

Head Office and Ballroom, 33, 2, Strand.

# 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 freed development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857.

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## Review of the Week.

WE have not yet heard the worst from India, and we are not completely prepared to meet the labours that are before us there. The mail brings intelligence of new reverses, accompanied by recovery of advantage to our side in some places, but still enlarging the work to be done. HAVELOCK had been compelled to retreat a second time, his force reduced to 900 men, and his position converted to one of defence. For, in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, he appeared on the point of being attacked by converging forces of the enemy, and NEILL, in Cawnpore itself, was not able to help him. It was calculated, indeed, that reinforcements would soon come up, and would then enable him to resume his march. But the most opposite reports prevail as to the real position of Lucknow—an object simply of hope and fear, without any real knowledge. One thing is obvious—that the whole of the province of Oude is in rebellion; and this feeling is likely enough to extend in proportion to the time during which the English forces are held at bay.

The condition of the Bombay army is evidently matter of serious anxiety, although we are inclined to suspect that the examples of mutiny reported are somewhat exaggerated. The regiment at Kolapore, which had been disbanded, was one recently raised; and there is reason to suppose that it was not purely a Bombay regiment, but partly recruited by men from the upper provinces of Bengal. The same may be said of two others of the regiments which have occasioned anxiety in the Bombay Presidency; and if some of the native chiefs are occasioning solicitude, we doubt whether they are at all numerous enough to represent their class throughout any extent of territory.

The events in Madras had been decidedly more disagreeable, although they are still really isolated. The most untoward was the open mutiny of the 8th Regiment of Cavalry. It had agreed to undertake service in Bengal; but when ordered to march, the men stood and demanded the batta of 1837—a liberal extra allowance granted in those days to Native regiments when serving at a distance from their homes, and intended as a compensation for the additional expense which each individual Native soldier incurs through his cumbersome baggage. They then, it is said, objected to go to sea; and finally they declared that they would not fight against their countrymen. Whether this was their original purpose, or whether their purpose grew

with their own resistance, no one can tell. But the fact shows that, although the Madras army has not yet attempted any mutiny within the Presidency, it cannot be counted on to act against the Bengal army.

The Nepal contingent seems as much put to it to defend itself as to attack the people of Oude. The value of the assistance has indeed been always exaggerated.

The most favourable turn has taken place at Delhi, where General NICHOLSON had arrived in advance of his column. The whole force was expected to come up by the 15th of August. The position of the English was strong. The natives had been beaten in every encounter, were showing signs of the greatest depression, lost severely—in two attacks they are supposed to have lost 3000; they are reported to be quarrelling amongst themselves, and to show little respect for their King. Under these circumstances, victory was already in sight of the British, and the only question was, how to turn it to the best account.

When we say that the extent of the trouble in India is not even yet properly measured, we judge by the test of the preparations. The latest report of the recruiting is that it proceeds favourably; but evidently the authorities are 'making the best' of the matter. The *Times* on Wednesday says:—"Great Britain can do no more"—and every one says in reply to the call for more troops, "Where can we get them?" Such babble is not of the English of SHAKESPEARE'S days. Is England prepared to abdicate her throne among the nations? She must do it soon. Or will she summon up her energies,—'stiffen her sinews' in a fashion very different from her present wretched displays. Undoubtedly, 500,000 men—the middle-class men, who make the best soldiers—can be called into action, if privileges demanded by their position be granted to them. In the United States a million trained men could be brought into the field in three months; but they would not abandon their business and family enjoyments for life, nor enlist for ten, seven, or even five years, but for two or three campaigns; so that—should they survive—they might return home before 'home' had lost its attractions. This Indian business is stirring up the hearts of the people beyond anything in history; and if they were well led and well treated, the Government would have an easy task in restoring peace in the East, and with peace better foundations for future prosperity than the 'opinion' which they have so long relied on.

One form of recruiting, however, Government has

not neglected: a Royal Proclamation has been issued for the day of 'solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer,' and the proclamation was duly published in the *Gazette* on Friday last. The day named is the 7th instant, a working day; so that the largest portion of the cost of the day of solemn fast will fall upon the working classes, who will be compelled to give up a day's wages. Even in this form of recruiting, however, the volunteers have been before the Government; the Roman Catholics, under Cardinal WISEMAN, had already fixed the day; and they have done so notwithstanding the ungenerous insinuations that the Cardinal, as a Romanist, is traitor to England, making light of her sufferings, and magnifying her enemies.

While the tale of recruits is not swelling, that of the revenue is falling off. The revenue accounts show a decrease on the year of about 170,000%, and on the quarter of nearly 900,000%. The decline is attributable mainly to the reduction of duties on taxation—of the duties on coffee, tea, and sugar, and of the property-tax from 16d. to 7d.; but in part, no doubt, to the contraction of trade, even more in America and Europe than in this country.

The national difficulty is calling out politicians in all quarters, and creditably. Mr. DISRAELI has made an excellent appearance on his own stage, the annual meeting of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association. He disclaimed party politics, and set a good example—although an Oppositionist—of cheerful language. Two points in his speech were really important. He asked why the navy of this country plays no part in the preservative measures which have been taken—instancing the cheering effects which the accidental arrival of the Shannon frigate had had upon the inhabitants of Calcutta. And, referring to the increased disaffection in the Bombay and Madras armies, he pointed out the probability that the Mahratta Princes might rise against us. He also would prepare for the insurrection of the Punjab; but hitherto we see no sign of such a disaster. While thus supporting the nation and the Government of the nation, he vigorously opposed the vengeance cry. "I, for one," he said, "protest against taking NENA SAHIB as a model for the conduct of the British soldier. I protest against meeting atrocities by atrocities. I have heard things said, and seen things written of late, which would make me almost suppose that the religious opinions of the people of England had undergone some sudden change, and that instead of bowing before the name of Jesus, we were preparing to revive the worship of Moloch."

At the meeting of the Herts Agricultural Society at St. Albans, Sir EDWARD LYTTON was the champion. He noticed the complaint of Government that it was 'difficult' for the War-office to avail itself of the offers of volunteers. "Difficult!" he exclaimed, "why of course it is; there is nothing worth having that is not difficult, and it will not be to the credit of the War-office if it cannot devise some practical means by which to discipline and organize so much ardour" as we see around us. For himself, he offered to leave home and habits, and to take the sword, if need were. The accomplished Opposition member exactly meets the feeling which we have expressed—as exactly as if he were an American summing up the volunteers that could be rallied against the enemies of the country.

Election matters have given rise to some little incidents. In the City of London, Sir ROBERT CARDEN, the Lord Mayor elect, has fought a battle for the right of free election. Somebody claiming to have great influence with a body of the Liverymen, called 'long-shore men,' has, it appears, been annually used to extort money from the aldermen whose turn for election to the mayoralty had arrived, for the purpose of buying off an offensive and expensive opposition to his election. Sir ROBERT CARDEN having resisted imposition, and Mr. ROSE having carried into effect a threat of posting a scurrilous and libellous placard, Sir ROBERT had confronted his opponent on two stages. He has been elected mayor, and he has taken out a summons against the representative of the 'long-shore men.'

An act of courtesy on the part of the Duke of BEDFORD has been the occasion of a political attack upon him and upon the connexions of his house. After the election of his nephew, Mr. ARTHUR RUSSELL, to the seat for Tavistock, his Grace wrote to Mr. MIALLE, the unsuccessful candidate, thanking him for some expression which he had used as to the neutral position his Grace had held during the contest. A Mr. RICHARD SLEMAN, 'chairman of Mr. MIALLE's committee,' however, sent his Grace a document purporting to be a brief history of the proceedings of the election, in which it was intended to be shown that Mr. ARTHUR RUSSELL had been strongly objected to by a portion of the electors, and that the majority by which he was returned was composed of tenants, employés, or pensioners of his Grace. The Duke replied that he was not aware that any agents of his had taken part in the election, but, that if he had known their intention, he could not have prevented it, as they were free, like his tenants, to act according to their own feelings. Although Mr. SLEMAN figures as a popular tribune, and his opponent in the correspondence is a Duke, we cannot but think that the nobleman has the better, in argument, in spirit, and in a true appreciation of the British constitution.

Lord DERBY is at feud with Preston by his agent; the Earl's people have been quarrelling with the town's people through the corporation. A tenant of the Earl had been fined for allowing the public thoroughfare to be obstructed. Public thoroughfare! It is a private road constructed by the Earl, as he tells the *Daily News*, all for the benefit of Preston. Such is the gratitude of corporations; Lord DERBY's agent threw a chain across the highway, the corporation go to law, but Lord DERBY, with a real magnanimity although exercised in a small matter, declares that he shall inquire into the case; and, perhaps, he may settle it out of his own generosity, without a squabble between the town that once returned him, and his earldom.

Another point of law has been mooted by some of the journals, rather interesting to divers persons, especially the ordinary shareholders. Is Scotch and English law the same with regard to guilty connivance at fraud in which connivers do not participate? Lord HANDYSIDE and the jury at the Stirling Circuit Court have decided that two clerks who knew of the defalcations committed by Mr. SALMON, the respectable manager of the Falkirk Branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, were guilty as accomplices, although they had not really assisted, and had taken none of the proceeds; but only knew of the fraud, and did not report it. This looks like common sense; but English law is not always ruled by common sense. If it had been, some persons who suspected the conduct of RENDPETH, or of DAVIDSON and GORDON, might have been placed in an awkward position. However, the

position of BATES was not unlike that of the two clerks; only, as a partner, he must have in some degree shared the proceeds.

On the Continent, apart from the continued intrigues to overthrow NARVAEZ at Madrid, the one class of events lies in the meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart, which had not the results anticipated from it, though what those results were no one knows. Some of them are quite apparent. The Emperor of RUSSIA is a coarse man, with a coarse, careworn countenance, and not of very keen mind. He came prepared to play the affable and to do the cordial; and as the King of WURTEMBERG had prepared for him a tremendous platform of imperial ceremony, the son of the ROMANOFFS had as favourable an opportunity as he could desire. He was affable and grand by turns, and did not produce a favourable impression. His Empress appears to have been guilty of a serious rudeness. She stopped away, it is said, because she would not meet the Empress EUGENIE, and both, therefore, stopped away. But the Czarina speedily cast off all these etiquettes, and rushed to Stuttgart to keep watch upon her husband. Meanwhile the Emperor of the French, who has, at least, the art of making himself at ease wherever he may be placed, did produce an impression of greater dignity than the more established Emperor. After the meeting, ALEXANDER went to Weimar to meet FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria, who, it is said, is to eat humble-pie. But the one certain fact is, that nobody knows anything about the business really transacted at these meetings, while the wisacres who would seem to know spread abroad endless lies.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week are without any feature of interest. The Manchester market has been inactive, at a slight reduction, equal to that in cotton, but the tone is not unfavourable. At Birmingham, the prices of iron are very firm, without any prospect, however, of an advance being attempted. At Nottingham, the demand for both hosiery and lace has been dull, and in the woollen districts there has also been a tendency to flatness, although, owing to stocks being moderate, quotations are steadily maintained. The money panic in America has temporarily affected the orders from that country for our various articles of manufacture.—The general business of the port of London during the past week has shown diminished activity. The total of ships reported inward was 198, being a decrease of 96 from the previous week. The number cleared outward was 124, including 19 in ballast, being also a decrease of four.—*Times*.

