the splendid achievements of modern natural science, and it is only by the extension of that reform to every department of philosophical inquiry that

here also any of what Bacon calls "fruit" can be obtained. In fact, the gist of his philosophical labours is partly to map out the road which John Mill (to whose work he seems to have given imperfect attention) has actually wrought out and made available. It is curious that while Locke is, on the one hand, accused of being the originator of the French Sensational Philosophy, he is, on the other hand, as in the present work, reproached for having formed a step towards the speculative systems of Germany, in admitting *ideas of reflection*, thus severing *ideas* from *things*. This, says Professor Gruppe, is the fundamental error of philosophy, and, from Parmenides downwards, has issued in nothing but the bewilderment of the human intellect. Kant's classification of Infinity and Universality as *ideas a priori*, and of Space and Time as purely subjective forms of the intelligence, is a further elaboration of this fundamental error. These abstract terms on which speculation has built its huge fabrics are simply the *x* and *y* by which we mark the boundary of our knowledge; they have no value except in connexion with the concrete. The abstract is derived from the concrete: what, then, can we expect from a philosophy the essence of which is the derivation of the concrete from the abstract? The chief argument in favour of *a priori* ideas, as insisted on by Leibnitz and Kant is, that they can never be arrived at by induction; that induction may lead to the *general* but never to the *universal*, and that, nevertheless, this idea of universality is found in speech and in thought with the mark of necessity. But this argument will not bear a rigid examination. The language of all peoples soon attains to the expressions *all*, *universal*, *necessary*, but these expressions have their origin purely in the observations of the senses; they are simply a practical expedient, and are valued only under certain well-known and presupposed conditions. To isolate such expressions, to operate with them apart from experience, to exalt their relative value into an absolute value, to deduce knowledge from them alone, and to make them a standing point higher than all experience—this, which is what Parmenides and all speculative philosophers since him have done, is an attempt to poise the universe on one's head, and no wonder if dizziness and delusion are the consequence.

These views are familiar enough to us in England, but to find them urged by a German professor is not so familiar.

A system of logic, says Herr Gruppe, which assigns the first place to general ideas, and makes them prior to judgment, inverts the true order of things. The true object of investigation is the formation of ideas from judgments, and in order to ascertain the law of their formation, we must direct our observation to those cases in which a new judgment or perception occurs, and is embodied in language, to the mental process which takes a discovery in natural science is made and is expressed in words, to the place when development of language, and to the application of language by children. In these three ways the formation of general ideas is daily carried forward. According to these tests, every judgment exhibits itself as a comparison, or perception of likeness in the midst of difference: the metaphor is no mere ornament of speech, but belongs to its essence, though usage gradually dispenses with it. When we say the evening sky is red, the lily is white, it may seem as if red and white were independent, immediate ideas; not so, when we say the sky is rose-red or rosy, the lily snow-white or snowy. Again, when we hear a child call the neighbour's dog, not a dog, but *Caro*, because its own dog is named *Caro*, we see the origin of the idea of species, or of general ideas; this is the first step towards the remotest abstractions. A consideration of examples, taken from the doctrines of natural science, shows, what has hitherto been overlooked by logicians, that every true judgment inevitably alters the idea both of the subject and predicate. Thus, when we say granite is volcanic, we modify both the idea of granite and of the predicate volcanic: a new quality is attributed to granite, and the predicate volcanic receives a wider extension. Kant, then, was mistaken in regarding synthetical and analytical judgments as two distinct classes. The true statement is, that every analytical judgment has previously been synthetic, and every synthetic judgment is such only once, and immediately becomes analytic. By a synthetic judgment, the idea of the predicate passes into that of the subject, and is incorporated with it, so that when I repeat this judgment it is necessarily analytic. Thus, from the simple act of judgment we ascend to the formation of ideas, to their modification, and their generalisation. And by a series of ascending generalisations we are led to the most comprehensive, abstract ideas. But by the side of these abstract ideas, to which we attain by an ascent from positive particulars, there is another set of ideas which owe their origin to unprecise expressions and mere devices of language, by which we bridge over our ignorance or eke out our limitation, and singularly enough these are the very ideas which have been enthroned as the *absolute*.

Professor Gruppe, in common with many before him, makes war against the syllogism as a *petitio principii*, and even seems to reject it altogether as an instrument. He seems to us not to have rightly apprehended Mill's analysis of the syllogism and the function he assigns to it, since he makes it an objection to that writer's views that he gives an important place to deduction in his method. Deduction, as Mill shows, is not properly opposed to induction but to experiment, and is a means of registering and using the results of induction, indispensable to any great progress in science. But these are questions which this is not the place to discuss.

What then, asks Herr Gruppe in conclusion, is the future sphere of Philosophy? It must renounce metaphysics: it must renounce the ambitious attempt to form a theory of the universe, to know things in their causes and first principles. But in its function of determining logic or method, it is still the centre and heart of human knowledge, and it has to apply this method to the investigation of Psychology, with its subordinate department *Æsthetics*; to *Ethics*; and to the principles of Jurisprudence. A sufficient task!

These are rather abstruse subjects to enter on in a short space, but we have at least been able to present one point of interest to our readers, in the fact that a German professor of philosophy renounces the attempt to climb to heaven by the rainbow bridge of "the high *a priori* road," and is content humbly to use his muscles in treading the uphill *a posteriori* path which will lead, not indeed to heaven, but to an eminence whence we may see very bright and blessed things on earth.

ESSAYS FROM THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW."

Essays; selected from Contributions to the "Edinburgh Review." By Henry Rogers. Longman. In Three Volumes. New edition.

THE most important essay in this Miscellany is the one on "Reason and Faith; their Claims and Conflicts," with an appendix containing an attack on Strauss. We say it is important because Mr. Rogers has obtained a certain name as an apologist, and not because the essay contains any very important matter. Mr. Rogers, so far as we can see, has never been at the pains thoroughly to analyse the nature of Faith, or to find any grounds for its existence, independently of a deficiency in the Christian evidence which requires something to supply it. Analogies drawn from the trust we repose in the knowledge or advice of other people, or which a child reposes in the direction of its parent, are totally irrelevant. In these cases there is no attempt to crush a doubt, or keep objections out of sight. There is a provisional confidence, given on sufficient grounds, and withdrawn the moment the grounds cease to be sufficient. Moreover, this confidence is of a practical, not of a speculative, kind. It regulates our actions, which must be a choice between alternatives, but it does not commit our intellects to the dogmatic assertion of that which we doubt or know to be false.

Mr. Rogers is equally at fault with regard to probability. He admits that the evidence for Christianity is probable only (faith making up what is wanted for affirmation), and then he tells you, with Butler, that probability is the guide of life. The guide of life of course it is—that is, of action; but it is not the guide of speculation—at least it leads in speculation only to probable truth. We act on a balance of probabilities, because we must do so or not act at all; but we do not call these probabilities certainties, or formulate them into dogmatic creeds. It is hard, indeed, to conceive that such a supposition could be entertained for a moment by any man who really knows what conviction is. Mr. Rogers, therefore, must take other ground. He must either prove that the historical evidences of Christianity, like the psychological evidences of morality, are not probable, but certain, or he must show on some rational grounds, apart from metaphors and tropes, that the historical evidences of Christianity have a special claim, where they are deficient, to be supplied by faith.

Mr. Rogers unfortunately belongs to that school of apologists, who instead of trying to enter into the doubts and difficulties of sceptics (which, considering the aspect Christendom now presents, can hardly be *ipso facto* criminal), sets himself to work to put them down by chopping logic and to stop their mouths. He has borrowed from Butler the universally applicable, and therefore almost universally worthless, argument from analogy; and this he uses indiscriminately upon everybody, as a policeman uses his truncheon on a crowd. In this way he may break some heads; but he will not satisfy a single heart. We advise him first to do that which his Master most unconsciously failed to do—to analyse the argument from analogy, and see how far he is really justified in reasoning from nature to revelation, from the body to the soul, from the temporal to the eternal destiny of man.

Mr. Rogers is a very despotic logician, and very intolerant of a logical slip in his opponents. Let him reconsider the following page of his essay, and learn charity:—

Secondly, we are fully disposed to concede to the objector that there are, in the books of Scripture, not only *apparent* but *real* discrepancies,—a point which many of the advocates of Christianity are, indeed, reluctant to admit, but which, we think, no candid advocate will feel to be the less true. Nevertheless, even such an admission of discrepancies may justly contend that the very reasons which necessitate this admission of discrepancies also reduce them to such a limit that they do not affect, in the slightest degree, the substantial credibility of the sacred records; and in our judgment, Christians have unwisely damaged their cause, and given a needless advantage to the infidel, by denying that any discrepancies exist, or by endeavouring to prove that they do not. The discrepancies to which we refer are just those which, in the course of the transmission of ancient books, divine or human, through many ages,—their constant transcription by different hands,—their translation into various languages,—may not only be expected to occur, but *must* occur, unless there be a perpetual series of most minute and ludicrous miracles—certainly never promised, and as certainly never performed—to counteract all the effects of negligence and inadvertence, to guide the pen of every transcriber to infallible accuracy, and to prevent his ever deviating into any casual error! Such miraculous intervention, we need not say, has never been pleaded for by any apologist of Christianity; has certainly never been promised; and, if it had,—since we see, as a *matter of fact*, that the promise has never been fulfilled,—the whole of Christianity would fall to the ground. But then, from a large induction, we know that the limits within which discrepancies and errors from such causes will occur, must be very moderate; we know, from numberless examples of other writings, what the maximum is,—and that it leaves their substantial authenticity untouched and unimpeached. No one supposes the writings of Plato and Cicero, of Thucydides and Tacitus, of Bacon or Shakspeare, fundamentally vitiated by the like discrepancies, errors, and absurdities which time and inadvertence have occasioned.

One would suppose that the difference between *errors of transcription*, such as occur in the manuscripts of the classics, and the *discrepancies* alleged to exist between statements in the Gospels, as between the genealogies and the accounts of the birth of Christ, could scarcely have been overlooked by any candid controversialist.

We have said that Mr. Rogers's mode of argument is objectionable: his tone is often equally so. Strauss may have erred, and if he has erred Mr. Rogers will do him as well as others a service by confuting him. But he has written learnedly and conscientiously, and he is entitled to the treatment of a scholar and a conscientious man. In freely examining the documentary evidences of Christianity, he has only exercised the same privilege and performed the same duty that Mr. Rogers's ancestors exercised and performed for him in freely examining the claims and evidences of the Church of Rome. And, therefore, to tell such a man to "relapse into his native stolidity," &c. &c., is neither wise nor just. Do let us remember that in this momentous controversy we are all alike interested in finding the truth, and learn on all accounts to show courtesy and charity, so long as we have to deal with honest men.

THE MANHOOD OF NEWTON.

Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton. By Sir David Brewster. Constable and Co.

(SECOND ARTICLE.)

In a former article we rapidly ran through the Boyhood of the illustrious philosopher, showing the traces of the truth "The Child is Father to the Man." With the epoch of Boyhood ceases what may be called the purely biographic interest of these volumes: the *man* retires into the background, the *philosopher* usurps the scene. Not that Sir David Brewster has failed in collecting far and wide some biographical details, crushing by the way some popular errors, but the biography ceases to be interesting. We are glad to learn that Newton's alleged insanity was only a brief illness; we are not sorry to learn that the old story about his dog Diamond destroying his papers, but not thereby ruffling his temper, is a pure fiction, Newton never having kept a dog; we are glad to be put right respecting the composition of his theological writings, and we follow with some eagerness the history of the disputes with Leibnitz and Hamstead; but the biography, as a biography, is not interesting; and although criticism may have much to say to the wide latitude of digression Sir David has allowed himself, it is certain that the most valuable portions of these bulky volumes are those pages which relate to Newton's discoveries and the sciences he so magnificently illustrated.

It is worthy of remark that Newton, who, as his mathematical rival, Leibnitz, confessed, had done as much as all the mathematicians who preceded him put together, began his studies by a contempt of Euclid! He had purchased a book on Judicial Astrology, and finding he could not understand the figure of the heavens without a knowledge of trigonometry, he got a copy of Euclid with an index of all the problems at the end, and

Having turned to two or three which he thought likely to remove his difficulties, he found the truths which they enunciated so self-evident, that he expressed his astonishment that any person should have taken the trouble of writing a demonstration of them. He, therefore, threw aside Euclid "as a trifling book," and set himself to the study of Descartes' Geometry, where problems not so simple seem to have baffled his ingenuity. Even after reading a few pages, he got beyond his depth, and laid aside the work; and he is said to have resumed it again and again, alternately retreating and advancing till he was master of the whole, without having received any assistance. The neglect which he had shown of the elementary truths of geometry he afterwards regarded as a mistake in his mathematical studies; and on a future occasion he expressed to Dr. Pemberton his regret that "he had applied himself to the works of Descartes, and other algebraic writers, before he had considered the Elements of Euclid with that attention which so excellent a writer deserved."

In four years afterwards he made his discovery of Fluxions! The first gleam of the discovery of gravitation is thus recorded by Sir David:—

It was doubtless in the same remarkable year 1666, or perhaps in the autumn of 1665, that Newton's mind was first directed to the subject of gravity. He appears to have left Cambridge some time before the 8th of August, 1665, when the College was "dismissed" on account of the Plague, and it was, therefore, in the autumn of that year, and not in that of 1666, that the apple is said to have fallen from the tree at Woolsthorpe, and suggested to Newton the idea of gravity. When sitting alone in the garden, and speculating on the power of gravity, it occurred to him that as the same power by which the apple fell to the ground was not sensibly diminished at the greatest distance from the centre of the earth to which we can reach, neither at the summits of the loftiest spires, nor on the tops of the highest mountains, it might extend to the moon and retain her in her orbit, in the same manner as it bends into a curve a stone or a cannon-ball, when projected in a straight line from the surface of the earth. If the moon was thus kept in her orbit by gravitation to the earth, or, in other words, its attraction, it was equally probable, he thought, that the planets were kept in their orbits by gravitating towards the sun. Kepler had discovered the great law of the planetary motions, that the squares of their periodic times were as the cubes of their distances from the sun, and hence Newton drew the important conclusion that the force of gravity or attraction, by which the planets were retained in their orbits, varied as the square of their distances from the sun. Knowing the force of gravity at the earth's surface, he was, therefore, led to compare it with the force exhibited in the actual motion of the moon, in a circular orbit; but having assumed that the distance of the moon from the earth was equal to sixty of the earth's semi-diameters, he found that the force by which the moon was drawn from its rectilinear path in a second of time was only 13.9 feet, whereas at the surface of the earth it was 16.1 in a second. This great discrepancy between his theory and what he then considered to be the fact, induced him to abandon the subject, and pursue other studies with which he had been previously occupied.

Yet this positive thinker, whose name is indelibly associated with the exact sciences, paid his tribute to the age, and believed in Alchemy:—

In his chemical studies, which, as we have just seen, he had recently commenced, his mind was impressed with some belief in the doctrines of alchemy, and he certainly pursued his experiments to a late period of his life, with the hope of effecting some valuable transmutations. Among the subjects, therefore, to which he requests Mr. Ashton to pay attention, there are several which indicate this tendency of his mind. He desires him to observe the products of nature, especially in mines, with the circumstances of mining, and of extracting metals or minerals out of their ores, and refining them; and, what he considered as far more important than this, he wishes him to observe if there were any transmutations out of one species into another, as, for example, out of iron into copper, out of one salt into another, or into an insipid body, &c. Such transmutations, he adds, are above all others worth his noting, being the most *luciferous*, and many times *luciferous* experiments too, in philosophy! Among the particular observations to which he calls the attention of his friend, is that of a certain vitriol, which changes iron into copper, and which is said to be kept a secret for the lucrative purpose of effecting that transmutation. He is to inquire also whether in Hungary, or in the mountains of Bohemia, there are rivers whose waters are impregnated with gold, dissolved by some corrosive fluids like aqua regis; and whether the practice of laying mercury in the rivers till it be tinged with gold, and then separating the gold by straining the mercury through leather, be still a secret or openly practised. There was at this time in Holland a notorious alchemist of the name of Hory, who, as Sir Isaac says, was some years since imprisoned by the Pope, in order to extort from him secrets of great worth, both "as to medicine and profit," and who made his escape into Holland, where they granted him a guard. "I think," adds Sir Isaac, "he usually goes clothed in green: pray, inquire what you can of him, and whether his ingenuity be any profit to the Dutch!"

His great discovery of the refrangibility of light is well told by Sir David, who not only shows the cautious experimental method by which the dis-

covery was established, but also calls attention to the rare fact of this discovery being one which has never been claimed for any previous philosopher. No one had a suspicion, not even a plausible conjecture to offer on the nature and origin of colours. Newton's discovery was a leap from absolute ignorance to demonstration; no one had prepared the way, no one had even hinted that there might be a way. No sooner were his optical discoveries announced, than they were assailed with the virulence which usually welcomes discovery in science; and it is interesting and instructive to note that Newton himself refused to acknowledge the beautiful law of double refraction published subsequently by Huygens, a law founded on the finest experimental analysis!

Sir David justly criticises the current idea of Newton having exhibited extraordinary sagacity in his conjecture about the diamond:—

The conjecture of Newton that the diamond "is an unctuous substance coagulated," has been generally regarded as a proof of singular sagacity, and as an anticipation of the results of chemical analysis; but it is certainly not entitled to such praise. Its *solitary* position among the oils and inflammable bodies led to the conjecture; but had he known the refractive index and specific gravities of *greenockite* and *octohedrite*, he would have drawn the same conclusion respecting them, and been mistaken. The real inference respecting the composition of the diamond, which Newton's Table authorises, is not that it should consist of carbon, but of sulphur. "So then," says he, "by the foregoing table, all bodies seem to have their refractive powers proportional to their densities (or very nearly) excepting so far as they partake more or less of sulphureous oily particles, and thereby have their refractive power made greater or less. Whence it seems rational to attribute the refractive power of all bodies chiefly, if not wholly, to the sulphureous particles with which they abound. For it is probable that all bodies abound more or less with sulphurs. And as light congregated by a burning glass acts most upon sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire and flame, so, since all action is mutual, *sulphurs ought to act most upon light.*"

Those who are interested in the history of Science will read with peculiar interest the celebrated Letter to Boyle, in which Newton gives a sketch of his hypothesis of a universal ether. Here is a man who in Astronomy and Physics proceeds with the utmost caution, moving only by the guidance of experiment and clear fact, and no sooner does he approach the more complex science of Biology than he gives the rein to supposition with the wildness of a Galen or an Averrhoes. The "puzzling problem by what means the muscles are contracted and dilated to cause animal motion," may, he thinks, have more light thrown on it by his hypothesis than by any other; and *this* is the explanation:—

First, then, I suppose there is such a spirit; that is, that the animal spirits are neither like the liquor, vapour, or gas of spirits of wine; but of an aetherial nature, subtle enough to pervade the animal juices as freely as the electric, or perhaps magnetic, effluvia do glass. And to know how the coats of the brain, nerves, and muscles may become a convenient vessel to hold so subtle a spirit, you may consider how liquors and spirits are disposed to pervade, or not pervade, things on other accounts than their subtilty; water and oil pervade wood and stone, which quicksilver does not; and quicksilver, metals, which water and oil do not; water and acid spirits pervade salts, which oil and spirit of wine do not; and oil and spirit of wine pervade sulphur, which water and acid spirits do not; so some fluids (as oil and water), though their parts are in freedom enough to mix with one another, yet by some secret principle of *unsociableness* they keep asunder; and some that are *sociable* may become *unsociable* by adding a third thing to one of them, as water to spirit of wine by dissolving salt of tartar in it. The like *unsociableness* may be in aetherial natures, as perhaps between the aethers in the vortices of the sun and planets; and the reason why air stands rarer in the bores of small glass pipes, and aether in the pores of bodies, may be, not want of subtilty, but *sociableness*; and on this ground, if the aetherial vital spirit in a man be very *sociable* to the marrow and juices, and *unsociable* to the coats of the brain, nerves, and muscles, or to anything lodged in the pores of those coats, it may be contained thereby, notwithstanding its subtilty; especially if we suppose no great violence done to it to squeeze it out, and that it may not be altogether so subtle as the main body of aether, though subtle enough to pervade readily the animal juices, and that as any of it is spent, it is continually supplied by new spirit from the heart.

In the next place, for knowing how this spirit may be used for animal motion, you may consider how some things unsociable are made sociable by the mediation of a third. Water, which will not dissolve copper, will do it if the copper be melted with sulphur. Aquafortis, which will not pervade gold, will do it by addition of a little sal-ammoniac or spirit of salt. Lead will not mix in melting with copper; but if a little tin, or antimony, be added, they mix readily, and part again of their own accord, if the antimony be wasted by throwing saltpetre, or otherwise. And so lead melted with silver quickly pervades and liquefies the silver in a much less heat than is required to melt the silver alone; but if they be kept in the test till that little substance that reconciled them be wasted or altered, they part again of their own accord. And in like manner the aetherial animal spirit in a man may be a mediator between the common aether and the muscular juices, to make them mix more freely; and so by sending a little of this spirit into any muscle, though so little as to cause no sensible tension of the muscle by its own force, yet by rendering the juices more sociable to the common external aether, it may cause that aether to pervade the muscle of its own accord in a moment more freely and more copiously than it would otherwise do, and to recede again as freely, so soon as this mediator of sociableness is retracted; whence, according to what I said above, will proceed the swelling or shrinking of the muscle, and consequently the animal motion depending thereon.