The Board of Trade returns for August, issued last Saturday morning, continue to exhibit a steady growth in the commerce of the country. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, there is an increase of 885,513*l.* in the declared value of our exportations. This has been generally diffused, and there is scarcely an item of any importance on the unfavourable side. A slight diminution in the shipments of cotton goods is accounted for by the cessation of consignments to Calcutta, the total to India during the month being scarcely more than a third of the quantity sent in August, 1856. Still the aggregate despatched to that market during the present year shows an augmentation. In the present case it is to be remarked that, while there has been a falling off to India and China, a most satisfactory increase is observable to the United States and Brazil. The total of our exports for the first eight months of the year has been 84,666,718*l.*, showing an increase of 9,976,784*l.*, or nearly 12 per cent. With regard to imported commodities, the consumption of articles of food and luxury has presented no material variation. The use of cocoa and sugar seems to be diminishing, owing to their present prices; but, although the latter is now showing a falling off, the quantity taken during the year has been rather in excess of 1856. As compared with 1855, however, the reduction in the consumption both of cocoa and sugar has been very great. Tea and tobacco still figure for an increase. Spirits and wine show a decrease; but the latter is only on the month, not on the year. The miscellaneous imports appear to have been on an average scale.—*Idem*.

The coalwhippers attached to the Coalwhippers' office of the port of London, and those employed by agents, have struck for an advance of wages to 9*d.* a ton. The men assert that the office had suddenly lowered the rate of whipping from 7*d.* to 6*d.*, and that that is an amount of remuneration they cannot subsist upon. It is stated that there are 1500 men on strike. About twenty gangs went to work at 9*d.* a ton on Saturday morning, the ships having made the advance.

Messrs. Taylor and Bright, an old established firm in the corn trade at Hull, have failed, owing to the recent stoppage of the bank of Harrison and Watson. It is alleged that Mr. Bright is indebted on his own account 90,000*l.* to that establishment.

At the preliminary quarterly meeting of the South Staffordshire ironmasters held at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, it was resolved that no alteration of the prices of last quarter should be declared.

#### THE INDIAN REVOLT.

ANOTHER large mass of Indian intelligence, received during the present week, continues the sad history of rebellion, but adds very little to our power of determining its probable limits and duration. If the present advices do not show quite so dark a shade as some which have preceded them, they indicate no prospect of the contest drawing to a termination. In the summary furnished by the *Bombay Gazette*, we read:—

"We have still to repeat the oft-repeated announcement—Delhi is not yet taken! We have long given up hope of its immediate capture. The assault seems now postponed *sine die*. The position of our troops before the place is gradually becoming more unmistakably one of defence, rather than that which is usually held by a besieging army. They are always victorious when fighting occurs. Heavy loss is inflicted on the enemy at little absolute cost; but the end of all is, that though reinforcements are frequently arriving in camp, our force does not become strong enough to take an offensive attitude, and the enemy, seeing probably, at length, the advantage of using their vastly superior numbers in harassing their besiegers, have, of late, kept up an almost unintermitted series of sorties and skirmishes. They began on the 1st of August, and kept it up till the afternoon of the following day. Then there was a suspension of hostilities for three days, owing, apparently, to the heavy rain. On the 6th, the mutineers again came out in force, and from that day to the 13th, which is the date of our latest intelligence, the fight seems to have been scarcely interrupted. Happily, little loss was experienced on our side, either in men or officers, the troops being wisely restrained under shelter as much as possible. The first affair, however, cost us the life of Captain E. Travers, of Cook's Punjab Rifles. On the morning of the 12th, a battery, established by the enemy outside the Cashmere Gate, was carried by a body of our troops under Brigadier Showers, and the guns captured. In this affair, several officers were wounded, one of them, Lieutenant Sheriff, 2nd Fusiliers, dangerously. Another battery, which the mutineers were erecting to rake our position, was demolished by our artillery about the same date. A powder manufactory in the city was blown up by accident or treachery, and it is said that about five hundred people were killed by the explosion. The reports as to the state of affairs among the garrison are contradictory, but the facts related are not very important. There is, however, an impression prevalent that the mutineers are likely to seek safety in flight and dispersion, when they find our force getting into a condition to give the assault. How their numbers stand is not very clearly apparent. They receive large reinforcements from time to time, from nearly all parts of the country; but it is said that many considerable bodies have left the city, and that others have been refused admittance.

"The anxiety and interest of the Indian public, however, have been transferred, in a great measure, from Delhi to Lucknow. We are waiting in painful suspense to hear again of the devoted little band of Britons there beleaguered by thousands of fierce and cruel foes. May God and their own good arms and indomitable souls be their deliverance, for they have no other present help! The small force under Havelock, not more than 900 men, after moving rapidly and victoriously along the road from Cawnpore almost to Lucknow, found itself so beset by masses of the enemy, that, encumbered as it was with its sick and wounded, its stores, &c., advance was impossible, and it fell back towards the Ganges. Again it advanced, but only again to retire. Victorious, however, to the last, it repulsed the enemy from its rear before crossing the river, and took two of their guns. Havelock has joined Neill at Cawnpore, and thence, when sufficiently strengthened by the slow coming reinforcements from below, he will again advance for the relief of Lucknow—in time, let us trust and pray, to rescue our countrymen and countrywomen there from their fearful peril. We may hope that the place will hold out, enormous as are the odds against it. We remember how strongly it was fortified, how completely it was stored for such an emergency as the present, by the master hand of Sir H. Lawrence. When last heard of, the garrison had good confidence in itself and its position, for some time to come; and there is the chance, by no means a slight one, that the Ghoorkas despatched from Nepal by Jung Bahadoor, and who were long since reported as approaching, may arrive in time for succour and aid. But what are we English in India come to, when we are looking to the semi-barbarous, and supposed hostile, mountaineers of the north, as the saviours of our country folk and our national honour?

"We have still again to report the spread of the military revolt. In our last despatch we gave the first news of the mutiny at Dinapore. Those accounts were but partially true. The rising and flight of the three regiments—the 7th, 8th, and 40th—was correctly reported; but, when it was added that General Lloyd, with a European force, was pressing hard after them, the statement was ludicrously incorrect.

"There is little of novelty or importance from the North-West generally. The Punjab continues quiet, its



peace having scarcely been interrupted by the mutiny of the disarmed 26th N. I. at Lahore. This regiment rose against its officers, killed its commander, Major Spencer, the quartermaster sergeant, and two native non-commissioned officers, and then fled up the right bank of the Ravee. It was, however, speedily overtaken, dispersed, and destroyed. Scarcely a man now remains unaccounted for.

"Through the fatal omission to cut out the gangrene when first discovered at Meerut, and the delay subsequently in extirpating the disease of mutiny, the mortal corruption has continued to spread. It has at length touched the armies of Bombay and Madras. On the 31st of July, a part—less than two hundred men—of our 27th N. I., stationed at Kolapore, suddenly broke into open mutiny, and seized the regimental treasure chest. The officers having timely notice, all escaped the search that was made for them at their houses, but subsequently three of them—Lieutenant Norris and two young ensigns, Stubbs and Heathfield—fell in the way of the mutineers and were killed. The rest of the regiment appear to have desired, and tried to remain, neutral, and it has very properly been disarmed, both at Kolapore and Rutnagerry. There have been sinister reports about the state of the 28th and 29th N. I. at Dharwar and Belgaum, and isolated individual displays of disaffection have occurred in them, on which possibly the rumours in question were based. It was thought, however, that the mutinous feeling was confined to these three new regiments, all raised in 1846, and was accounted for by something in the material of which they are composed. We now learn, however, that a part of the 12th N. I. at Nusseerabad has caught the infection. It protected a fanatical mutineer of the 1st Cavalry, who endeavoured to incite both regiments to an outbreak, and who attempted, under that protection, to take the life of the brigadier commanding the station. The fanatic was killed by the European artillerymen and one of their officers, and the mutinous portion of the 12th has been disarmed. What further is to be done with it remains to be seen. The quiet energy and activity displayed by the local Government in regard to the position of the 27th and its neighbours, was highly commendable. The great advantage given us by the means of sea conveyance was promptly seized. Detachments of Europeans from Bombay were landed at convenient points on the coast, and mutineers and waverers found themselves confronted by English soldiers, and English sailors too, before they dreamt of their vicinity. At present, we believe, the whole Presidency is quiet, and we trust it may so continue. In its capital, the Mahomedan community are just concluding the celebration of the Mohurram in peace, the public tranquillity having been uninterrupted save by a paltry row between some Sepoys of the native regiments and some of the native police, the result, not of mutiny or Mohurram, but of a long-standing quarrel.

"From Madras we learn that the 8th Light Cavalry, after volunteering to proceed to Calcutta, began to bargain, while on the march, for the grant of some old allowances. The result was that its horses were taken away and sent to Calcutta without their riders; but, whether the troopers finally refused to proceed, or whether the authorities declined to send them, is at present a matter of conflicting assertion."

Some further items of intelligence are thus communicated in Government and newspaper telegraphic despatches, the dates being from Calcutta up to August 23rd, from Bombay up to August 31st, and from Aden up to the 14th ult.:

"Great anxiety is felt as to the fate of Lucknow, where a thousand Europeans, a large proportion of whom are women and children, are blockaded by the rebels under Nena Sahib. The 5th and 9th Regiments are on their way up the river to reinforce General Havelock's Division; but it is doubtful whether the garrison of Lucknow has provisions to enable it to hold out.

"Lord Elgin has made over the Shannon and the Pearl to the Indian Government, and was about to return to China in the Ava, chartered steamer.

"Captain Peel, with four hundred seamen and ten 68-pounders, left Calcutta in a steamer towing flats, on the 18th August, for Allahabad.

"The Maharajah Gholab Singh died at Cashmere on the 2nd of August. [This is the second time within the last few months that his death has been reported. It was contradicted the first time, and may not be correct even now.]

"Most of the Bengal regiments have been disarmed. The remainder of her Majesty's 33rd Regiment has arrived at Bombay from the Mauritius. Central India is tranquil, all being reported quiet at Magosa, Saugor, and Jubbulpore. A part of the Jouspore Legion has mutinied at Mount Aboo, but no mischief was done at the station.

"Agra was safe up to the 18th of August. No enemy was near it at the last dates. Major George and Major Thomas died there of illness and wounds on the 4th of August. Major Banks has been shot dead at Lucknow: the cause is not known. Another European force besides General Havelock's has arrived at Cawnpore. General Neill has attacked and defeated a large force collected near that city. An officer reports that he saw the end of Nena Sahib and his family, who took to a boat on the Ganges and were swamped. Lieutenants Thomson and Delafosse, reported to be dead, were alive at

Cawnpore. Major-General Van Cortlandt was in full possession of Hissar and Hansi.

"General Nicholson arrived before Delhi on the 8th of August. His troops were expected on the 13th, and all would arrive by the 15th, on which date the army before Delhi would number about 11,000 men. Further reinforcements, it was computed, would, early in September, increase our numbers to 15,000 men. It was generally expected that the assault on the city would take place on the 20th of August. The King is reported to be sending his zenana to Rhotuck. General Wilson has completely surrounded Delhi, cutting off all communication. The mutineers are dispirited by continual defeats and want of ammunition, and in the city dissensions are common among the Mahomedans and Hindoos.

"The 63rd Native Infantry and 11th Irregulars were disarmed at Berhampore on the 1st of August. There has been a disturbance at Neemuch, of which the particulars are not fully known. Twenty-one troopers of the 2nd Light Cavalry have deserted. Colonel Burard reports the whole of Western Mahwa to be in a very disturbed state, and that a large body of men are collected at Mundisore. All is quiet at Nagpore and Hyderabad."

The Calcutta Government summary supplies the following information with respect to the native states and chieftains:—

"Holkar is believed to be quite loyal, though appearances were against him. Of Scindia we have no trustworthy information; it is certain that he has taken the regiment of the Gwalior Contingent into his pay, but with what purpose we do not yet know. At Chore, in the Bhopal State, the Bhopal Contingent is reported to have seized some guns and a howitzer, and to have raised the Mahomedan standard. Amjehra Rajah revolted, and took possession of Mehidpore; he has been partially coerced by Holkar.