Thus may therefore the soul, by determining this aetherial animal spirit or wind into this or that nerve, perhaps with as much ease as air is moved in open spaces, cause all the motions we see in animals; for the making which motions strong, it is not necessary that we should suppose the aether within the muscle very much condensed, or rarefied, by this means, but only that its spring is so very great that a little alteration of its density shall cause a great alteration in the pressure. And what is said of muscular motion may be applied to the motion of the heart, only with this difference, that the spirit is not sent thither as into other muscles, but continually generated there by the fermentation of the juices with which its flesh is replenished, and as it is generated, let out by starts into the brain, through some convenient *ductus*, to perform those motions in other muscles by inspiration, which it did in the heart by its generation. For I see not why the ferment in the heart may not raise as subtle a spirit out of its juices, to cause those motions, as rubbing does out of a glass to cause electric attraction, or burning out of fuel to penetrate glass, as Mr. Boyle has shown, and calcine by corrosion metals melted therein.

It is well that from time to time we should be able thus to see how men speculated; from the errors of the past we may learn something useful to the present; from the errors of a Newton we may learn to receive with caution the opinions of those to whom we listen with the greatest respect.

The reader will not expect in our brief space any exact account of the contents of Sir David Brewster's volumes; we have endeavoured to indicate the nature of the contents, and we may say in conclusion that the volumes form a repertory of information on Newton and his discoveries which must always be consulted by students of the history of Science.

PILGRIMAGE TO EL-MEDINAH AND MECCAH.

Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah. By Richard F. Burton, Lieut. Bombay Army. Longmans and Co.

In these days of universal locomotion, when mankind seems to have become one great "tribe of the wandering foot and the weary breast," it is no easy task to strike out a new line of adventure, and emerge from the circle described by John Murray's red-bound radii. This feat, however, has been achieved by Lieutenant Burton, of the Bombay Army, a gentleman already favourably known to the British public by his *History of Sindh*, and ranking deservedly high in the long line of intelligent and enterprising explorers who have reflected so much credit upon the Indian service. At present we are in possession of his pilgrimage to El-Medinah, Mahomed's burial-place; but we are also promised ere long the narrative of his journey to Meccah, the birthplace of the Prophet. And a most acceptable addition to Eastern literature will the entire work prove, if we may judge of the whole by the part actually published. For Mr. Burton is no vulgar tourist. He comprises within himself nearly all the attributes required of an accomplished traveller by the *Citizen of the World*. Not only are his lingual attainments of an unusually high order, but he is something of a naturalist, chymist, and a physician, apparently well versed in both European and Oriental literature, and gifted with the faculty of acute observation. It would, therefore, have been strange had he not succeeded in producing an interesting work on a subject so little known as the holy cities of Arabia, and the town life of the Arabs. He has done more than this. He has established his name as the first authority in this country on all that belongs to the matter he has taken in hand. Assuming a Persian costume and character, he adapted himself with wonderful success to all the usages and conventionalisms of Eastern life. Never discovered, and seldom even suspected, he was thus enabled to mingle with the crowd, and to survey the interior life of the Orientals from a point of view never before accessible to a European, save to Burckhardt alone. And as we peruse the pages that record his personal experiences, it is hard to disabuse ourselves of the idea that we are reading of a different world, of one that existed centuries before Europe arose out of the slime of the ocean, and whose inhabitants had been fixed in their primeval condition by the potent rod of some wayward magician.

We should be glad enough to linger with our author in Alexandria and Cairo, to join him even in that wearisome ride across the desert to Suez, to share with him the annoyances of the over-crowded pilgrim ship, again to journey in his company across the arid wastes that lie between Yambu and El-Medinah, and finally to make our orisons at the numerous shrines sacred to piety or superstition. But this agreeable task would far exceed the limits of a weekly review; and it therefore only remains to us to select a few brief passages of a character to interest that most capricious and tetchy personage "the general reader."

At Cairo Mr. Burton took up his abode in a wakalah—or caravanserai—as it is best known to lovers of eastern novels. The following picture, though graphic and true, is not particularly inviting:—

The "wakalah," as the caravanserai or klan is called in Egypt, combines the offices of hotel, lodging-house, and store. It is at Cairo, as at Constantinople, a massive pile of buildings surrounding a quadrangular "hosh" or court-yard. On the ground-floor are rooms like caverns for merchandise, and shops of different kinds—tailors, cobblers, bakers, tobacconists, fruiterers, and others. A roofless gallery or a covered verandah, into which all the apartments open, runs round the first and sometimes the second story: the latter, however, is usually exposed to the sun and wind. The accommodations consist of sets of two or three rooms, generally an inner one and an outer; this contains a hearth for cooking, a bathing place, and similar necessities. The staircases are high, narrow, and exceedingly dirty, dark at night and often in bad repair; a goat or donkey is tethered upon the different landings; here and there a fresh skin is stretched in process of tanning, and the smell reminds the veteran traveller of those closets in the old French inns where cats used to be prepared for playing the part of juggled hare. The interior is unfurnished; even the pegs upon which clothes are hung have been pulled down for firewood: the walls are bare but for stains, thick cobwebs depend in festoons from the blackened rafters of the ceiling, and the stone floor would disgrace a civilised prison: the windows are huge apertures carefully barred with wood or iron, and in rare places show remains of glass or paper pasted over the framework. In the court-yard the poorer sort of travellers consort with tethered beasts of burden, beggars howl, and the slaves lie basking and scratching themselves upon mountainous heaps of cotton bales and other merchandise.

In this Egyptian hotel our author—Abdullah-ibn-Youssouf—practised medicine on a small scale, his first patient being an Abyssinian girl belonging to an Arab slave-dealer:—

A tender race, they suffer when first transported to Egypt from many complaints, especially consumption, dysentery and varicose veins. I succeeded in curing one girl. As she was worth at least fifteen pounds, the gratitude of her owner was great, and I had to dose half a dozen others in order to cure them of the pernicious and price-lowering habit of snoring. Living in rooms opposite these slave girls, and seeing them at all hours of the day and night, I had frequent opportunities of studying them. They were average specimens of the steatopygous Abyssinian breed, broad-shouldered, thin-flanked, fine-limbed, and with haunches of a prodigious size. None of them had handsome features, but the short curly hair that stands on end being concealed under a kerchief, there was something pretty in the brow, eyes and upper part of the nose, coarse and sensual in the pendent lips, large jaw and projecting mouth, whilst the whole had a combination of piquancy with sweetness. Their style of flirtation was peculiar.

"How beautiful thou art, O Maryam!—what eyes!—what—"

"Then why," would respond the lady, "don't you buy me?"

"We are of one faith—of one creed—formed to form each other's happiness."

"Then why don't you buy me?"

"Conceive, O Maryam, the blessing of two hearts—"

"Then why don't you buy me?" And so on.

Here also he endured the fearful infliction of the Ramadan, a month, as he

well observes, "for many classes wantonly thrown away." And assuredly, whatever may be its other good effects, its influence on the temper appears to be the reverse of soothing:—

Like the Italian and Greek fasts, the chief effect of the "blessed month" upon true believers is to darken their tempers into positive gloom. Their voices, never of the softest, acquire, especially after noon, a terrible harsh and creaking tone. The men curse one another and beat the women. The women slap and abuse the children, and these in their turn cruelly entreat and use harsh language to the dogs and cats. You can scarcely spend ten minutes in any populous part of the city without hearing some violent dispute. The "Karakun," or station-houses, are filled with lords who have administered an undue dose of chastisement to their ladies, and with ladies who have scratched, bitten, and otherwise injured the bodies of their lords. The Mosques are crowded with a sulky, grumbling population, making themselves offensive to one another on earth, whilst working their way to heaven; and in the shade, under the outer walls, the little boys who have been expelled the church attempt to forget their miseries in spiritless play. In the bazars and streets, pale long-drawn faces, looking for the most part intolerably cross, catch your eye, and at this season a stranger will sometimes meet with positive incivility.

The Egyptians profess great contempt for Europeans, though delighted at the idea of French co-operation in the Russian war, "for, somehow or other, the Frenchman is everywhere popular."

When speaking of England they were not equally easy: heads were rolled, pious sentences were ejaculated, and finally out came the old Eastern cry, "Of a truth they are Shaitans, those English." The Austrians are despised, because the East knows nothing of them since the days when Osmanlic hosts threatened the gates of Vienna.

The war itself excites but little enthusiasm. The army is recruited by a system of kidnapping, which the great Frederick would have envied.

Wherever men gathered together, in the mosques, for instance, or the coffee-houses, the police closed the doors, and made forcible capture of the able-bodied. This proceeding, almost as barbarous as our impressment law, filled the main streets with detachments of squalid looking wretches, marching with collars round their necks and handcuffed to be made soldiers. The dismal impression of the scene was deepened by crowds of women, who, habited in mourning, and scattering dust and mud upon their rent garments, followed their sons, brothers, and husbands, with cries and shrieks.

The Egyptian soldier is described as being brave, and even reckless when once fairly roused. He is susceptible of discipline, and learns the drill with as much facility as our own peasants. But his marked superiority over the Turk is his peculiar stubbornness in the field, and his power of enduring hunger and fatigue. At El-Medinah, it was believed that the Holy War had arisen from the Czar's refusal to embrace Islamism at the mandate of the Sultan. He had "offered tribute and fealty, but the Sultan had exclaimed, 'No, by Allah! El Islam!'" There was no doubt, however, but that the "Moskow" would be soon reduced to subjection, and then the victorious arms of the Moslem would be turned against all the idolatrous nations of Feringistan. "The Bedouins had decided that there was to be an Arab contingent, and had been looking forward to the spoils of Europe." And in the meantime they kept themselves in exercise by constant blood-feuds with one another.

The celebrated Mohammed Ali, it seems, had determined to have a weekly newspaper of his own, which the Europeans pleasantly designated as the *Bulah Independent*. And when the editor objected that he should find neither readers nor subscribers, the Pacha deducted the subscription "from the pay of all employes, European and Egyptian, whose salary amounted to a certain sum. Upon which the editor accepted the task, but, being paid before his work was published, he, of course, never supplied his subscribers with their copies."

The Arab mosque Mr. Burton considers as "an unconscious revival of the forms used from the earliest ages to denote by symbolism the worship of the generative and the creative gods."

The Hindoos I believe to have been the first who symbolised by an equilateral triangle their peculiar cult, the Yoni-Lingam: in their temple architecture it became either a conoid or a perfect pyramid. Egypt denoted it by the obelisk, peculiar to that country; and the form appeared in different parts of the world: thus in England it was a mere upright stone, and in Ireland a round tower. This we might expect to see. D'Hancarville has successfully traced the worship itself, in its different modifications, to all people: the symbol would therefore be found everywhere. The old Arab minaret is a plain conoid or polygonal tower, without balcony or stages, widely different from the Turkish, modern Egyptian, and Hejazil combinations of cylinder and prism, happily compared by a French traveller to "une chandelle coiffée d'un éteignoir." And finally the ancient minaret, made solid as all Gothic architecture is, and provided with a belfry, became the spire and pinnacle of our ancestors.