"The chief of Jhaboon has behaved well in protecting Captain Hutchinson, the Bheel agent, and the other Europeans; he has been thanked. The Rajah of Rewah is thoroughly true, and is aiding us in every way.

"The Punnah chief and others of Bundelcund are believed to be loyal. The conduct of the Jyepore and Bhurtsoore Sirdars is reported by the Lieut.-Governor to have been very questionable. All the other native states in Rajpootana were all right, and Ajmere quiet on the 31st of July."

In the same communication we read:—

"Major Eyre, with three guns and about one hundred and fifty Europeans, defeated the rebels under Kover Sing, on the 12th of August, and relieved the Europeans who had been for some days besieged in a small house at Arrah, and with the aid of fifty Sikhs had gallantly defended themselves. Kover Sing has fled over the hill towards Rohtas. On the 19th, he was at Akburtore Eteas Rohtasgur; his brother Amur Sing was in the hills flanking the Grand Trunk-road. All is quiet between Benares and Sherrghoty. Seven lakhs of treasure at Gya have been brought into Calcutta by the collector, Mr. Alonzo Money, with the aid of a few Europeans, and about one hundred Sikh soldiers.

"The stations of Chupra, Chumpran, and Mazufepore, which the civil officers had abandoned by order of Mr. Taylor, the Commissioner, have been reoccupied, and tranquillity may soon be restored. Since the last mail, the 5th Irregular Cavalry have left the Santal district, and are en route to Arrah. It is known where they now are. A party of the Dinapore mutineers has been heard of about eighteen miles south-west of Mirzapore, as making for the Jumna somewhere about Callpee, with the intention, probably, of joining the Gwalior mutineers, and ultimately the Oude insurgents.

"Some Rewah troops—seven hundred and fifty infantry, three hundred cavalry and four guns—had been detached by political agents to intercept them if possible, either at the Sohages Ghaut of the Jonse or at Sorce. In the direction of Allahabad, the Kuttra Pass was defended, and it is hoped that by the one force or the other they may be attacked and dispersed.

"Upwards of four hundred seamen and marines and twenty officers of her Majesty's frigates Shannon and Pearl, have been formed into a Naval Brigade, and detached to the Upper Provinces. The brigade is furnished with ten 68-pounders, and two or three field pieces, taken from the above vessels. All left Calcutta on the 18th of August by steamer.

"The 14th Native Infantry at Helym, who refused to give up their arms, have been destroyed. The 46th Native Infantry and wing of 9th Cavalry mutinied at Sealkote, and killed three or four officers, the majority finding shelter in the fort. The mutineers were attacked by Brigadier Nicholson on the 12th of August, and again on the 16th, and hardly any escaped. Their spoil fell into our hands.

"The revenue in the Punjab has been paid to the last farthing, and the most loyal spirit prevails not only among the Sikh soldiery, but the population generally. The only apprehension is a failure of funds. At the end of September or October the Government will give its attention to this; meanwhile, the local authorities have invited advances on loan for one year at six per cent. The result is not yet reported."

A French telegraphic message from Marseilles, dated Tuesday, says:—

"Private letters from Calcutta state that the popula-

tion is beginning to rise in Bengal, pursuing and killing English settlers, and that the revolution is becoming general. The merchandise from the interior no longer reaches Calcutta, and the imports are accumulating in the depôts. Buyers are not to be found. Money is disappearing, and the paper of the East India Company is at twenty-five per cent. discount."

We need scarcely suggest caution in accepting this statement.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer in one of the Queen's Regiments belonging to General Havelock's movable column. It is dated Cawnpore, July 17th:—

"I was directed to the house where all the poor miserable ladies had been murdered. It was alongside the Cawnpore hotel, where the Nena lived. I never was more horrified. The place was one mass of blood. I am not exaggerating when I tell you that the soles of my boots were more than covered with the blood of these poor wretched creatures. Portions of their dresses, collars, children's socks, and ladies' round hats lay about, saturated with their blood; and, in the sword-cuts on the wooden pillars of the room, long dark hair was carried by the edge of the weapon, and there hung their tresses—a most painful sight! I have often wished since that I had never been there, but sometimes wish that every soldier was taken there that he might witness the barbarities our poor countrywomen had suffered. Their bodies were afterwards dragged out and thrown down a well outside the building, where their limbs were to be seen sticking out in a mass of gory confusion. Their blood cries for vengeance, and should it be granted us to have it, I only wish I may have the administration of it.

"I picked up a mutilated Prayer Book. It had lost the cover, but on the flyleaf is written, 'For dearest Mamma, from her affectionate Tom. June, 1845.' It appears to me to have been opened at page 36, in the Litany, where I have but little doubt those poor dear creatures sought and found consolation in that beautiful supplication. It is here sprinkled with blood. The book has lost some pages at the end and terminates with the 47th Psalm, in which David thanks the Almighty for his signal victories over his enemies, &c.

"July 21.

"Those poor ladies were massacred on the 15th, after we had thrashed the blackguards at the bridge. The collector who gave the order for their death was taken prisoner the day before yesterday, and now hangs from a branch about two hundred yards off the roadside. His death was, accidentally, a most painful one, for the rope was badly adjusted, and, when he dropped, the noose closed over his jaw. His hands then got loose, and he caught hold of the rope and struggled to get free; but two men took hold of his legs and jerked his body until his neck broke. This seems to me the just reward he should have got on earth for his barbarity."

General Neill, in a letter from Cawnpore, dated August 1st, says that he has had the well into which the mutilated bodies of the poor women and children were thrown decently covered in and built up as one large grave. He continues:—

"On the 31st (of July), General Havelock returned to the bank of the river opposite Cawnpore, where he sent to me for further reinforcements—requiring a battery, two 24-pounders, and 1000 more European infantry. I have just written to him that there is half a battery coming on here to-day from Allahabad, which I send on at once to him. I can also send him two iron guns, but European infantry there is none to send him here. If he waits for that, he must wait reinforcements from Calcutta, and a long delay, during which time Lucknow may share the fate which befel Cawnpore. The rebels, flushed with victory, will return on this, re-occupy Cawnpore, and I have no troops to keep them out. I must be starved out. The influence, too, on Agra may be most disastrous, but I hope General Havelock, who has been so successful, will now advance again and relieve Lucknow, which is to be abandoned, the force there brought in here, and by that time reinforcements will have arrived, ready to accompany General Havelock to Agra and Delhi."

The General also states that "there is a report that a Rajah has saved some gentlemen, ladies, and three children, from the Cawnpore massacre; that they are fifty miles off; and that he will send them to me."

The following is an extract from the letter of a young officer to a friend at York:—

"Army Head-quarters before Delhi, July 25.

"My last was from this camp, dated 15th inst.; it gave you all news up to that date. I mentioned in that letter that the enemy was coming out; so they did, and no mistake; and about four P.M. a brigade left our camp and went at them. My regiment was with this brigade under Brigadier Chamberlain; our men dashed down on the enemy in the subzind, and after about half an hour's fighting, drove them, guns, cavalry, and a large mass of infantry, back into Delhi holter-skelter, cavalry, &c., rolling into the ditch, in one part of the fight. The gates were closed against friend and foe, and grape in showers rolled on us and the enemy from the walls, and after cutting up some five hundred of them we retired with a loss of two hundred and twenty killed and wounded; fifteen officers are hit, none mortally, though

Chamberlain got a grape in the upper bone of his left arm (is doing well), and though we were only under fire for about an hour, sixty-five of our men out of five hundred were knocked over. It is madness taking our troops down to the very walls in this way; had we a fight like this daily our whole camp would be cut up in three weeks, and the enemy are in such force that they can give ten for one. However, we never go beyond our pickets now.

"On the 18th, the enemy came out again on our right, the old place, where they have splendid cover from thick gardens and old buildings. We drove them out, and only lost a few men, as we did not follow them like idiots to the very walls. We lost two officers, Lieutenant C—, her Majesty's 75th—ball between eyes—shot dead; and I deplore to say young W—, of my regiment, was struck down by the sun, was brought in on a dooly, and, apoplexy coming on, he died in a few hours. He had joined us about six months only, and was a fine lad and one of the most temperate in camp. He could not stand the sun and exposure, as he had been so short a time in the country. He was buried next morning, and I grieve I could not leave my picket to follow the poor boy to his grave.

"We had another brush with the enemy on the 20th. I was out with my corps, and we swept the enemy from the subzindry in no time. We returned to camp, thank God, as I never was in such a hole in my life. The stench was really sickening, the sight, too, was disgusting;—dead horses, camels, &c., and heaps of dead Sepoys lying about, some half-eaten by the dogs, vultures, &c., who were gorging on the decayed flesh and entrails. On the 23rd, the enemy came out in great force on our left, when we were under arms again, and off we went with the 61st, 8th Company's Rifles, 4th Sikhs, and some guns; down we went on them, and off they went for the right, and we kept up a sharp fire on them. We had gone as far as we were allowed, and had the order to retire. We did not lose many men, but the brutes picked out some officers. Captain L— was killed; he had just time to say, 'Take my body off the field; don't let the Pandys get hold of it.' The enemy have not been out since, so I fancy we gave them enough of it. I hear large reinforcements are coming here, and I shall be glad when they come, when we hope to get a little rest. Fancy, beside picket work, our force here have had twenty-four hard fights with the enemy, already taken above twenty guns, and old officers here say there never was such hard fighting as this in the Crimea. I doubt if a British force ever had such hard work before. One-half of some of the regiments here have fallen one way or another. It was a fine sight on the 23rd. My regiment was the reserve. We went down the road in column till near the enemy, when the 61st and 8th spread out in one grand skirmishing line to the right, the Sikhs and Cokes's to the left, our guns in the centre, and my regiment in a perfect line three hundred yards behind. As we neared the enemy, our guns opened on theirs and the infantry and cavalry; the latter bolted off well to the rear with the guns, and the infantry got under cover and commenced a sharp fire on our advancing line; the guns also halted and poured in grape, &c. On went the artillery, &c., sweeping the long grass like a broom, and knocking the niggers over like fun. It was for half a mile fine open country, and our men did their work splendidly, going along at a steady pace, loading, firing, and driving the niggers on. The balls were flying all round us, but most were too high and went a long way over us; however, every now and then you would see a poor dear fellow drop over and carried to the rear on the back of the man on his right, and the expression of the face was a sad sight compared with the same just a moment before while loading and firing and sweeping everything before him. At last we got our men with the long range rifles in good places, and sent the enemy away to Delhi sharp; after which we fell in, like in parade, under our brave Major, and retired, having done our work, though fagged and awfully done up by the heat and excitement. I had a good look at the walls, &c., of Delhi from the top of a house where we were. We were close to the walls, and I noticed the crest of the glacis protects about six feet of the base of the wall, as I could only see half-way down the gateway. I also noticed how well the enemy fight in this way. They got into holes, behind stones, &c., and fire away, and off they go to another place as you make the last hole too hot for them; they skirmish and can do bush fighting splendidly. I saw some of them quite close, working their firelocks perfectly. Then they were the genuine Sepoy brutes who a few months before were licking my feet, and with the most exquisite acting expressing all that one could wish to see in those under one. Before I went to Cashmere last April, my havildar came up and said my company wished to come up and salaam to me and wish me a safe journey and return, when they intended to express the delight they would have in seeing me back, &c. I told him to give my salaam, and that I would not trouble them, as it is a bore to them putting on their uniform, &c., but that he was to thank them for me. These very beasts had plotted the mutiny, and intended the murder of all in Ferozepore long before my two months' leave could expire. I fancy you will all blame us fellows for not knowing what was going on with these men; but remember this, they have gone on all right for one hundred years. Head-quarters were

informed of the great disaffection among the Sepoys six months back, and no European can fathom the dark black villany of the natives. Your words of advice I have never forgotten, 'Beware of the craft and treachery of the Asiatic.' To tell you the truth, I never could understand the Sepoys; they are queer fellows, but I never expected they were so bad. I have, however, long come to the conclusion that a native of India is exactly contrary to an Englishman in every way, and in everything he does, or makes, or has anything to do with. This is their true character; judge of them accordingly, and mark these words of mine, and notice in what you ever knew of them if this is not so, and if I had my way I would treat them exactly different from the way one manages Europeans, and all would be right.

"I suppose you are all astounded with the news from India; so you may be, but don't be alarmed; we are all right, and, barring the mischief of sad murders, India is ours now more than ever it was. We have held it by coaxing and sufferance up to this; now we will hold it by right. We keep India at bay now, what shall we do when fifty thousand or more Europeans join from England, and the whole country is disarmed? At present all the Bengal army, cavalry, infantry, some one hundred regiments of one thousand strong, and about half that of Irregulars have risen vainly in arms against us. It is hard work just now; all the same, I never saw fellows more jolly than those in this camp. It is surprising what one can do when one must do it. We can't go at Delhi, I regret to say, till reinforced; the place is a maze of narrow lanes, some dark from being so narrow, and thousands of them. We dare not let our brave boys loose on them; in such a place five thousand men would be lost, and it's no use going in till we can scour it out properly, and at present it is not bad policy keeping the brutes cooped up there by thousands instead of letting them ravage over the whole country. I expect the King finds his palace rather uncomfortable. One of our large mortars is pitching 10-inch shells right into the place. The enemy also fight worse and worse every time they come out, and now that they can't do anything with us and hear of our strong reinforcements coming north and south, they are losing heart, and think they have made a sad mistake in supposing the Company's reign is over. I expect, however, Delhi will not fall for a month yet; slow and sure, but down it comes for ever this time."

A Mr. Glennie writes to the *Times* to say that he is assured of the safety of Mrs. Buck and Miss Vaughan, who were reported dead at Bareilly.

We append some extracts from the letter of an officer holding civil charge of the district of Fyzabad, in the province of Oude, dated Allahabad, August 4th:—

"Soon after the beginning of our troubles, an order came from Lucknow to arrest Man Singh—. G— was at Fyzabad, and he carried out the order in spite of my urgent remonstrance and written protest. I got permission to release him just in time, and started the ladies off to Shahgunj. Mrs. Lennox and her daughter, Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. Mill (she intended to go at first), remained at Fyzabad. The very next night I think the troops mutinied. The Irregulars (15th Irregular Cavalry, one troop) were very bad—wanted to murder every officer. The artillery and 6th Oude Irregulars were also bad; the 22nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry the least bad of all. After a long altercation it was determined that the officers should be allowed to go. They went off in boats; but just opposite Begumgunj they were seen by the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, mutineers from Azimghur, who gave chase, and here poor Goldney, Bright, and a sergeant appear to have been shot; Mill, Currie, and Parsons, drowned, having left the boats and attempted to escape inland. The rest of the party got to the Tehsil-dares of Kuptamgunj, where they were well treated, and received fifty rupees to prosecute their journey to Goruckpore. At a large bazaar, called Mahadewa, a large body of armed men sallied forth, and, without the slightest provocation, cut the unfortunate fellows to pieces. Here English, Lindesay, Cautley, Thomas, and Ritchie, with two sergeants, fell. One artillery sergeant (Busher) alone escaped. Another party—O'Brien, Gordon, Collison, Anderson, and Percival—changed their boat and got a covered one at Ajoodhia; they lay *perdu*, and were not observed by the 17th Regiment Native Infantry. Hiding in the daytime and travelling at night, they managed to reach Gopalpore in the Goruckpore district, where a powerful Rajah took them under his protection and forwarded them to Dinapore. A third party consisted of Morgan and his wife, Fowle, Ouseley, and Daniell. They were robbed, imprisoned, and suffered great hardships, almost starvation, but they, too, eventually escaped. I must now return to my own party. The troops mutinied on the night of the 8th, but did not come down to the city till the morning of the 9th of June. Orr and Thurburn slept at my gateway—Bradford, being obstinate, slept at the Dilkoocha. We had about one hundred armed invalids. We tried to raise levies, and, with Man Singh's co-operation, might have succeeded. As it was, we failed. We collected four hundred or five hundred, but the greater portion were rather a source of apprehension, and I was obliged to get rid of them.

"During the night of the 8th, the gaoi guard (6th Oude Irregulars) and others left their posts, and the mutineers stationed themselves so as to prevent all communication through the city. I was unable to warn Bradford. They came down upon us in three divisions with two guns attached to each, and, having no means of resistance, we bolted from my gateway towards the Akburpore-road. We at first intended to go to Shahgunj, but, fearing the sowars, who were most blood-thirsty, I turned off as soon as we got out of sight and made for Rampore, but finally went to Gowrah. I knew the Zemindars well in these parts. We changed quarters in the evening to a pundit's at no great distance, and thence went to Shahgunj. We had at that time the Azimghur mutineers coming on the Tanda-road, and those from Benares on the Dostpore and Akburpore lines. Bradford managed to get away on foot. I had lent him my Arab for the flight, but he could not find him. We were afterwards told that these brutes of sowars followed us as far as Bhadursa, but we saw nothing of them.

"The day after we reached Shahgunj, Man Singh sent to say that the troops would not harm the ladies and children, but insisted upon our being given up, and were coming to search the fort; that he would get boats, and that we must be off at once. We were all night going across country to the Ghat, Jelalooden-nuggur, during which time we were robbed by Man Singh's men of almost all the few things we had managed to take with us. The ladies took some of their traps to Shahgunj—of course we had only the clothes on our backs—however we got off first in two boats, but afterwards in one—eight women, fourteen children, and seven men. We suffered great misery and discomfort. The heat, too, was terrific. We were plundered by Oodit Narain, one of the Birhur men, and when they took Orr and me into one of the forts, I fully expected to be polished off, and all the ladies got ready to throw their children into the river and jump after them. However, God willed it otherwise, and Madho Persad, the Birhur Baboo, came to the rescue—entertained us hospitably for five or six days, and then forwarded us to Gopalpore, where we were comparatively safe. Here we parted from Bradford.

"Madho Persad has lately been making vicious attacks upon Azimghur, and has got well beaten two or three times; but, of course, the 65th Regiment of Native Infantry will mutiny, when he will have it all his own way.

"Orr has gone on to Cawnpore. Thurburn is to have charge of the bazaar here. Bradford was employed at Benares, but volunteered to serve as local captain with the artillery, and his services have been accepted. I have been appointed temporarily to the Commissariat, and expect to move on shortly. We are *decidedly* in difficulties now, and, if regiments come not immediately overland, we must expect more disasters before this mutiny can be quelled."

Farrier Sergeant R. Busher, of No. 13 Light Field Battery, referred to in the preceding extract, has made a statement, in which he says:—

"On our reaching the village of Mohadubbah, we observed to our horror that the whole place was armed. However, we made no remark, but passed through it under the guidance of the three Burkundages. On getting to the end, we had to cross a nullah, or small stream, waist-deep in water. While crossing, the villagers rushed on us sword and match-lock in hand. Seeing that they were bent on our destruction, we pushed through the water as quickly as possible, not, however, without leaving one of our number behind, who unfortunately was the last, and him (Lieutenant Lindesay) they cut to pieces. On reaching the opposite bank, the villagers made a furious attack on us, literally butchering five of our party.

"I and Lieutenant Cautley then ran, and most of the mob in full chase after us. Lieutenant Cautley, after running about three hundred yards, declared he could run no longer, and stopped. On the mob reaching him, he also was cut to pieces. After despatching poor Lieutenant Cautley, they continued the chase after me, but after running a short distance, and finding that I was a long way off, they desisted.

"I was now the only one left, not having even Teg Ali Khan with me. I proceeded on, and in a short time came to a village, and the first person I met was a Brahmin, of whom I begged a drink of water, telling him I was exhausted. He asked me where I came from, and what had happened to me. I told my tale as quickly as I could, and he appeared to compassionate my case. He assured me that no harm would come to me in his village, and that, as the villagers were all Brahmins, others would not dare to enter it to do me any harm. He then directed me to be seated under a shady tree in the village, and left me. After a short absence he returned, bringing with him a large bowl of sherbet. This I drank greedily, and was hardly done when he started up and bade me run for my life, as Baboo Bully Singh was approaching the village. I got up and attempted to run, but found I could not, and tried to get to some hiding place. In going through a lane, I met an old woman, and she pointed out an empty hut, and bade me run into it. I did so, and finding in it a quantity of straw, I lay down and thought to conceal myself in it. I was not long there when some of Bully Singh's men entered and commenced a search, and



used their lances and tulwars in probing into the straw. Of course it was not long before I was discovered. I was dragged out by the hair of the head and exhibited to the view of the natives, who had congregated round, when all kinds of abusive epithets were applied to me. Bully Singh then commenced a march, leading me from village to village, exhibiting me, and the rabble at my heels hooting at and abusing me.

"After passing through each, his men used to stop and tell me to kneel, and then to ask Bully Singh if they were to decapitate me. His usual reply was, 'Not yet; take him on to the next village.' I in this manner passed through three villages, and was then taken to his own house. I was led into the court-yard and put into the stocks; this was about nightfall. During the night, I heard angry words pass between Bully Singh and his brother. I could not exactly make out the particulars, but I remember his brother telling him to beware of what he was doing, and that his acts of this day would perhaps recoil upon himself. However, the result of the quarrel proved in every way beneficial to me, for, about three in the morning, Bully Singh came to me himself, directed my release from the stocks, asked me if I should not like to have something to eat and drink, and his bearing towards me was entirely changed and different from what it had been.

"The following morning, a party made their appearance, headed by a villain named Jaffir Ali, whom I recognized as the person who shot poor Lieutenant Ritchie the previous day, and also fired at me. Of this he made a boast to Bully Singh when he saw me, and asked Bully Singh to make me over to him, and that he would burn me alive. He was told, in reply, that I would be delivered over to no person, and to quit the place. This rascal said my kismuth (fate) was very good.

"I remained at Bully Singh's ten days, during which time I had no reason to complain of the treatment received; but this I mainly attributed to the interference of his brother on my behalf. On the tenth day, a Mr. Pippy sent a dawgah, with an elephant and an escort, to take me to him. I was glad of the opportunity, and willingly accompanied the party; but it was not without some trouble and a good deal of persuasion that the dawgah induced Bully Singh to let me go."

Sergeant Busher ultimately arrived in safety at Ghazepore.

The mutiny at Indore is vividly described by a lady, the daughter and wife of soldiers, who writes from Mhow on August 5th:—

"As we retreated over the plain, we saw the smoke of the burning bungalows, and for some time heard heavy firing, the shot from the enemy's guns passing close among us; mercifully, not a soul was hit. I kept continually looking back to see that — was safe. Of course, I could but be truly thankful that our lives were spared; but I confess I felt keenly with — the mortification of being compelled to leave without our troops having made a good stand. As to fear, that was far less present with me than vexation and disgust at the conduct of the wretched cowards who were our sole reliance. With one hundred European soldiers we should have held the place. Often had I felt and said, when the circle of insurrection was closing around us, and when some were discussing the dangers of our position and the propriety of the ladies being sent away, that — would never yield while there was the slightest hope of holding our ground, and that as far as my feelings went, I would rather my husband should remain at his post, at whatever risk of life, than desert, run away (or whatever you may call it), unless we were unsupported or overpowered by numbers;—whatever alarm I might feel, I should neither submit to the ignominy of flight (unless under those circumstances), nor leave my husband without knowing what might happen.