Some light is incidentally thrown upon the expression used in the Gospel of St. Matthew, "He went up into a mountain to pray." In Egypt and Arabia "the mountain" is synonymous with "the jungle" in India, and simply means a retired, unpeopled, and uncultivated spot. The phrase, "I will sit upon the mountain," indicates an intention to turn anchorite or magician. The Arabs are naturally predisposed to a species of melancholia which inspires a distaste for society, and a longing for solitude. Students and others who work the brain are peculiarly subject to this affection, and few of their philosophers and literary men escape its influence. The sound of the human voice grates upon the nervous system, and they go forth from the city to enjoy the loneliness and quietude of some neighbouring eminence.

The crown of thorns placed in mockery upon the Saviour's head is supposed to have been made from the Nebek, or Jujube—*Rhamnus Nabeca*, or *Zizyphus spina Christi*—"a fine large tree with a dark green leaf, roundish, and polished like the olive; it is armed with a short, curved, and sharp thorn, and bears a pale straw-coloured berry, about the size of a gooseberry, with red streaks on the side next the sun." And in a foot-note our author remarks:—

There are Mimosas in Syria; but no tree, save the fabled Zakkum, could produce the terrible apparatus with which certain French painters of the modern school have attempted to lighten the terrors of the scene.

One more quotation, and we reluctantly take our leave of Mr. Burton's valuable and interesting volumes. In endeavouring to account by the consanguinity of races for the marvellous celerity with which the Mahomedan faith, starting from a small town in the deserts of Arabia, overspread so

large a portion of the earth, he thus notices the different streams of emigration that flowed from that "nursery of the human race."—

It must be remembered that the theatre of all earliest civilisation has been a fertile valley with a navigable stream, like Sindh, Egypt, and Mesopotamia. The existence of such a spot in Arabia would have altered every page of her history; she would then have become a centre, not a source of civilisation. As it is, her immense population—still thick, even in the deserts—has, from the earliest ages, been impelled by drought, famine, or desire of conquest, to emigrate into happier regions. All history mentions two main streams which took their rise in the wilds of the great peninsula:—the first set to the north-east, through Persia, Mekran, Beloochistan, Sindh, the Afghan Mountains as far as Samarcand, Bokhara, and Tibet; the other, flowing towards the north-west, passed through Egypt and Barbary into Etruria, Spain, the Isles of the Mediterranean, and southern France. There are two minor immigrations chronicled in history, and written in the indelible characters of physiognomy and philology. One of these set in an exiguous but perennial stream towards India, especially Malabar, where, mixing with the people of the country, the Arab merchants became the progenitors of the Moplah race. The other was a partial immigration, also for commercial purposes, to the coast of Berbera, in Eastern Africa, where, mixing with the Galla tribes, the people of Hazramaut became the sires of the extensive Somali nations. Thus we have from Arabia four different lines of immigration, tending N.E. and S.E., N.W. and S.W.

A NEW POEM.

Within and Without. A Dramatic Poem. By George Macdonald. Longmans.

IN one of Byron's letters there is a curiously prophetic passage on the future of English poetry. Speaking of the rising generation of poets, he expresses a conviction that his own success and the success of his illustrious contemporaries will mislead the men who have yet reputations to make. He owns to dreading the effect of such daring originality as his and Shelley's on the young poets—prophesies the advent of new writers, who will defy all rules, without however possessing any genuine superiority to established verse-precedents—and declares that the next really great poetical reputation which will be made after his time will be achieved by a man who holds fast to intelligibility and reality, who despises eccentricities of language and metre, and who is willing to learn all that part of his art which can be usefully and creditably acquired from others, at the feet of Dryden and Pope. It is certainly remarkable, thus far, to observe how correctly Byron could estimate beforehand the probable errors of his successors. We have in the present "Spasmodic School" what he foresaw—an advance in the wrong direction. Our present race of poets (genuine poets many of them as to natural capability) seem to be getting farther and farther away from symmetry, intelligibility and repose; and the consequence is, that in these specially reading days a popular poetical reputation still remains to be made. Even in the case of Mr. Tennyson, do we hear now of fourteen thousand copies of a poem being sold in a day, as in the case of the *Corsair*? Do we hear of that, though the reading public has increased tenfold since Byron's time? Has any living writer of poetry got that hold of the public which Mr. Dickens has got as a writer of fiction, or Mr. Macaulay as a writer of history? We know that it is not so. And, as it seems to us, the reason is not far to seek. While the tendency of our prose literature is towards healthy reality, the tendency of our poetical literature is towards sickly idealism. For our parts, we firmly believe that the whole of what Byron has foretold will yet come to pass, and that the next great poet's reputation in England will be made by a man who, with perfect originality of subject and thought, will school himself to emulate the uncompromising directness of Dryden, and the elegant completeness of Pope.

These remarks have been suggested to us by the poem at the head of the present notice—a poem written by a man who possesses, as it seems to us, a vocation for his art, but who, at present, shuts himself out from public recognition behind the extravagancies, eccentricities, and obscurities of the new school. The metaphysical purpose of the work is sufficiently suggested by its title—the execution of that purpose will appear to nine readers out of ten simply ludicrous. There are scenes, expressions, and stage-directions scattered all about the book, which if read aloud to any general audience would provoke roars of laughter. And yet, beneath all this absurdity there runs a current of genuine poetical feeling. Here and there exquisite thoughts, exquisitely expressed, flash brightly through the dense bathos of the general writing. We will say nothing of the story of the poem because we could not possibly refer to it without seeming to ridicule the poet—and our object now is to make all due allowances for the first eccentricities and errors of a man of ability. Let it be enough then if we particularise as the best part of the poem the scenes in which a father, believing himself to be deserted by a faithless wife, is left alone in poverty, in a London lodging, with his child-daughter. The efforts made by the lonely parent to keep the shame of his sorrow secret from his child, and the manner in which the innocent child constantly wounds him by unconscious references to it, are expressed with wonderful delicacy, passion, and feeling for dramatic effect of the painful kind. We have no space to quote these scenes at sufficient length to do them justice; but we will give instead a specimen of one of the many lyrical pieces scattered through the volume. It is, the reader must remember, only a child's song, supposed to be sung by the father to lull his little lonely wakeful daughter "Lily" to sleep.

SONG.

Little white Lily
Sat by a stone,
Drooping and waiting
Till the sun shone.
Little white Lily
Sunshine has fed;
Little white Lily
Is lifting her head.
Little white Lily
Said, "It is good:
Little white Lily's
Clothing and food!"

Little white Lily
Drest like a bride!
Shining with whiteness,
And crowned beside!"

Little white Lily
Droopeth in pain,
Waiting and waiting
For the wet rain.
Little white Lily
Holdeth her cup;
Rain is fast falling,
And filling it up.

Little white Lily
Said, "Good again,
When I am thirsty
To have nice rain!
Now I am stronger,
Now I am cool;
Heat cannot burn me,
My veins are so full!"

Little white Lily
Smells very sweet:
On her head sunshine,
Rain at her feet.
"Thanks to the sunshine!
Thanks to the rain!"
Little white Lily
Is happy again!"

There is surely a quaint simplicity and melody in these verses beyond the reach of an ordinary man. If Mr. Macdonald is young—if he will learn his Art from the best models instead of the worst—and if he will remember that all the quoted and remembered poetry in this world is essentially intelligible poetry with a strong foundation of common sense as well as of feeling at the bottom of it, we believe that he may one of these days appeal successfully to a wide audience. At present, he has only produced a poem which will make one class of readers laugh and another class feel weary—a poem which it is easier to ridicule than to appreciate—and yet, for all that, a poem which, under the conditions that we have specified, gives us hope of the man who has written it.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

Correspondence of John Howard, the Philanthropist, not before published. With a Brief Memoir and Illustrative Anecdotes. By the Rev. J. Field, M.A.

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

The Dead Sea, a New Route to India: with other Fragments and Gleanings in the East. By Captain William Allen, R.N., F.R.S., &c. (2 vols.)

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

A Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament. With a new Translation. By M. Kalisch, Ph. Dr. A.M. (English Edition.)

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Compendium of Chronology: containing the most Important Dates of General History, Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary, from the Creation of the World to the End of the Year 1854. By F. H. Jaquetmet. Edited by the Rev. John Alcorn, A.M.

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

The Communicant's Companion, comprising an Historical Essay on the Lord's Supper: Meditations and Prayers for the use of Communicants; and the Order of the Administration of the Lord's Supper, or Holy Communion. By Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D.

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

My Brother's Wife: a Life History. By Amelia B. Edwards. Routledge and Co.

Lives of the Queens of England, of the House of Hanover. By Dr. Doran. (2 Vols.)

Richard Bentley.

The Arts.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

THE best of the French pictures this year, in colour, drawing, and execution, is by a lady. Mlle. Rosa BONHEUR's "Horse Fair" deserves all the hearty admiration that it has excited in the world of Art. A string of cart-horses led and ridden in procession to a fair is not a subject to produce, in ordinary hands, anything like an interesting picture. But Mlle. Rosa BONHEUR is, in the strictest and most complimentary sense of the word, an extraordinary artist. The variety, vigour, and wonderful animation of her picture—the consummate nicety and truth of observation shown in the actions of the restive horses and of the men who are struggling to quiet them—the prodigious power and exquisite naturalness of the whole composition—combine to make this work one of the most remarkable triumphs of genuinely fine Art of its class that we remember to have seen produced by any one—man or woman—for years and years past. The execution of the picture is a study throughout. It is daring and free, without ever degenerating into carelessness, or ever failing to represent the various surfaces depicted, with a fidelity to nature which it is no exaggeration to say is absolutely startling. If the sky and the background trees were only a little more in harmony with the sunny brilliancy of the figures, this "Horse Fair" might, with perfect propriety, be described as a faultless work. We are glad to hear that a small repetition of the subject has been produced by the artist, to be engraved from. Properly treated, the picture will make an admirable print.

Mlle. Rosa BONHEUR exhibits another work of cabinet size, "The Charcoal Burners," which rivals the "Horse Fair" in vigour, originality, and naturalness of treatment, and which is only the less remarkable picture of the two because its subject presents fewer difficulties for the artist to overcome.

Among the painters of that higher class of subject which demands invention and aims at telling a story, M. BIARD takes the lead this year. His picture of "Pirates alluring a Merchantman," though most unsatis-

factory in a technical point of view, is, as a piece of dramatic narrative on canvas, one of the most striking works he has produced. The scene is the deck of the pirate ship, and through the shrouds to the spectator's right, the doomed merchantman is visible under easy sail at a little distance. Huddled together on the pirate's deck lie a heap of armed ruffians waiting out of sight until the merchant ship approaches close enough to be boarded. The vessel is being "allured" by a bearded scoundrel with a woman's bonnet on, displaying the back of it to the merchantman, and grinning at his comrades. A worthy fellow, naked to the waist, sits close to the bulwark, showing a woman's straw hat and parasol just above it. Two other pirates act the part of peaceful gentlemen, and a third stands playing the fiddle in a tub, to assist in giving the crew of the merchantman a notion that they are only approaching a yacht with pleasure-seeking passengers on board. Here is a dramatic subject treated in so dramatic a manner that we almost forget the technical faults of the picture. It is most unjustly hung in one of the worst places of the room, though it assuredly deserved one of the best. Can the Visiting Committee of the French Exhibition have admitted to their councils the Hanging Committee for this year of the English Royal Academy? M. BIARD could not have been used worse if he had exhibited during the present season in Trafalgar-square.

A third beautiful picture—very small, very unpretending, and very badly hung—is by M. EDOUARD PIERRE FRÈRE. It is numbered 73, and is called "The New Scrap-book." Two little children have run away to enjoy their new scrap-book by themselves, and have taken refuge on the stairs of the house, where they sit, close to the staircase-window, poring over the first print in the scrap-book. This little domestic episode has been observed with the eye of a true poet. The children are painted with delicious simplicity and truth, and the lights and shades are dispersed over the whole picture with equal force, breadth, and fidelity. It was a lamentable error, to say the least of it, not to have hung this exquisite little work level with the eye.

MM. SCHEFFER, DELAROCHE, and HORACE VERNET are incomprehensibly misrepresented by pictures which, we will venture to say, are the very worst they have ever painted. Except in the one case of M. DELAROCHE's old well-known, and somewhat over-estimated "Strafford Going to Execution," the three most famous painters of the French school are also the three exhibitors of the worst works in the room at Pall-Mall. How these eminent men, who have honestly won great reputations, can permit these reputations to be trifled with, as they are certainly trifled with, in the present French Exhibition, we are quite at a loss to conceive.

MM. FICHEL and PLASSAU, who made such a sensation last season by their tiny and delicate *genre* pictures, hardly do themselves justice this year. "Bed Time" and "The First Whisper of Love" (in which latter picture, however, the female figure is a direct plagiarism from WILKIE's "Meg," in "Duncan Gray,") are perhaps the best works by these two artists. M. FICHEL's "Luncheon," which has been purchased by the Queen, has not struck us particularly. It looks like a Frenchified imitation of TERBERG. M. CHARLES NÈGRE has two little pictures (Nos. 155 and 156) which the visitor to the Exhibition will do well to look at; and M. LAMBINET has a nice sunny landscape, called "The Bathers," which is very pleasant in colour, but rather mannered in execution. Other works of merit we must leave our readers to discover for themselves. The French Exhibition, they will find, has the great merit of not bewildering the eye by more pictures than can be comfortably seen at one visit.

RISTORI AND THE ENGLISH COMPANY IN PARIS.

(From a Correspondent in Paris.)

Some surprise has been excited among the friends of Madame RISTORI in Paris, that is to say more than half the public, not so much by a petulant letter of Mr. WALLACK, scolding her for not giving him her autograph, but by the manner in which that letter has been received. It surely contains no serious charge at all, and yet is calculated to produce a very unfavourable impression. The simple truth is, that Mr. WALLACK's company failed, perhaps, from want of taste in the public; whilst the company that played on alternate nights, met with wonderful success, certainly not from want of taste in the public. Hence a little soreness and irritability, which might have been mistaken for jealousy, on one side. As for Madame RISTORI, her conduct seems to me to have been admirable throughout, especially in the very circumstance that Mr. WALLACK so unadvisedly brings against her. At the very zenith of her success she passes through the street, and beholds a variety of members of the English company, supernumeraries possibly, in a state of apparent distress. Not being accustomed to the eccentric manners of our rough islanders, on the contrary, being accustomed in her own bright country to see even the candle-snuffer dressed like a gentleman off the boards, she may have mistaken for signs of destitution a certain picturesque disregard of conventionalities in which our estimable brigands one, two, and three, villagers, murderers, couriers, and so on, sometimes indulge. This is quite beside the question. The interesting fact is that, she was moved with pity; but instead of proceeding in the theatrical manner ascribed to her, merely uttered a few words of womanly sympathy to the first friends she met, and shortly afterwards offered to play for the benefit of the English company. In attacking Madame RISTORI for not choosing to answer his letter, Mr. WALLACK ought not to have forgotten to mention this circumstance, especially as although the offer was at first refused, it was subsequently accepted; and *Francesca da Rimini* was actually performed for the benefit of the very persons whom she is now represented as having insulted. The report published in the *Daily News* of three hundred francs emptied into the laps of the English company, has been contradicted "by authority," and quite sufficiently in various English and foreign journals; and Mr. WALLACK has himself had an opportunity of saying "it is not true," and that Madame RISTORI told him it was not true. What more can he want? The public will take his word. It does not require any corroboration. It is necessary, however, to add that the contradiction should not have been accompanied by such words as "little base theatrical

preliminary puff," for they evidence anger, and point to circumstances which are not mentioned. The fact is, that Madame RISTORI, who has all the spirit and the simplicity of an Italian lady, and who thought, that to write to the press herself would really look like puffing, eagerly promoted the contradiction of the rumour, and was so afraid of hurting the feelings of a body of fellow-artists, whom she sincerely believed to be poor, that she denied with amusing energy the fact of her being charitably inclined at all! It would have much better served her purpose to spread abroad that she had given a benefit to the English—as Mademoiselle RACHET has done—but she relies solely on her own genius, which must be powerful indeed if she break through all the snares laid for her. I need not add that her reputation rises every week.

As to the non-success of the English company, it is attributed by Mr. WALLACK to "gross mismanagement." I doubt, however, whether any management would have ensured another result. The fact is, that except in official circles, for temporary reasons, the English are not popular here. Why should we expect to be so? We are endeavouring to make up by our stupid Cockney enthusiasm for the silence of public opinion. We alone bellow applause in the ears of a man round all whose steps curses hiss as he goes. We alone take off our hats in the Champs-Élysées and cheer uneasy Power as it hurries by. We alone provoke discussions in cafés, and compliment moody Frenchmen on their glorious Emperor. We alone inanely admit that the new Rue de Rivoli is an equivalent for liberty lost, the press gagged, everything that a nation prizes taken away. Other foreigners have the tact at any rate to conceal their shameful predilections, and affect to imitate French sadness and humiliation. In this case, as usual, we show a certain gross straightforwardness—which is one element of our strength as it is one chief reason of our unpopularity. For unpopular we are in France—there is no denying it; and as to an English *artiste* or company succeeding there in these days, the thing is simply impossible. I have never seen any really honourable mention in Parisian criticism of actor, singer, or musician of true British origin, except in the case of the Brothers Binfield; and their reputation as pianists and harpists was made before the "alliance," with all the base complaisance it has rendered necessary, turned French kindness sour.

We are glad indeed to note the announcement of the *Prophète* for Tuesday next, at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, with Madame VIARDOT, the original, and only, *Fides*, and TAMBERLIK, who, like VIARDOT, has been seen and heard far too seldom this season (and who, we have heard with much regret, will not return to us next year) in the great part of *John of Leyden*. The season is now drawing to a close, and we hear it asked if the *Trovatore* is finally shelved? Has not Madlle. BOSIO studied the part of *Leonora*? The *Etoile du Nord* is a success of esteem, of curiosity, and of spectacle, but it cannot be said that the music has caught the ear of the town.

We need only mention the production at the HAYMARKET THEATRE of a new play in five acts, by Miss HERAUD, with Mrs. EDITH HERAUD in the part of the heroine. The play, *Wife or no Wife*, is in blank verse, Elisabethan in form, "legitimate" in length. There is power of more than one kind in the writing, but power unfortunately expended on five acts to a listless audience, in the dog-days. HAYDON was beaten by General TOM THUMB, and Mr. HERAUD may without humiliation confess the superior attraction of the Spanish dancers. Miss EDITH HERAUD has youth, feeling, intelligence, and a prepossessing simplicity and pure devotedness, to recommend her to all honest sympathies; but the truth is, *nothing* can make an Elisabethan play in five acts and blank verse go down in July, A.D. 1855.

Portfolia.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—GORTHE.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

(From TENNYSON'S *Maud*.)

Why do they prate of the blessings of Peace? we have made them a curse,
Pickpockets, each hand lusting for all that is not its own;
And lust of gain, in the spirit of Cain, is it better or worse
Than the heart of the citizen hissing in war on his own hearthstone?

But these are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind,
When who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's ware or his word?
Is it peace or war? Civil war, as I think, and that of a kind
The viler, as underhand, not openly bearing the sword.

Sooner or later I too may passively take the print
Of the golden age—why not? I have neither hope nor trust;
May make my heart as a millstone, set my face as a flint,
Cheat and be cheated, and die: who knows? we are ashes and dust.

Peace sitting under her olive, and slurring the days gone by,
When the poor are hovell'd and hustled together, each sex, like swine,
When only the ledger lives, and when only not all men lie;
Peace in her vineyard—yes!—but a company forges the wine.

And the vitriol madness flushes up in the ruffian's head,
Till the filthy by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife,
While chalk and alum and plaster are sold to the poor for bread,
And the spirit of murder works in the very means of life.

And Sleep must lie down arm'd, for the villainous centre-bits
Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights,
While another is cheating the sick of a few last gasps, as he sits
To pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.

When a Mammonite mother kills her babe for a burial fee,
And Timour-Mammon grins on a pile of children's bones,
Is it peace or war? better, war! loud war by land and by sea,
War with a thousand battles, and shaking a hundred thrones.

RUSSIAN ESTIMATE OF LORD RAGLAN.—The following extract from a letter, dated St. Petersburg, published in *Le Nord*, shows how Lord Raglan was appreciated by the Russians:—"Lord Raglan has died. During the entire period of the command of this noble general, he succeeded in conciliating the esteem and respect not only of those with whom his nation was allied, but also of the enemy to whom he was opposed. He was one of the last of the heroes of that glorious English army which, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, illustrated the English name on so many battle-fields, and of which the few remaining veterans bore on their breasts, till lately, the honourable tokens. As a subject he performed his duty by obeying the command of his sovereign, and as a soldier by valiantly defending the honour of his flag; but even in the execution of his duty he preserved unblemished to his death his own personal dignity and that of his country. He has fallen, like so many others, a victim to this disastrous war. Honoured be his memory, and respected be his grave! which will be as sacred on the soil of Russia as on that of England: and, while pointing to it, no Russian will refuse to say—*Siste, viator, heroem calces.*"

STRAHAN AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—On Monday, Messrs. Rushworth and Jarvis offered by auction, on the premises, the banking establishment of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates, consisting of the two freehold houses, Nos. 217 and 218, Strand. The purchasers were the directors of the London and Westminster Bank, for the sum of 20,000*l.* The sale of the effects of Sir J. D. Paul upon the premises was afterwards proceeded with.