I gave M— the account of our three days and three nights of wandering, with little rest and not much food, no clothes to change, burning sun, or deluges of rain; but — and I, perhaps, could bear these things better than others, and suffered less. When we heard the poor famishing children screaming for food, we could but thank God that ours were not with us, but safe in England. We found kind friends here, and I am in Mrs. —'s clothes, everything we had being gone. The destructive wretches, after we left Indore, commenced doing all the damage they could—cutting up carpets with their tulwars, smashing chandeliers, marble tables, slabs, chairs, &c.; they even cut out the cloth and lining of our carriages, hacking up the woodwork. The Residency is uninhabitable, and almost all have lost everything. I might have saved a few things in the hour and a half that elapsed between the outbreak and our retreat, but I had so relied on some of our defenders, and felt so secure of holding on, that flight never for a moment occurred to me.

"At Indore they are now in some anxiety, as the temper of Holkar's troops is very uncertain, and he seems unable to control them. On the morning of the outbreak it was imagined, because Holkar sent no messengers (while his troops were firing upon the Residency) that there might have been connivance on his part; but he (Holkar) says that all his troops mutinied, and that his own life was in as great danger as ours. His Vakeel narrowly escaped (being shot by some of the infantry

as they were rushing past Holkar's palace towards the Residency. The Vakeel attempted a remonstrance upon their going without orders from the Maharajah, when instantly several muskets were levelled at him, and he was asked what he was saying. He readily replied, 'I was only saying that you should take plenty of ammunition!' Upon hearing this, they lowered their arms and passed on."

The progress of affairs at Azimghur is thus described by Mr. Edward Frederick Venables, Deputy Magistrate at that place:—

"Since I last wrote, I have held Azimghur in spite of all the rebels. We have had three fights. The last was the best. It came off on the 18th of July. The rebels had been collecting for fifteen days, and for the last three or four days had been coming nearer and nearer, with the avowed object of plundering Azimghur. On the morning of the 18th, they were not a mile off, so at noon we marched through the city to meet them. Our force consisted of a hundred and sixty Sepoys and a hundred irregular cavalry or Sowars, one six-pounder, and eight men to work it. This gun was an old one that had been put up to fire every day at noon. I rigged it out with a new carriage, made shot and grape, and got it all in order. With my gun I kept the fellows in front in check, but there were too many of them. There were from 2500 to 3000 fighting men, armed with matchlocks and swords, and many thousands who had come to plunder. They unflanked us on both sides, and the balls came in pretty fast. Men and horses were killed by my side, but, thank God! I escaped unhurt. We retired through the city to our entrenchments, followed by the enemy. They made several attacks, coming up every time within a hundred yards, but they could not stand the grape. At five p.m. they made their last attempt, but a lucky shot I made with the gun sent them to the rightabout. They lost heart, and wereseen no more. We killed from a hundred and fifty to two hundred of them, our own loss being eighteen killed and wounded, and eight horses. All their wounded and a lot of others were cut up during their retreat by the rascally villagers, who would have done the same to us had the day gone against us. Our victory was complete. Not a house in Azimghur was plundered, and the whole of the rebels have since dispersed. Please God, as soon as I hear of Lucknow being relieved, I'll be after them again. They have paid me the compliment of offering five hundred rupees for my head. People give me more credit than I deserve. To hold Azimghur, it only required nerve and common sense. However, I have letters from all quarters congratulating me."

He has also been specially commended by the Governor-General. Since the date of this letter, Mr. Venables has been compelled to retire upon Ghazepore, owing to the mutiny of the 12th Irregulars.

A singular anecdote showing the faithfulness of the 73rd Bengal Native Artillery, one of the very few regiments in that Presidency which have not revolted, is contained in a letter from an officer belonging to the body, who writes from Jelpigoree, on July 30th:—

"Information was brought us by a faithful Sepoy that two men had been to him, regretting that they could not get up a party to attack the officers at mess; they expressed themselves as ready to do so if they could induce three more to join them. Our informant promised to join them. The next day, they got their party augmented to six, and made their arrangements for that very evening; they were to have a boat waiting on the river, which runs close under the messhouse, to make a dash at the officers while at dinner, jump into the boat, and escape into Bhotan. They dared not trust themselves on this side, as the regiment would not join them. We heard all this just as we were going to a grand entertainment given by our regiment to the Irregular Cavalry. We thought it better to go, and we therefore went. We remained three hours in the midst of them all, knowing that some few were contemplating our murder in the evening. Up to this time we had had no opportunity of consulting as to what was to be done; in fact, nothing was settled till I mounted my horse, and went down to the lines in a tremendous storm of rain. I had the whole party arrested. They were taken up by Sepoys, guarded by them all night, and packed off by them in a boat next morning for Calcutta."

Some ominous anticipations with respect to the Hindoo labourers at the Mauritius are put forth by the Paris *Spectateur* (formerly the *Assemblée Nationale*), which bases its opinions on accounts which it has received from the island, dated to the 20th of August. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the *Spectateur* states:—

"The news of the Indian insurrection had caused great excitement in the island, and some of the letters express serious uneasiness as to the disposition of the large body of Hindoos employed on the sugar plantation. The 83rd Regiment, which garrisoned the island when intelligence of the Bengal mutiny arrived, was embarked immediately, and its departure was followed by a certain agitation among the Coolies. According to the *Spectateur*, proclamations were seized, and some priests were arrested for preaching massacre and pillage. A strong feeling of alarm was growing up, when it was relieved by the arrival of the 4th Regiment from the

Cape. But this corps, we are told, has just been summoned in its turn to India, and the situation of the twenty thousand Europeans, chiefly French or of French extraction, who are thus left, with only two companies of infantry to protect them, among two hundred thousand Hindoos and emancipated negroes, excites the very serious apprehensions of the *Spectateur*, which considers the peril immense, and perhaps imminent, and suggests, as an effectual precaution against it, a French garrison at Port Louis as long as the war in India lasts. The *Spectateur* foresees no objection to this plan that might not easily be refuted, but abstains from insisting on it, merely reminding England that if, from the neglect of a precaution easily taken, disasters occurred to the European population of the Mauritius similar to those lately witnessed in India, there are thousands of French families who would never forget it."

Further subscriptions for the Indian sufferers have been collected, and meetings held, at Dublin (where Lord Gough was one of the speakers), Leeds, Derby, Doncaster, Blandford, Worcester, Cheltenham, Dorchester, Newport (Monmouthshire), Aberdeen, York, Leamington, Southport, Kingston, Nottingham, Ludlow, Hungerford, Gloucester, Lewes, Queenborough, Stonehouse, Liverpool, Sheffield, Exeter, Seaford (Sussex), Taunton, Cambridge, Wrexham, Totnes, Wells, Dudley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and several of the metropolitan districts. A few of the inhabitants of Regent-street, in order to show their sympathy with the movement, have made a collection from house to house in that street, and have handed to the Lord Mayor the sum of 616*l.* 1*s.* as the result.

At the Kingston meeting, Sir George Cornewall Lewis made a long speech, in the course of which he said:—

"I do not suppose that from one end of the country to the other a single voice has been raised in favour of our submitting to the resistance which has been made to our legitimate authority, yet let us put an hypothetical case, and ask what would be the condition of India if we were to withdraw from the country and leave it in the power of the Sepoys."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer here read extracts from a letter of a native which was published in the papers a few weeks ago, showing that, since Delhi had been in the hands of the mutineers, every species of oppression had been practised; that the shopkeepers and citizens curse the mutineers from morning to evening; that workmen starve, and widows cry in their huts, &c. He then continued:—

"Now I can hardly conceive a more striking picture of anarchy, of confusion, of injustice, and of rapacity than is penned in these few lines; and we may hence judge to what we should leave India if the protecting power of the English Government were withdrawn; for be it observed that India has for centuries past been governed by foreigners. It is long since the people have been ruled by native princes, and it is merely a question with them whether the Government should be transferred from the English to the Mussulman invaders, who preceded our rule. The struggle which is going on in India is not, in my opinion, to be regarded simply as a struggle of the English against the Mahomedans and the Hindoos, nor is it the struggle of Christianity against Mahomedanism and Hindooism; but it is the contest of civilization against barbarism. (Hear.) It is an attempt of the European Government to introduce just and equitable rule among a great Oriental population. (Applause.) If the account could be made up between England and India, and the balance struck of the benefits which England has derived from India, and the benefits which India has derived from England, I cannot doubt it would be found that the preponderance would lie in favour of India and against England."

Other speeches having been delivered, "The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed the satisfaction with which he heard so eminent an authority as Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings [one of the speakers] state his opinion that no advantage would be derived from a precipitate assault upon Delhi, and that the ultimate reduction of the town might be considered a matter of certainty, with the appliances and resources of civilized nations. He would not say one word which would seem in any way to deprecate criticism, either in public meetings or in Parliament, upon the conduct of the present Government of India. They would be prepared at the proper season to defend their conduct, and to show that they had used all proper means for maintaining the legitimate authority of the Crown in India, and for defending the lives and properties of its subjects."

A meeting of the London Committee was held last Saturday at the Mansion House, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"1. The object of this committee is to relieve, as far as may be practicable and necessary, the distress caused by the mutinies in India.—2. In so doing, care should be taken not to supersede the assistance which ought to be given by the Government, by the established widows' and orphans' funds, or by the relations of the sufferers, but to supplement it to the extent to which it falls short of a just measure of relief.—3. Compensation for losses, as such, will in no case be given.—4. Subject to the

preceding conditions, the efforts of the committee will be specially directed—First. To enable the sufferers to live with frugality in their respective states of life until other means of subsistence are available;—Second. To provide for the maintenance and education of children in cases in which it has been interrupted or prevented by casualties arising out of the mutiny, and in which it cannot be provided for from other sources;—Third. To assist the sufferers to come to this country or to go to India, when the circumstances render it proper that they should do so, and the means of paying for their passage cannot be obtained from any other source;—Fourth. To afford reasonable aid, by loan or otherwise, to officers and others who have lost their equipments, furniture, or other property, by the necessity of sudden flight from their stations or the destruction of their dwellings, when, without such aid, they would be involved in pecuniary embarrassments;—Fifth. That relief according to these principles be given, without distinction of religion or nationality, to every person, of whatever rank, who has a just claim upon the sympathy and assistance of the British people."

A meeting has been summoned at Hamburg to express sympathy with the English sufferers in India, and to inaugurate a subscription.

We read in the Turkish correspondence of the *Daily News* :—

"The remaining members of the Polish Legion have just offered their services to the English ambassador. There are only four hundred left, and they wish to go to India, there to fight in the cause of England. Their colonel, whose name is Jordan, has placed himself at their head, and will retain the command in case their offer is accepted. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has already written home to his Government for instructions respecting these brave men."

Intelligence has been received at Penrith of the safety of Captain Harrison, his wife and family. He was in command of the 2nd Nizam Cavalry, a division of the Gwalior contingent, which mutinied. Lieutenant Holland, of the 38th Bengal Native Infantry, was safe at Meerut with his wife at the last advices.

A gentleman in the civil service supplies a very animated account of some incidents attending the advance on Cawnpore :—

"We fell in with Havelock's force, and marched on to Belunda, nineteen miles from our ground, and twenty-four from the General's camp. We arrived there at a quarter to ten o'clock or thereabouts, and fell out, taking up our position on both sides of the road, about one thousand yards this side of Belunda, on a fine open plain stretching to Futtehpore, about three miles off. We had got our tents up, when Colonel Tytler, who had ridden up to Futtehpore, to reconnoitre, galloped back, saying that the rebels were on the road, moving down to us. Immediately the alarm was sounded, and the troops all fell out so quietly and steadily it was quite charming to see them. The camp was beautifully laid out, the guns in the centre on the road, and the troops on both sides, so that they had only to move from their tents to come to the front. Out they came, eager for the fun like so many bulldogs, and as jolly as possible, although just off a tiring march. Out we went, and a crowd of niggers along the road in the distance, and a boom-boom (you know how the big guns speak), told us plainly that they were playing at bowls against our advanced guard (cavalry). On they crept, and the cavalry came in, and we saw in the distance closing in—in a semicircle—a vast body of cavalry. On the beggars came, and on we went, our guns taking up a nice position on the road and on the sides.

"About two or three feeble and insane attempts were made by the rebels to pitch their shot into us, but somehow or other the guns wouldn't fire straight, and a puff and a bang from one of ours sent a ball flying into their first gun, and we could see the round shot ploughing them up, and the grape falling on all sides and shells bursting over their heads. It was most refreshing. They could not stand it. Those behind cried 'On!' while those in front cried 'Back!' and presently the whole mass was seen to move on, leaving, to our delight, a thundering big gun. We moved on, on, and on. Not another shot was fired by them, while our shot went rolling in among them just as if the old Allahabad eleven were playing the Futtehpore lot. On, on, and more guns appeared. The cavalry were dispersed by a few shot and shell, and we presently found ourselves before the city. Guns, dead bullocks, defunct niggers, and broken tumbrils lined the road, and among the many unfortunates was to be seen an unfortunate old elephant, whose fate it had been to carry the General into the field, an old rascally Subahdar of the 2nd Cavalry, who had been created a General by Nena Sahib. A wag of an artillery sergeant had taken a pop at him, and it went in under the poor beast's tail and out at his chest, pitching the Subahdar Sahib Bahadour on his nose. Well, we Cavalry (for I had joined them) went on to the right of the city, supporting the Fusiliers, on the left a party of the other regiment, and some in the centre to go up the city with the guns. On we went steadily. Here the rebels made a slight stand, and, sneaking about in the gardens and houses, pounded volleys into us; but their fire was so wild and miserable that the balls merely

whistled over our heads. Well, we were told to move on ahead and watch the enemy, and did so, and found them scuttling off in all directions, and suddenly came on a party of about thirty of the 2nd Cavalry."

In another part of the same letter, written on the following day (July 16th), the writer says :—

"I had no time to finish this yesterday, and so take up my pen again. We have had two more fights again today, beating the villains off and taking five guns, including a 32-pounder and a 24-pound howitzer. But to resume my story. On seeing the enemy Palliser called the men to charge and dashed on; but the scoundrels scarcely altered their pace, and met the enemy at the same pace that they came down towards us. Their design was evident; they came waving their swords to our men and riding round our party, making signs to them to come over to their side. We could not dash out upon them as we were only four to their thirty, and when our men hung back a dash out would only have ended in our being cut up. One or two came in at us, and one or two blows were exchanged. Palliser was unseated by his horse swerving suddenly, and then the row commenced. The 2nd Cavalry men tried to get at him, and his native officers closed round him to save him, and they certainly fought like good men and true—the few of them. I got a couple of slaps at them with my Colt while they were trying to get in at Palliser, but Gayer, the doctor, was the only one who got a sword cut at them. He gave a scoundrel a very neat wipe on the shoulder in return for a cut at his arm, which only touched the coat. While this was going on the rear men turned tail and left us, galloping back as hard as their horses could go, and the whole body of the Cavalry appearing from behind some trees, we were forced to return, at a deuced good pace too. I never rode so hard in my life. It was a regular race for our necks, for the whole of the fellows were behind our small party, thirsting for our blood. I had a couple of fellows just behind me, but my old horse managed to carry me along."

A letter from a non-commissioned officer of the 84th regiment, dated from Oude, August 1st, gives a few instances of those fearful acts of retaliation to which the atrocities of the Sepoys have stimulated our men :—

"At Cawnpore, a cookboy, who was with the G Company, by some means escaped; being a Bengalee, of course he could mix with the remainder of his class without detection. He is but a lad. He told us that Mr. Saunders was nailed down, hands, feet, and knees; that these barbarians the first day cut off his feet and ears and nose, and so left him until the next day, when some other pieces were cut off him, and he died. He had killed six men, and would have shot Nena Sahib also, that terrible ruffian, but his revolver did not go off. Poor Gildea shot five, and, when there were but a few of ours left with him to defend their barricade, the insurgents sent to say that, as there were so few of them, and they did not want any more bother, they would provide them with boats and permit them to pass unmolested. Our men were glad to accede, but when in the centre of the river they were fired upon with cannon, and their boat sunk. Many a widow and orphan of the E and G companies are left. I saw the place our men defended at Cawnpore; it was completely battered and riddled: how they managed to hold it I can't make out."

"One of the insurgent collectors took two of our ladies for his own private ends; but I had the pleasure of laughing in his countenance as he swung in front of our camp. He was an ugly-looking scoundrel. These ladies had, of course, been killed before we arrived."

"As for hanging, it is nothing; it is quite a common thing to have a few strung up every day; the least thing will do it. We have a provost marshal and his staff here, and they would hang a European if they found him plundering, or give him a dozen on the spot if they found him half a mile from his camp; but, as for a native, the least thing is sufficient to hang him. We have had one European hung; but they are very loth to do anything to the Europeans. The fellows missing I hear had such a lot of rupees that they could not keep up, and they were too greedy to throw them away. Cawnpore was full of all kind of liquor, from champagne to bottled beer, and our fellows used it too freely. The authorities were enraged at this."

A narrative of occurrences within the walls of Delhi by a native has been published. It does not add much to our knowledge. The writer observes :—

"If anything takes place between the Mahomedans and Porbeas (natives of the Eastern provinces) on the Eed day, Delhi will soon fall into the hands of the English." It seems that some quarrels and fights have already occurred between them. On August 8th, the writer notes the blowing up of the powder manufactory in the city by a shell from the English camp. Some five hundred artificers and others, he states, are said to have been killed by the explosion.

Under the head of "Latest from Delhi," the *Poona Observer Extra*, of August 27th, makes the following statement :—

"A letter from Aboo, dated the 11th inst., mentions that the King of Delhi has offered to make terms with us, on the condition that thirty-six lakhs of rupees

annually, instead of fifteen as heretofore, should be secured to him and his successors. This proposal was of course peremptorily declined. He was informed that nothing but unconditional surrender could be accepted."

## THE ORIENT.

### CHINA.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Hong-Kong to the 10th of August. On the 3rd of that month, Admiral Seymour declared the river and port of Canton in a state of strict blockade. Five hundred gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery, who had arrived by the troopships Neleus and Moors Forth, were to leave Hong-Kong for Calcutta, in her Majesty's ship Sampson, on the 12th of August. The Antarctic, from Calcutta to China, has been lost in the Malacca Straits.

Trade at Hong-Kong has shown signs of improvement, and there has been some demand for manufactures.

### PERSIA.

Telegraphic despatches from Trieste and Marseilles, with intelligence from Constantinople to the 19th, state that up to the 10th of August Herat had not been evacuated, and that Mr. Murray had remonstrated with the Persian Government on the subject.

## THE DAY OF HUMILIATION.

Two Proclamations by the Queen, dated Balmoral, September 24th—one having reference to England and Ireland, the other to Scotland—fix next Wednesday, the 7th inst., as the day for solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer, to solicit forgiveness for the national sins, and to implore the Divine blessing on our arms in India.

A pastoral letter from Cardinal Wiseman was read on Sunday morning in all the Roman Catholic places of worship in London. It appoints to-morrow (Sunday, the 4th) as the day for the Papistical act of prostration and prayer, and orders that a collection be then made for the sufferers by the mutiny. The Cardinal then proceeds to make some observations which certainly disprove the accusations recently preferred against him by the *Times*, to the effect that he sympathizes with the Sepoys, and is devoid of pity for our suffering countrymen and countrywomen in India :—

"Truly (he observes), had it been merely war with its usual array of evils that we had to deplore—had there been suddenly commenced the conflict of brave men in honourable warfare—it would have been enough to sadden us and to direct our thoughts to supplications for peace. But here it has been the sudden rising of an immense army, subject as much as our troops at home to the Crown of this realm,—armed, trained, clothed, and fed by the power which there represents it; their rising by conspiracy, which has silently and darkly included tens of thousands, to break out openly like a plague in separated spots, under one law of cruel perfidy and treacherous brutality. Almost without exception, as you all have learnt, regiment after regiment has murdered the officers who had led them to battle, and who trusted in their fidelity, till the volley was fired or the thrust was made which laid at the feet of cowards those who, living, had made them brave. For, transformed by that deed of treachery from soldiers into assassins, these hordes of savage mutineers seem to have cast aside the commonest feelings of humanity, and to have not merely resumed the barbarity of their ancient condition, but borrowed the ferocity of the tiger in his jungle, to torture, to mutilate, to agonise, and to destroy. Nay, if we had imagined to ourselves the unchecked excesses of fiendish fury by which legions of demons let loose against a tribe accursed of God would have marked their progress of devastation, the picture would have fallen short of what has been perpetrated, in a land that we called our own and thought that we had blessed with earthly happiness, on those whom many around us know, whom some near us may have tenderly loved."

Cardinal Wiseman then expresses a hope that this terrible convulsion of our Indian empire may ultimately turn to good, since the wisdom of God 'can weave the vilest of men's designs and the blackest of their actions into a web of providential mercies and of unstinted goodness.' He trusts that this 'sweeping away of the old and rotten basis of civilization' may be followed by 'a juster and a purer reconstruction of it.' He then proceeds :—

"Yet, however confident we may feel not only of future but of present mercy, it is so covered with an aspect of actual severity, so mingled with signs of impending judgments, that our first thought must be that of propitiation, and of calming the Divine indignation which visits us and that distant dependency for transgressions and sins, which, if dimly seen by man, may be clear to God's penetrating eye. So sudden, so unexpected, so overwhelming, and apparently so causeless, a calamity comes, no doubt, by the permission of God, and has its reasons buried in His unsearchable mind. Had it fallen upon our forefathers in Catholic days, one would have seen the streets of this city trodden in every direction by penitential processions of men and women



crying out aloud, like David when pestilence had struck the people.

"On the 11th of this month (September), we addressed a letter to each of our right rev. brethren in England informing him of our intention to issue this pastoral, and appoint the first Sunday in October as a day of general supplication and collections for India in this our diocese. On that day, known familiarly among us as 'Rosary Sunday,' the church publicly thanks God for victories gained over great Infidel Powers threatening the destruction of Christian nations. And these victories she attributes to the humble supplications of her children, coinciding in day and hour with the defeats of the enemy.

"Entreat, then, the God of battles to arise and scatter His enemies, the enemies of His name, of His faith, and of His very unwritten law—the law of humanity inscribed in every heart. He can give victory to our standards and conquests to our arms. Beg of Him to strengthen the hands of our soldiers and fortify their frames against the poison of the swamp and the arrows of the sun; to fill their hearts with the noble courage of the Christian soldier, the chivalry of the valiant knight, not with the ferocity of the Pagan, or the mere thirst for slaughter of the savage. Listen not to the sanguinary cries by which passions sufficiently natural and too likely to be inflamed beyond the verge of justice by the horrible spectacles on which they will be fed are urged forward to still madder excitement. Remember that the words 'vengeance' and 'revenge' were washed out by the blood of Calvary from the catalogue of man's assumed rights; that they are reserved to God alone, who will make use of man's justice, stern and inexorable, but leaving room still for mercy to creep in, for the avengement of His own violated law. No, we must give a noble example, which will show the very heathen that Christianity has a sacred power to conquer in the soul even the most mighty and most sweet of corrupt human instincts.

"And pray ye thus for that peace which will not leave a wilderness for a kingdom, nor ruins for its cities. Let the guilty be dealt with so that the land be purged of its iniquity, and then let just laws, and honest principles, and fear of God, and large Christian views prevail, without oppression of the heathen or unfairness to Christians, that so once more the land may be clothed with abundance and its inhabitants abide in safety. And thus shall it be if God so direct the counsels of the nations' rulers as to be wise and moderate abroad and at home, here preventing religious strife, and there not fomenting political convulsions, uniting all here in equality of state, and winning back the confidence and admiration of the stranger, that so this realm may be staid in lasting peace, and hold its high dominion undisputed over the sea, and respected in every and."