STATE OF TRADE.—The prospects of an ample harvest appear to have had their effect upon trade in most parts of the country, a little less dulness being manifest. From Birmingham we learn that Messrs. Hinde and Co., who lately failed, are stated to owe 33,000*l.*, and that they offer 12*s.* 6*d.* by instalments. The Dudley and West Bromwich Banking Company have received assistance to carry them through their difficulties, and their proposed amalgamation with the Birmingham Banking Company will not take place in a direct form, although something like a mutual interest is said to have been established.

THE LORD MAYOR'S COACH IN TROUBLE.—The late Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Sidney, refuses to pay the tax of 3*l.* 10*s.* on the state coach of the corporation; contending, and with great show of reason, that the vehicle is not his property individually, but the property of the City collectively. The assessor of the Ward of Walbrook, in consequence, has no other alternative than to distrain "the said carriage of state, and sell it by auction, charging all the costs and expenses to the corporation." The question is, who will they get to buy it? The late Lord Mayor has already done its reputation all the injury he can, by speaking despicable words of it, and saying it is "neglected, filthy, and unsafe." Fancy a Common Councilman going home to his wife, and observing, "My dear, I have just looked in at the auction rooms, and have picked up the Lord Mayor's coach very cheap."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 24.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM, JOHN, and SAMUEL SEPTIMUS BUXTON, Carlisle and Bradford, woolstaplers—THOMAS BARNES, Southampton, woollendrapers—SAMUEL HOW, Liverpool, broker—THOMAS CROWDEN TIFTAFT, Taunton, druggist's assistant—JOHN HENRY BRADSHAW, Birmingham, innkeeper—JAMES BEARDSMORE, Audley, Staffordshire, miller—THOMAS BRIGGS, North Shields, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. BECKS, Scotstoun, near Glasgow, contractor—R. WYLIE, Glasgow, merchant—WHYTE and DICK, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturers—Messrs. WILSON, CASSIE, and Co., Glasgow, merchants.

Friday, July 27.

BANKRUPTS.—ARTHUR FERDINAND DE NEUMANN, Gloucester-street, Pimlico, merchant—ALFRED GIBSON, Great St. Helen's, city, ship and insurance broker—THOMAS NASH, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, builder—ROBERT BROWN, Lime-street, city, ship and insurance broker—JOHN WESTON, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, tailor and woollen draper—JOHN JONES, Tottenham-court-road, earthenware dealer—THOMAS REED, Mile-end New-town, shaft and boat timber manufacturer—STEPHEN EDWARD SHERWOOD, Sellingle, near Canterbury, tailor—PHILIP WESSON, Loughborough, Leicestershire, bleacher—ANTHONY BIRCH, Birmingham, grocer—PEMBLE BROWN, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, Middlesex, wine merchant—JOHN JONES, Manchester, machine maker—JOSEPH SKINNER, Bouvierie-street, Fleet-street, carpenter—ANDREW HALL, Manchester, garden net and Berlin canvas manufacturer—JAMES BEARDSMORE and THOMAS JAMES BEARDSMORE, Stafford, millers—GEORGE GOODFELLOW, Rowell, Northamptonshire, shoe manufacturer—GEORGE WELSH HUNTER, Liverpool, ironmonger—WILLIAM WATKIN FORD, of Sydney Cottage, Hornsey, and Howard-buildings, Brick-lane, Old-street, St. Luke's, Middlesex, brush manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JAMES SCOTT, Edinburgh, furnishing ironmonger—GEORGE GOWDLAY, Glasgow, slater—ANTHONY INGLIS, Partick, road contractor—JAMES FORSTER and Company, Kirkcaldy, merchants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT.—July 22, at 3, Princes-place, Duke-street, St. James's, Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett: a daughter.
CATTELL.—July 21, at No. 45, Wharton-street, Lloyd-square, the wife of Christopher W. Cattell, Esq., solicitor: a son and heir.
COITON.—July 24, at Shipton, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Coiton: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

THOMSON—SKENE.—July 24, at St. Mary Magdalen Church, Oxford, the Rev. William Thomson, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, and Rector of All Souls, St. Marylebone, to Zöe, daughter of James Henry Skene, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Aleppo.
WOOLRICH—RIVERS.—July 24, at Sawbridgeworth, by the Rev. G. W. Brameld, Vicar of East Markham, the Rev. W. H. Woolrich, to Emily Martha, second daughter of Thomas Rivers, Esq., of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

DEATHS.

ALDER.—July 23, at his residence, Edith-grove, West Brompton, Fred. Alder, Esq., aged 42.
CHAPMAN.—July 20, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Chapman, Esq., of 21, Maddox-street, Hanover-square, aged 32.
DURY.—July 21, at Cambridge, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Dury, of Hadley, Middlesex.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, July 27, 1855.

THERE has been no marked change in the Funds all the week. A great want of business has prevailed. Railway Shares are also heavy, and but few transactions.

The narrow escape that the Turkish Loan had of being rejected by the House of Commons brought in many timid holders of this stock as sellers, and it fell 3 and 3½ per cent. The highest point that it reached was 93.

French Loan, which at the beginning of the week was 3 premium, does not find many purchasers it would seem, for it has fallen 1½ to 1½ premium. Peruvian 4 per cent. stock meets with very strong admirers at 81, and is said to be still going better. Great Western of Canada Railway Shares have recovered their late depression, and are now 2½ premium; the new shares 9-16 premium. French lines are very firm—Ardennes and Great Centrals have been in demand.

In mines there has been but little doing. United Mexicans are rapidly falling to their proper value, about nil per share. Crystal Palaces are nearly stationary, 3*l.* per share.

Consols leave off this afternoon at four o'clock, 90½, 91; Turkish 6 per cent., 90½, 91; Russian 5 per cent., 100, 101½; Peru 4 per cent., 80, 81.

Caledonians, 62½, 63½; Chester and Holyhead, 13, 14; Eastern Counties, 11½, 11½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 57, 59; Great Northern, 94, 94½; Ditto, A. stock, 65, 67; Ditto, B. stock, 125; Great Southern and Western, Ireland, 101, 103; Great Western, 65, 67; Lancaster and Carlisle, 73, 78; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81, 81½; London and North-Western, 98, 98½; London and South-Western, 86, 87; London and Brighton, 100, 102; Midlands, 70, 70½; Manchester and Sheffield, 24½, 25; Berwick, 72½, 73½; Yorks, 48½, 49½; South Eastern, 60½, 61½; Oxford, 25, 27; North Staffordshire, 6, 6½ dis.; South Devon, 13½, 14½; Antwerp, 97, 98; Bombay and Baroda, 1½, 2½; Eastern of France, 35, 35½; East Indian, 24½, 25; Ditto, Extension, 32, 34, pm.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7, 6 dis.; Great Central of France, 4, 4½ pm.; Great Western of Canada, 22½, 22½; Great Luxembourg, 81, 81½; Madras, 20, 20½; Paris and Lyons, 47½, 48; Paris and Orleans, 47, 49; Paris and Rouen, 47, 49; Rouen and Havre, 25, 27; Sambre and Meuse, 91, 10; Great Western of France, 104, 104½ pm.; Ardennes, 11, 2 pm.; Agua Frias, 8, 8½; Imperial Brazil, 2½, 3; Cocas, 3½, 4½; St. John del Rey, 27, 29; Clarendon Copper, 1, 1½; Cobre, 62, 64; Linars, 84, 84½; Liberty, 1, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 5, 6; South Australian, 1, 1½; United Mexican, 3, 3½; Waller, 1, 1½; Australasian, 1, 1½; Bank, 84, 85; London and Australian Chartered Bank, 19½, 20½; City Bank, 4 pm.; London Bank, 24, 25; Union of Australia, 73½, 74½; Oriental Corporation, 41, 42; Australian Agricultural, 24½, 29½; Canada Land, 120, 124; Canada 6 per Cent. Loan, 113½, 114½; Crystal Palace, 2½, 3; N. B. Australasian, 1 par; Oriental Gas, 1, 1½ pm.; Peel Rivers, 24, 24½; Peninsular and Oriental, 64½, 65; Screw Steam, 17½, 18; Scottish Australian, 1 pm.; South Australian, 36½, 37½.

CORN MARKET.

Mark Lane, Friday Evening, July 25, 1855.

SINCE last week the arrivals of Foreign Wheat, Barley, and Oats, have been large, but the supply of English corn has been trifling. The heavy rain which has fallen lately doubtless induces holders of Wheat to insist firmly on higher prices, and millers being generally out of stock, a certain quantity has to be provided for daily consumption. The sales made this day have consequently been at an advance of 1*s.* to 2*s.* upon Monday's rates. Barley has met a slow sale without alteration in value. Oats, in fine condition, have, however, been in fair demand. Floating cargoes of Wheat are held for rather higher prices. Some sales of Ibrail Maize on passage have been made at 3*s.* 6*d.*, of Galatz at 4*s.*, and a cargo of Mazagan at 3*s.* 6*d.*, cost, freight, and insurance. Galatz is now held for 42*s.*, and 41*s.* has been refused.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	215	214	215	215	215	214
3 per Cent. Red.	90½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	91	91	90½	91	91	90½
Consols for Account	90½	91½	90½	91	91	91
3½ per Cent. An.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 2½ per Cents.	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860.	1-16	.....	3½	4	.....	1-16
India Stock	.....	231	231	232	.....	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000	30	33	30	34	31	31
Ditto, under £1000	30	30	.....	31	.....	31
Ex. Bills, £1000	19	22	23	22	23	19
Ditto, £500	.....	22	.....	.....	21	.....
Ditto, Small	.....	23	23	23	23	.....

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds	101	Russian Bonds, 5 per	.....
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cnts.	57	Cents, 1822	101½
Chilian 6 per Cents.	105	Russian 4½ per Cents.	80½
Danish 5 per Cents.	103½	Spanish 3 p. Ct. New Def.	10
Ecuador Bonds	44	Spanish Committee Cert.	.....
Mexican 3 per Cents.	.....	of Coup. not fun.	44
Mexican 3 per Ct. for	.....	Venezuela 4½ per Cents.	20½
Acc. July 31	21½	Belgian 4½ per Cents.	.....
Portuguese 4 per Cents.	.....	Dutch 2½ per Cents.	64½
Portuguese 3 p. Cents.	.....	Dutch 4 per Cent Certif.	90½

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St.

James's.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully begs to announce that the Eminent Tragedienne, Mademoiselle RACHEL, will give FOUR REPRESENTATIONS at the St. James's Theatre, previously to her departure for America.

In order to give the most efficient support to these performances, arrangements have been made with several of the principal artistes of Paris, which will enable the administration to present the popular Plays of Mademoiselle Rachel's repertoire with unprecedented excellence.

The first representation, on Monday, July 30, 1855 (for the first time in this country), M. de Premaray's new Comedy of LES DROITS DE L'HOMME.