In reference to the collections to be made, the Cardinal says:—

"As the priests who have generously offered to go as chaplains to the seat of war, beyond a most inadequate salary, are allowed nothing for outfit, or for the provision of things necessary for religious worship, the proceeds of the collection will be in part applied to supply this want. As yet we do not know the extent of loss by destruction of ecclesiastical or conventual property in India, but we know for certain that several religious communities have lost their all. While no doubt they will receive such relief from public funds as is awarded to individual sufferers, we can easily understand that they will require special assistance in consideration of their religious state, of which, probably, no regard will be had in the distribution of such funds. To these particular wants our attention will likewise be devoted. Should your particular charity enable us to go beyond these special wants, any surplus would be thrown into the general subscription for the relief of the distress in India, towards which many of you have doubtless sent your subscriptions."

The Rev. Canon Stowell has preached a sermon in Christ Church, Salford, with reference to the approaching day of humiliation, and to the rising in India. He attributes our troubles in that empire to our having neglected to 'evangelise' the natives, to our opposing the use of the Bible in the national schools, and to our greed of gain.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

##### LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT DOVER.

A BANQUET took place in the Town Hall, Dover, on Thursday week, to celebrate the election for the borough of two Liberal members, Mr. Ralph Bernal Osborne and Sir William Russell, Bart. Between four and five hundred of the electors sat down to dinner. Mr. Osborne made a long speech, in which he referred at considerable length to the Indian mutiny, eulogizing the admirable courage, fortitude, energy, and skill, of our countrymen in the East, whether officers, privates, or civilians; denouncing what he called 'mawkish, maudlin philanthropy, false sentiment, and cant about mercy;' and defending Lord Canning and Mr. Vernon Smith, both of whom he thought had been unjustly attacked, and whom he praised for energy and promptitude of action. He stated that there have sailed, or are under orders to sail,

for India fifty-nine transports, and that tenders for a great many more have been sent in. He therefore hoped for a speedy termination of 'this monstrous conspiracy.' Delhi—which he regarded as 'the modern Gomorrah'—ought to be razed to the ground. John Bull, however, had made some mistakes, having been 'guided solely by his own notions and ideas without regard to their adaptability to the Asiatic temperament.' The greased cartridges were a mistake, although no doubt that grievance was a mere pretext for the outbreak. Another mistake was the granting a free press to the natives, and we had meddled too much with Hindoo customs. Coming to the question of Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Osborne said:—"Another question, which I have no wish to blink, is that of a further reform of Parliament. I first appeared before you as the advocate of such a measure, and I am still prepared to advocate it. But, if we are to have another Reform Bill, I do regret that there is one eminent public man who, whatever may have been his political backslidings, is yet a fine specimen of the English gentleman and the English Liberal, and whose name is indissolubly intertwined with the brightest triumphs of the Liberal cause—I regret that Lord John Russell is not a member of the present Government. He is far too useful a man to be consigned to the dreary shade of a back bench. (Hear, hear.) Lord Derby, with that wit and eloquence which so pre-eminently distinguish him, once described the Government of Lord Palmerston as consisting of Lord Palmerston alone. Of course the Conservative leader did not condescend to notice so insignificant an individual as myself. (A laugh.) I have not the honour of a seat in the Cabinet—I am not highly enough connected for that. I am not a Brahmin." (Laughter.)

Some other speeches were delivered before the party broke up.

##### LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT SHEFFIELD.

Lord and Lady John Russell, with three of their children, arrived in Sheffield on Thursday week, his Lordship having accepted an invitation to preside at the annual meeting of the ragged schools on the following day. The Town Council met that day to present an address to the Whig statesman. The Town-Clerk having read the address, welcoming Lord John Russell's first visit to Sheffield, his Lordship made a reply, in the course of which he said:—"You may be confident that I shall continue to be the advocate of civil and religious freedom, of social progress, extended education, and constitutional reform." The meeting of the ragged schools was held in the Music-hall. Lord John Russell presided, supported by Lord Wharnccliffe and others, and Mr. Ellis, the secretary, read a report, from which it appeared that, since the establishment of the institution, about 1690 destitute children had been instructed in it. The Mayor then moved, "That the meeting rejoice to recognize in Lord John Russell the unflinching advocate of education; and that the best thanks of the meeting are due to his Lordship." This resolution was cordially received. Lord John Russell, in returning thanks, said:—"I go heartily with the working men of this country in desiring to see their franchises extended." Several other speeches were delivered, and the meeting then separated.

Another address was presented to Lord John Russell on Saturday at the residence of Alderman H. E. Hoole, whose guest he was. The address was from the Non-conformist ministers of Sheffield, and alluded more especially to the services of his Lordship in emancipating the Dissenters from oppressive legislation. In his reply, Lord John Russell said:—"I have ever been convinced—whatever opinions may gain ground for a time, owing to certain speakers or writers, who have been exalted into temporary notice, giving prominence to their opinions—that Englishmen are not long deceived by such opinions as to the character of any statesman. It has been rightly noticed in the address presented to me, that the time has not yet arrived at which to make full explanations as to my conduct at Vienna. Being employed as the confidential servant of my sovereign, I thought it better that my reputation as a statesman should suffer injury than that I should make untimely explanations. Most certainly I believed at the time—though I might be mistaken—that the measures I proposed and supported were for the interests of my country; though perhaps I have thought more of the interests of my country than, I am bound to say, the prevailing passions of the times." (Applause.)

##### MR. COBBETT AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. J. M. Cobbett, M.P. for Oldham, met several of his constituents, and some of the non-electors of the borough, last Saturday in a field near the town. He observed:—"By some he had been called a Tory. Such had been the confusion of parties for a considerable time, that it was difficult to tell what a Tory was, what a Whig was, or what a Radical was, and it was still more difficult to say what a Liberal was. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Whenever he was asked what he was, he said he was a Radical. (Cheers.) Some people asked him if he was a Liberal, but he said he was not, because he never could find out what a Liberal was. It was the Liberals who carried, during the last session but one, the new Police Act; it was the Liberals, in his opinion, who did the most illiberal things, and therefore he never called himself a Liberal. But he sometimes went into the same lobby with the Tories. When the division

took place on the Police Bill, he went into the same lobby with the Tories, because they opposed it (cheers); and he was sure they would not have had him go into the lobby with the Liberals who supported it. He would not place himself in the harness of any party whatever."

##### SIR EDWARD BULWER-LYTTON AT ST. ALBANS.

The annual exhibition of the Herts Agricultural Society took place on Wednesday at St. Albans. In the evening, the members and friends of the society dined together at the Town-hall. The Earl of Verulam occupied the chair. Of the three county members only Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton was present. In acknowledging the toast of 'the county members,' Sir Edward referred at considerable length to the Indian revolt. After remarking on the large number of recruits which the Hertfordshire militia contributed to the regular army during the Russian war, he continued:—

"I am told that it is difficult for the War-office to avail itself of the offers of the middle class to form volunteer corps. Difficult! why, of course it is. There is nothing worth having that is not difficult. My life, and I suppose the life of every man among you who has worked with hand or head, has been one long contest with difficulties, and none of us would be the men we now are if we had tamely allowed difficulties to conquer us. (Cheers.) Therefore I say it will not be to the credit of the Government or the War-office if they cannot devise some practical means by which to discipline and organize so much ardour. I should be sorry if we lost the occasion to show to Europe how England, when necessary, can start at once into a military nation without the tyranny of conscriptions, and without the ruinous extravagance of large standing armies. (Cheers.) If I were but ten years younger, I should remember that I am the son of a soldier, and would be a volunteer myself (cheers); and even now, if I thought it possible that the young, the robust, and the adventurous needed an example from those whose years, habits, and station might be supposed to incline them to refuse, I declare I should be among you to canvass, not for votes, but for men, and should myself lead them against the enemies of our race. (Cheers.) But if volunteers are to be of use they must have good sense as well as will. They must submit to the discipline and organization of soldiers; and, although I think it is but a reasonable demand that when they are collected from the same neighbourhood they should be formed into the same corps, because they would then encourage each other, yet they must be aware that it would be wrong to ask for privileges which are incompatible with the present constitution of the British army, and which, if granted, might create discontent and jealousy among the veterans of the professional service. Nor must we forget that, invaluable as the aid of volunteers would be upon special occasions and for limited periods to that arm—the cavalry—which our militia does not supply, yet for the regular reinforcement of that army which for a long time India must require we ought to look alone to the constitutional resources of the militia." (Hear, hear.)

##### MR. DISRAELI ON THE INDIAN CRISIS.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association, celebrated at Newport Pagnell on Wednesday, gave occasion to Mr. Disraeli (who, as on the Hertfordshire occasion, was the only one of the county members present) to make some observations on the present state of affairs in India, in acknowledging the toast of 'The county members.' He said:—"Day by day we have seen that that which was at first characterized as a slight and accidental occurrence is in fact one of those great events which form epochs in the history of mankind, and which can only be accounted for by considerations demanding the deepest attention from statesmen and nations. But, although three months have elapsed since the startling news of these disasters originally arrived in England—although every succeeding mail has brought to us gloomy intelligence showing that these disasters are culminating to a proportion infinitely more terrible than the country at first imagined—although we cannot flatter ourselves that either by the next mail, or by the mail after that, or even for a considerable period to come, we shall hear the cheering news which we were informed so often would immediately reach us, but which has hitherto eluded our expectation, although I foresee much evil, still I do not now counsel—I never have counselled—despondency or despair. (Cheers.) We were told at first that, though the Bengal army had proved false, the armies of Bombay and Madras could be entirely depended upon. Week after week, however, we have found that the hopes we have indulged have been fallacious in both of these respects. Greater disasters may occur. We shall probably learn that the Mahratta princes have risen against us. We must prepare ourselves for an insurrection in the Punjab—a province which we are always told has been faithful. Nevertheless, if England, instead of being induced to treat these events as merely accidental, casual, and comparatively trifling, will comprehend that the issue at stake is enormous and the peril colossal, I have not the slightest doubt that a nation so great in spirit and resources as our own will prove that it is equal to cope with dangers of even that magnitude." Mr. Disraeli conceived that even now sufficient means are not being taken to meet the rebellion. Where, he

asked, are our numerous gunboats and frigates, which might now be ascending the Indian rivers, and penetrating into the heart of the country? Only one was there—the Shannon; but that had been hailed with rapture by the inhabitants of Calcutta. Finally, Mr. Disraeli denounced the disposition, which some persons he thought had been forward in evincing, to substitute revenge for justice in our mode of dealing with the mutineers—a frame of mind especially inconsistent with the approaching day of humiliation and prayer. “I, for one,” he remarked, “protest against taking Nana Sahib as model for the conduct of the British soldier. I protest against meeting atrocities by atrocities. (Hear, hear.) I have heard things said, and seen things written of late, which would make me almost suppose that the religious opinions of the people of England had undergone some sudden change, and that, instead of bowing before the name of Jesus, we were preparing to revive the worship of Moloch.” (Hear, hear.)