Duroc (Ex-chef de Division au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères), M. Bellevault; Roger de Julianne (Diplomate), M. L. Beauvallet; Gaston d'Arthez (Substitut), M. Dieu-donné; Madame de Lussan (Jeune Veuve), Madlle. Sarah Félix; Angélique (Femme de M. Duroc), Madlle. Lia Félix; Gabrielle (Pupille de M. Duroc), Madlle. Dina Félix.

After which will be presented Corneille's celebrated Tragedy of LESHORACES, with the following powerful cast: Horace (père), M. Latouche; Horace (fils), M. Randoux; Curiaque, M. L. Beauvallet; Valère, M. Chéry; Flavien, M. Dieu-donné; Sabine, Madlle. Durrey; Julie, Madlle. Briard; Camille, Madlle. RACHEL (her last performance in that character in Europe previously to her departure for America).

Doors open at half-past Seven; Performances to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, Three, Four, Five, and Six Guineas. Stalls, One Guinea. Boxes, 7*s.*; Pit, 5*s.*; Amphitheatre, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Gallery, 2*s.* Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and of Mr. Seguin, at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Monday and Tuesday, PERFECT CONFIDENCE, PLOT and PASSION, and THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

Wednesday and Thursday, the performances will commence with THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL; supported by Messrs. Emery, Frederick Vining, George Vining, Alfred Wigan, Moore, Danvers, F. Robson, J. H. White, Gladstone, H. Rivers, Leslie, H. Cooper; Mrs. Stirling, Miss Castleton, Mrs. Alfred Wigan, &c. To conclude with the Farce of POOR PILLICODDY. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Emery; Miss Marston, Miss Castleton, and Miss Fanny Ternan.

Friday, PERFECT CONFIDENCE, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, and THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

On Saturday, for the BENEFIT of Mr. W. S. EMDEN, Acting Manager.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL

MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1000 highly-interesting Models representing every part of the Human Frame in Health and Disease, also the various Races of Men, &c., open (for Gentlemen only) daily from 10 till 10. Lectures, varying every day in the week, are delivered by Dr. SEXTON, at 12, 2, 4, and half-past 7. Admission, 1*s.*—4, COVENTRY-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Prescribed with entire confidence by the Faculty for its purity, and superior, immediate, and regular efficacy.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL TESTIMONIALS:—

ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D., F.L.S., M.R.C.P., Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the *Lancet*, Author of "Food and its Adulterations," &c., &c., &c.

"I have more than once, at different times, subjected your Light Brown Oil to chemical analysis, and this unknown to yourself—and I have always found it to be free from all impurity and rich in the constituents of bile. So great is my confidence in the article, that I usually prescribe it in preference to any other, in order to make sure of obtaining the remedy in its purest and best condition."

The "MEDICAL CIRCULAR" May 10, 1854:—

"We unhesitatingly recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil as the best for medical purposes, and well deserving the confidence of the profession."

Sold ONLY in bottles, capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, London, Dr. de Jongh's sole Consignees; and IN THE COUNTRY by respectable Chemists.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pints (20 ounces), 4*s.* 9*d.*; Quarts (40 ounces), 9*s.* IMPERIAL MEASURE.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST,

52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.

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, Sperratorrhoea, 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 Continental Remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with Mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the Patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

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, at 1*s.* each, free by post, 2*s.* extra, divided into separate doses, as administered by Welpau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. To be had wholesale and retail, in London, of Robert Johnson, 48, Cornhill; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; R. H. Ingham, Druggist, Market-street, Manchester; Priestley, Chemist, Lord-street, Liverpool; Winnall, Bookseller, High-street, Birmingham; and Powell, Bookseller, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Casks or Bottles.—**HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO.**, are still Delivering the **MARCH BEERINGS** in Casks of 18 Gallons, and upwards. Also in Bottles, imperial measure.

Address.—**HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO.**, Wine and Beer Merchants, 54, Pall-mall.

HARRINGTON PARKER and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54, Pall-mall, London, offer to the Public Old and Superior Wines, pure, and of the finest quality, at prices not exceeding those charged for ordinary Wines.

HARRINGTON PARKER and CO. would call especial attention to their **PALE and GOLDEN DINNER SHERRIES**, as under:

IMPERIAL PINTS, 29s. to 34s. per dozen; or bottled in Reputed Quarts, 38s. to 45s. per dozen.

Agents for **ALLSOPP'S PALE AND INDIA ALE**.

SISAL CIGARS.

H. N. GOODRICH, after 25 years' practical acquaintance with the business, will stake his reputation for ability and honour as a Cigar Merchant, upon the truth or falsehood of the assertion, that no Cigars as good as his **Sisal Cigars** have ever been sold so cheap. Box containing 14 of the finest quality, for 1s. 9d. Post free, six stamps extra. None are genuine unless signed, "H. N. Goodrich." 416, Oxford-street, London, nearly opposite Hanway-street.

THE 16s. Trousers reduced to 14s.—Trousers and Waistcoat, 22s.—Coat, Waistcoat, and Trousers, 47s., made to order from Scotch Tweeds, all wool, and thoroughly shrunk.

THE TWO GUINEA DRESS or FROCK COAT, the Guinea Dress Trousers, and the Half-Guinea Waistcoat, made to order by **B. BENJAMIN**, Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent-street. For quality, style, and workmanship, cannot be equalled by any house in the kingdom.

N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

FITCH & SON'S

CELEBRATED BREAKFAST BACON, AND FIRST-CLASS PROVISIONS.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS, CONTINUED.

"We were much pleased with the quality of No. 9 case. The bacon, &c., we found first-rate."—Melbourne, South Australia.

"I beg to enclose you a Post-office order for 17. 5s. 6d. for bacon; the quality is very excellent, and quite to my taste."

"I like the cheese much, and I have no doubt the bacon will prove as good as in former times."

"The bacon you sent me is excellent; I shall recommend it to friends."

"I never tasted such bacon in my life; it was delicious."

"The Rev. ——— begs to enclose Fitch and Son 17. 1s. 10d. for bacon received this morning, and found very nice indeed."

"I am obliged by your attention to the small order, and for the excellent article supplied. Enclosed are postage stamps for the amount."

Fitch and Son will be gratified by showing the originals of the above, and a multitude of others of the like import, upon application.

This celebrated bacon is sold by the side and half-side at 10d. per lb.; the middle piece of 12 lbs. at 10½d. per lb.; and other separate pieces.

Bacon, hams, tongues, German sausages, cheese, butter, &c., securely packed for travelling, and delivered free of charge, at all the London Termini.

List of prices free. See also daily papers. Post-office Orders to be made payable at St. Martin's-le-Grand. Pre-payment is requested where a reference is not sent with the order for goods.

FITCH AND SON,

Provision Merchants and Importers,

No. 66, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, LONDON.

Established 1784.

ADNAM'S Improved Patent Groats and Barley.

THE ONLY EXISTING PATENT,

And Strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

TO INVALIDS, MOTHERS, AND FAMILIES.—The important object so desirable to be obtained has at length been secured to the Public by **J. and J. O. ADNAM, PATENTEES**, who, after much time and attention, have succeeded by their **Improved Process** in producing preparations of the purest and finest quality ever manufactured from the Oat and Barley.

The Barley being prepared by a similar process is as pure as can be manufactured, and will be found to produce a light and nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged.

A report having been circulated that preparations of so white a character could not be produced from Groats and Barley alone, the Patentees have had recourse to the highest authority for an analysis to establish the fact, a copy of which is subjoined:—

Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital,

February 19, 1855.

I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of Barley-meal and Groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good Barley. There is no mineral or other impurity present; and, from the result of my investigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food.

(Signed) A. S. TAYLOR.

"Messrs. J. and J. O. ADNAM and Co."

CAUTION.—To prevent errors, the Public are requested to observe that each Package bears the Signature of the **PATENTEES, J. and J. O. ADNAM**.

To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufactory, Maiden-lane, Queen-street, London; and Retail in Packets and Cansisters at 6d. and 1s. each, and in Canisters for Families at 2s. 6d., and 10s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Druggists, &c., in Town and Country.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BED-STEADS in the KINGDOM is **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**. He has **TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS** devoted to the **EXCLUSIVE SHOW** of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Mattresses. Common Iron Bedsteads, from 16s.; Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 17s. 6d.; and Cots, from 20s. each. Handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 27. 13s. 6d. to 157. 15s.

PAPIER MACHÉ AND IRON TEA-TRAYS. An assortment of Tea Trays and Waiters wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier Maché Trays, per set of three ... from 20s. 0d. to 10 guineas. Ditto, Iron ditto ... from 13s. 0d. to 4 guineas. Convex shape ditto ... from 7s. 6d. Round and Gothic waiters, cake and bread baskets, equally low.

BATHS and TOILETTE WARE.—**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has **ONE LARGE SHOW-ROOM** devoted exclusively to the **DISPLAY** of **BATHS and TOILETTE WARE**. The Stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillow Showers, 37. to 57.; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 15s. to 32s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths.—Toilette Ware in great variety from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the Set of Three.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has **SIXTEEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS** devoted to the show of **GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY** (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated and japan wares, iron and brass bedsteads, and bedding), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); 1, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouses. Established A.D. 1700. A Priced Furnishing List, free by post.

DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (Opening to the Monument), London-bridge.

1855.—JOYCE'S PATENT WATERPROOF ANTI-CORROSIVE PERCUSSION CAPS.

F. JOYCE has much pleasure in submitting to the notice of Sportsmen a greatly Improved Percussion Cap, for which a patent was granted on the 3rd of April last, and which can be warranted as the best Primer for Detonating Guns ever manufactured, whether for the ARMY, NAVY, or the FIELD.

The principle on which these CAPS are made differs materially from any hitherto adopted; in lieu of Metallic Foils or Linings, as they are termed, and other substances of an equally injudicious character, which cannot be consumed without the introduction of the most corroding materials, these Patent Caps have their detonating composition covered with a highly waterproof substance, burning with as much facility as the powder itself, and in no degree detracting from that certainty and sharpness of fire, as well as anti-corrosive property, so necessary for the convenience and comfort of those who use them.

JOYCE'S PATENT CAPS are equally certain in all weather, wet or dry, and if firmly pressed down on the nipples; will close the apertures and render the powder in the barrels air-tight, keeping it quite dry. Sportsmen are recommended to re-load as soon as possible in misty and wet weather, otherwise the moisture deposited inside the barrel damps the charge and occasions hang-fires.—Manufacturer of **WIRE CARTRIDGES and WADDINGS** of every description.

Counting-house, 57, Upper Thames-street, London.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND

FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder-proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no Safe is secure).

THE STRONGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.

MILNERS' PHENIX (212 degrees) **SAFE WORKS**, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

RIPE FRUIT, STRAWBERRIES, AND SEED BEDS.

NEW TWINE NETTING, Tanned if required, 1 yard wide, 2d. per yard; 2 yards wide, 4d. per yard; 4 yards wide, 8d. per yard. Half-inch MESH ditto, 2 yards wide, 8d. per yard. The **ELASTIC HEXAGON GARDEN NETTING**, 76 Meshes to the square inch, *effectually excludes* birds, wasps, flies, &c., from fruit trees, flower or seed beds, 4½d. per square yard. **TANNED NETTING**, 2 or 3 yards wide, 1½d. per yard; 4 or 6 yards wide, 3d. per yard. At **W. CULLINGFORD'S**, 1, Edmund-terrace, Ball's-pond, Islington.

Samples exhibited, with prices attached, in the South-west Gallery of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

30,000 NERVOUS MIND AND HEAD

SUFFERERS, from Noblemen to Mechanics, having tried all advertised and other remedies without a cure, have, during eighteen years, been obliged to apply to the Rev. Dr. Willis Mosely, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London, and so are not known to be uncured. Means of cure only to be paid for, and a relapse prevented for life. Novel Observations, a pamphlet on nervousness, franked to any address if one stamp is sent; or, for 80, Twelve Chapters on the Only Means of Curing Nervous or Mind Complaints; "the best book on nervousness in our language."

SCOTTISH-EQUITABLE (MUTUAL) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY was held at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, May 1, 1855. The Report, by the Directors, among other information, contained the following particulars:—

During the year closed on 1st March last—

628 Policies have been issued.

The Sums Assured thereby amount to 234,6707.

And the Annual Premiums thereon to 90417.

The position of the Society at 1st March was as follows:—

Existing Assurances	24,392,733
Annual Revenue	163,394
Accumulated Fund	910,845

This Corporation has been in existence **TWENTY-FOUR** years. It proceeds on the principle of **Mutual Contribution**, the Surplus or Profit being wholly divisible among the Members.

The total additions to Policies made at and preceding March 1, 1853, amounted to

SIX HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE POUNDS.

The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members is upwards of

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

Copies of the Report, and all other information, may be had on application at the Head Office, or Agencies.

Agent in London—**W. COOK**, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within.

VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND POSITION OF THE SOCIETY.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At 1st March, 1837	£ 740,462	£ 26,993	£ 58,115
Do. 1843	1,707,716	64,000	227,755
Do. 1849	2,067,376	114,106	496,555
Do. 1855	4,392,733	163,394	910,845

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.

Head Office, 26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 14, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, and 30, BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER.

DIRECTORS.

THE CHISHOLM, Chairman.

RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq., Alderman, Deputy-Chairman.

Major-General Michael E. Bagnold.	William Morley, Esq.
Francis Brodigan, Esq.	Robert Francis Power, Esq., M.D.
Alexander Robt. Irvine, Esq.	Archibald Spens, Esq.
John Inglis Jerden, Esq.	Frederick Valiant, Esq.
James John Kinloch, Esq.	Rev. F. W. J. Vickery.
Henry Lawson, Esq.	

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of **Mutual Assurance**. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The Profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current Premiums. Policy-holders participate in Profits after payment of five annual Premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 30th of May, 1855, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that during the two last years, 1853 and 1854, between 800 and 900 new Assurances had been effected, producing an increase of Premium income amounting to 14,0007. per annum. It also appeared that, notwithstanding the extraordinary mortality which prevailed during the last year in consequence of the visitation of the cholera, it had not been found necessary to reduce, in the slightest, the allowance previously awarded to the Policy-holders.

The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with the Report, and resolved unanimously that a Reduction of 3½ per Cent. should be made in the current year's Premium payable by all Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the Profits.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction.

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium originally paid.	Allowance of 3½ per cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
20	1000	£ 20 17 6	£ 6 11 6	£ 14 6 0
30	1000	25 13 4	8 1 8	17 11 8
40	1000	33 18 4	10 13 8	23 4 8
50	1000	48 10 8	15 7 8	33 0 0
60	1000	75 17 6	23 18 0	51 10 6

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

14, Waterloo-place, London.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, No. 3, Pall-mall East, London. Established A.D. 1844.

THE WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY

Interest, at the rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 30th June, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of Eleven and Three.

Parties residing at a distance will, on application, have their Dividend Warrants forwarded for Signature. The Warrants will be paid on presentation at the Head Office in London, or the amount may be received at the various Branches, or through Country Bankers, without delay or expense.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

10th July, 1855.

Prospectuses and Forms for opening Investment Accounts sent free on application.

EQUITY AND LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 26, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.**TRUSTEES.**

The Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor.
The Right Hon. Lord Montague.
The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Erie.
Nassau W., Senior, Esq., Master in Chancery.
Charles Purton Cooper, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S.
George Capron, Esq.

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

Date of Policy	March 18, 1845.	April 24, 1845.	Nov. 7, 1845.
Age at Entry	30	42	51
Annual Premium	£25 7 0	£35 10 8	£49 8 4
Sum Assured	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Bonus added	157 10 0	184 0 0	211 10 0

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

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 49, St. James's-street, London.

Established 1845.

TRUSTEES.

The Earl of Talbot. Sir Claude Scott, Bart.
Henry Pownall, Esq. B. Bond Cabbell, Esq.

This Office, the new income of which was doubled during the last year, presents the security of a large paid-up Capital; Moderate Premiums for home and foreign risks; no Stamp Duty is charged, and all Policies are declared indisputable.

The last Bonus added four-fifths of the Premium paid to some of the participating policies.

Provision can be made for the payment of a certain sum on attaining any given age (as 50, 55, or 60), or at death if it occur previously.

By a small annual payment 100l. may be secured to a child on attaining the age of 14, 18, or 21.

Prospectuses and other information will be furnished on application.

HENRY D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

16,221l. 5s. have already been paid as compensation for Fatal and other Railway Accidents, by the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.**EXAMPLES.**

1000l. was paid to the Widow of J. G., killed on the 24th February, 1853, secured by a payment of 1l.
350l. was paid to H. C. H. J., who had his leg broken on the 31st Aug., 1853, secured by a payment of 1l.
200l. was paid to W. P., severely injured on the 19th September, 1854, secured by a payment of 1l.

For the convenience of frequent travellers, Periodical Insurances are granted, which now cover the risk of Fatal Accidents while travelling in any class carriage on any Railway in the United Kingdom or on the Continent of Europe, and insure Compensation for Personal Injury in any Railway Accident in the United Kingdom only.

To insure 1000l. at an Annual Premium of 20s.
Ditto 200l. ditto 5s.

Insurances can also be effected securing the same advantages for terms of five or ten years, or for the whole of life, at greatly reduced rates, which may be learned from the Company's Prospectus, to be had at the Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations.

A new class of insurance has also been established in case of Death by Railway Accident alone, without compensation for Injury.

To insure 1000l. at an Annual Premium of 5s.
Ditto any sum not exceeding 1000l. for the whole of life by a single payment of 6s. per cent.: thus one payment of 3l. will secure 1000l.

The Premiums charged include the Stamp Duty, this being the only Company insuring against Railway Accidents empowered by Special Act of Parliament to pay a commuted Stamp Duty.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Office,
3, Old Broad-street, London.

ST. GEORGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 118, Pall-mall, London.

Capital, 100,000l., in Shares of 5l. each. Deposit, 1l. per Share.

(On which Interest, at the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum, exclusive of Dividend, is guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement.)

Chairman—Viscount RANELAGH, Park-place, St. James's.
Deputy-Chairman—HENRY POWNALL, Esq., Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill.

Secretary—W. C. URQUHART, Esq.

POLICIES ABSOLUTELY INDISPUTABLE.
Annuities and Endowments for families, children, and others on the most favourable terms.

Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

No charge for medical fees or stamps.

Loans granted for long or short periods, payable by monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly instalments.

Defective Titles, Reversions, &c., assured and guaranteed.

AMERICAN SASSAPARILLA.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SASSAPARILLA. This is, of all known remedies, the most pure, safe, active, and efficacious in the purification of the blood of all morbid matter, of bile, urea, acids, serofulous substances, humours of all kinds, which produce rashes, eruptions, salt rheum, erysipelas, scald head, sore eyes and ears, sore throat and ulcers, and sores on any part of the body. It is unsurpassed in its action upon the liver, the lungs, and the stomach, removing any cause of disease from those organs, and expelling all humours from the system. By cleansing the blood, it for ever prevents pustules, scabs, pimples and every variety of sores on the face and breast. It is a great tonic, and imparts strength and vigour to the debilitated and weak, gives rest and refreshing sleep to the nervous and restless invalid. It is a great female medicine, and will cure more complaints peculiar to the sex than any other remedy in the world. Warehouse, 373, Strand, adjoining Exeter-Hall; POMEROY, ANDREWS and CO., Sole Proprietors. Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s.; small quarts, 4s. 6d.; quarts, 7s. 6d.; mammoths, 11s.

EXCHANGE.—A very desirable Living in the West of England. Gross Annual Income, including Glebe, 580l.—Population 370—near a rising Watering Place, and accessible by Railway. A sound Churchman required. The Incumbent would prefer a living either in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, or Devonshire.

Apply to G. F., care of Messrs. Oldland and May, Corn-street, Bristol.

SCUOLA DI BEL CANTO, 28, GEORGE-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Signor ALBERTO RANDEGGER and Mr. FRANCESCO BERGER beg to state that this New Musical Institution, under their direction, was duly opened on the 1st of June, as announced, and that the approval and support it has met with have materially assisted them in their undertaking, and will encourage them to further efforts.

The course of instruction adopted by Signor Randegger and Mr. Berger comprises:

Rudiments of Music.
Formation of the voice, emission of tone.
Mechanical cultivation of the voice by means of Vocalizzi and Solfeggi.
Correct and audible pronunciation.
Expression and "Bel Canto."
Solo Singing: the English Ballad, the Italian Opera, &c.
Part-singing: glees, madrigals, sacred and secular choruses.
Practice in reading at first sight.

The natural disposition and individual capability of each pupil are particularly taken into consideration.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Scuola di bel Canto offers instruction in the true art of Singing, not only to advanced pupils, but also to those who are beginners, and who desire to commence their studies after the much-admired Italian School.

REGULATIONS.

1.—The Ladies' class to meet every Monday and Thursday at 3 o'clock P.M.; the Gentlemen's on the same days at 8 in the evening.

2.—Each lesson to last an hour and a half.

3.—Each class not to exceed 30 pupils.

4.—As soon as the classes are sufficiently advanced, a general performance to take place, once a month, to which pupils will be entitled to introduce their friends.

5.—Terms: 30s. for each course of three months' instruction (to be paid in advance), which will include the use of music during the lesson.

Subscribers' names received at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Messrs. J. J. Ewer and Co., 390, Oxford-street; also by Mr. James Berger, Hon. Sec. to the Scuola di bel Canto, 6, Wilton-place, Belgrave-square.

PRIVATE EDUCATION IN PARIS.

Professor SAUVALLÉ, Rue des Postes, 44, near the Pantheon, receives a select number of young gentlemen as pupils. They are treated as members of the Family. The course of instruction includes ancient and modern Literature, and the Sciences. Particular attention is given to the French language.

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