#### OUR REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

AN edifying picture of the state of our representative system, which is described by some persons as being free from aristocratic influences, has been presented during the present week in the shape of a correspondence between the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Edward Miall, and also between his Grace and Mr. Richard Sleman, the chairman of Mr. Miall's committee at the recent election for Tavistock. The first letter is from the Duke, who, writing from Woburn Abbey, on the 7th ult., to Mr. Miall, says:—“I have read a report of the speech delivered by you at a meeting of your supporters at Tavistock on Wednesday last, and cannot deny myself the pleasure of thanking you, which I do most truly, for what you were so good as to say about me in that speech, and for the justice you did to my sentiments and invariable practice in contested elections. It has ever been a rule with me to leave my tenants to the free exercise of their opinions, feeling that, whatever my own wishes may be, I have no claim on their political consciences. But, although abstaining from all interference with their votes, I cannot admit that the circumstance of my possessing property and a stake in the welfare of a county or borough is virtually to disqualify any member of my family from offering himself to the free choice of the electors—a doctrine that would lead to the arbitrary exclusion of one class only, and be incompatible with true liberty. When the late vacancy at Tavistock occurred, my nephew was ambitious to fill the seat. I should not have felt justified in discouraging him on account of the property I have in the borough. A free expression of opinion, unfettered by the exercise of landlord influence, was all I desired. That desire was fully acted on, and a fair field for honourable contest was left open to all. Even my agent was absent during the whole of the time occupied by the election, and did not therefore give his vote. But I have been sorry to observe in some of your supporters a disposition to deny to my nephew, or to me, the same freedom they claim for themselves.” To this, Mr. Miall replies, on September 10th, to the effect that he believes the general opinion at Tavistock is that his Grace individually is quite sincere in wishing not to influence the votes of his tenantry, but that some persons in his employ have not acted in that spirit. The next document is a letter from Mr. Sleman, giving ‘a concise history of the proceedings in connexion with the recent Parliamentary contest for the borough of Tavistock.’ From this it appears that, on the day of nomination, “Mr. Arthur Russell was proposed, not by the chairman of his committee (who had previously stated that he was ashamed to canvass for him, as he had been asked to do, and that it was a pity that the Duke should send such a man), but by Mr. J. H. Gill, and seconded by Mr. Robert May, a highly respectable yeoman, a Conservative, and tenant of your Grace.” With respect to the final result of the election, we find it stated:—“Among the 164 [who voted for Mr. Arthur Russell], to speak within bounds, there are not more than fifty who are neither in your Grace's employ nor tenants or pensioners. An active canvass was prosecuted by the clerks in your Grace's office, and by others in your Grace's employ; this was done openly. We admitted their zeal, and that they did all in their power; the number of yeomen, three of your Grace's tenants unpollled, one being ill, proves this, and, if it requires confirmation, this is afforded by the fact that the last person polled for Mr. Arthur Russell had been one of Mr. Miall's committee. Some voters in good health were brought to the poll in hired conveyances on condition that they voted for Russell. We express no opinion on the legality of this, this being out of the scope of this letter, which is intended to give a short statement of some of the leading facts. We also forbear to express sentiments uttered by some of the tenants, and enlarge upon one being induced to vote for Russell because Miall had no fields to let. We simply ask what was your Grace's intention? We admit it to be a natural feeling that your Grace would be pleased, if, in the judgment of the electors, Mr. Arthur Russell should have been considered the most fitting candidate. The question is simply,—Is this a nomination borough, or are the electors to exercise a free and independent choice,

a trust rendered more solemn by the revolt in India? Does your Grace delegate your influence to your agents, to be used in any way they think proper on behalf of any candidate who comes here, under the sanction of your Grace?”

The Duke replies as follows, on the 13th ult.:—“I was not aware till I received Mr. Miall's letter, and read his printed address of thanks, that any agents of mine had taken part in the election; but I could not have prevented it if I had known of their intention, as they are free, like my tenants, to act according to their own feelings.” He concludes by ‘thanking the committee for the information their statement gives’ him. The correspondence has been published in the daily papers at the request of Mr. Sleman, and by permission of the Duke.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THE North Eastern Company is in the habit of granting tickets at half the Government fare to Irish reapers, and sending them in open trucks by goods, as well as passenger trains. On Friday week, an Irish reaper got one of these tickets at Darlington, for York, and was placed alone in an empty truck attached to a goods train. About two miles from Darlington, the driver of a train which met the goods train saw the man dancing about on the truck. A short distance further on the line he was found completely cut in two. It is supposed that he was thrown off by the jerk occasioned by the driver putting on fresh steam to ascend an incline which exists near the spot where he was found. An inquest was held on Saturday, and a verdict of ‘Accidental Death’ was returned.

As the Worcester and Hereford coach was proceeding half-way between Malvern and Worcester, one day last week, a sportsman in a field adjoining the road shot at a covey of birds, and one of the shots lodged in the cheek of a lady on the coach.

Mr. Thomas Ions, Mus. Doc., of the University of Oxford, and organist of St. Nicholas church, Newcastle, has died suddenly. He had complained of spasms and pains in the chest, which he attributed to indigestion. He gave a musical lesson, however, and sang without any apparent difficulty. He left the house where this took place in a cab. On passing through a toll-gate, he appeared to be asleep, and the cabman therefore paid the toll; but, by the time he reached home, he was found to be insensible. He was taken out, but did not utter a word. Once he opened his eyes, but in a quarter of an hour he was dead. Disease of the heart is the probable cause of his sudden decease.

A lad, named Patrick Garretty, was occupied in working a swing-boat on some waste ground, near Scotland-road, Liverpool, on Monday, when a pole on which he was seated suddenly broke, and the swing-boat, full of people, fell on him and crushed him so severely that he died at noon on the following day. The wife of a man named Brown, the proprietor of the swing-boat, was killed in exactly the same place, in July, 1856.

A boy, about eleven years of age, son of Mr. Bowie, farmer, New Colloch, near Stirling, was accidentally killed last Saturday. One of the men was throwing a pitchfork to another, when the boy accidentally passed, and the implement struck him, entering the region of the heart. He was killed on the spot.

A man was killed during a wrestling match at Seaton Delaval, Northumberland, last Saturday night. Several pitmen belonging to the neighbouring collieries were drinking at a public-house, and one of them, a Cumberland man named Davison, was disputing with another Cumberland man, a ‘navvy,’ whose name is not known, as to who was the best wrestler. To decide the matter, they stepped out on to the stone floor of the kitchen, and began a contest of strength. Davison soon threw the other man over his shoulder; and, being drunk and unable to save himself, the latter fell on the top of his head on the flags. He was instantaneously killed. Davison, who shows the utmost compunction, and who appears to be quite blameless in the matter, is for the present in custody.

#### OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR JOHN DOVETON.—This distinguished Indian officer, of the Madras army, formerly aide-de-camp to the Marquis Wellesley, died at Vichy on the 23rd ult., aged seventy-four. He was at the taking of Seringapatam, and served afterwards with distinction as a cavalry officer. His remains will be buried in the cemetery of Père Lachaise, at Paris.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE H. F. BERKELEY, K.C.B., died at Richmond, on Friday week, after a short illness, in the seventy-third year of his age. He entered the army in 1802, and served in Egypt, Spain, and Portugal, and at Waterloo, where he greatly distinguished himself. Unlike the rest of his family, he was a Conservative, and was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance during the Derby Government in 1852. He was made a General in 1854.

DEATH OF THE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT OXFORD.—James Ady Ogle, M.D., Regius and Aldrichian Professor of Medicine, Tomlin's Praelector and Aldrichian Professor of Anatomy, and Clinical Pro-

fessor, expired at Old Shoreham, at the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. J. B. Mozley, vicar of the parish, at seven A.M. on Friday week, after an illness of thirty hours. Dr. Ogle was a member of Trinity College, having entered that society in the year 1809, under the presidency of Dr. Lee. He was a Scholar of his College, but married before succeeding to a Fellowship.

#### IRELAND.

THE GOVERNMENT INQUIRY AT BELFAST.—The case for the Roman Catholic party having been brought to a conclusion, that for the Orangemen is now proceeding. The Rev. Mr. Hanna was examined on Friday week, when he was thus interrogated by Mr. Lynch, one of the Commissioners:—Mr. Lynch: “If you supposed a riot would ensue, would you consider it your duty to preach in the open air?” Mr. Hanna: “I did not think that a riot would ensue from my street preaching.” Mr. Lynch: “But would you conceive it your duty to preach in the open air if you had reason to believe that a riot would ensue?” Mr. Hanna: “I would; our most valuable rights have been obtained by conflict, and, if they are to be maintained, we must not look to the consequences.” Mr. Lynch: “Do you know that open-air preaching was formerly practised in this town?” Mr. Hanna: “Extensively, and without opposition; on the 12th of July last, ten or twelve of my fathers and brethren in the church preached in the open air [the report of the General Assembly on open-air preaching was handed in to the Commissioner]; the General Assembly was then holding its meeting in Belfast, and anumber of the country ministers were in town at the time.” Mr. Lynch: “Do you know that the proceedings of the 12th of July last caused considerable excitement in the town?” Mr. Hanna: “Yes.” Mr. Lynch: “That you look upon as a temporary excitement?” Mr. Hanna: “Yes; I hope it will not become chronic.” Mr. Lynch: “Was it not in consequence of that excitement that the clergymen of the Church of England desisted from open-air preaching?” Mr. Hanna: “Yes, I apprehend it was.” Mr. Lynch: “They hoped that this temporary excitement would pass by, and then that they ought to resume open-air preaching?” Mr. Hanna: “I have no doubt that that was their feeling; but the precedent was a bad one, as it is always dangerous to succumb to a mob. I consider that the authorities are bound to protect the rights of citizens, and as a mob must be put down some time, the sooner it is done the better.” Mr. Lynch: “What do you call the mob?” Mr. Hanna: “I call those the mob who opposed open-air preaching in particular.” This is certainly a new definition of the word ‘mob.’ In cross-examination by Mr. O'Rourke, Mr. Hanna said:—“I am not an Orangeman, and have had some political difference with the Orangemen. I am aware that the ship-carpenters have the name of being connected with the Orangemen. Some Orangemen have ceased to be connected with my church. I consider it my right to preach in the open air, and I will never yield my rights either to a man or a mob.” The expression of this sentiment caused an explosion of applause in the court, which was greatly crowded. The Commissioners endeavoured to put a stop to the applause, but it continued for some minutes.—Owing to the determination of Mr. Hanna to continue his open-air preachings, the Belfast Presbytery met on Friday week, and, after four hours' deliberation with closed doors, seven resolutions were unanimously agreed to, asserting the right of street preaching, and the determination of the meeting to maintain that right, and to transmit it to posterity, but at the same time imploring Mr. Hanna, ‘as a matter of Christian expediency,’ to postpone his out-of-door exhortations till a time of less excited passions. The resolutions also expressed the earnest remonstrances of the meeting with Mr. Hanna for ‘the language he has occasionally employed in letters to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and to the local magistracy,’ and a committee of four was appointed to confer with the bellicose clergyman on the subject of the resolutions. After some flourishing, Mr. Hanna consented not to preach on the following (last) Sunday. The day passed off without any disturbance.—The *Banner of Ulster* asserts that, on the 30th Regiment arriving at Belfast, several of the Roman Catholics of the town attempted to work on the religious feelings of the men, who are mostly Papists and natives of Tipperary, by telling them that the Protestants had committed the most atrocious outrages on the priests and followers of the opposite creed. These stories were told to the soldiers in various public-houses where they were regaling, and might, of course, have led to very bad consequences.

LADY LONDONDERRY AND HER TENANT FARMERS.—A dinner was given at Castleclough Town Hall, on Thursday week, by the Marchioness of Londonderry, to about three hundred of the tenant farmers, on her Garron Tower estates. In the speech which she read to them, she said:—“My farming experience is but small, limited to what I gather from my visits amongst you, which this year, as before, I have been glad to accomplish, and from such information as I have collected from the reports of others; but it appears to me that the land is like a person's banking account. The more you put in, the more



you will be able to draw out: but if you adopt a system of continually exhausting, without replenishing, the land, like the bank, will meet you with the unpleasant response, 'No effects.' Thus, for your own sakes, I would advise you to avail yourselves of every attainable improvement; and, I am sure, with advancing agricultural knowledge, you will, ere long, reap the advantage of your perseverance and industry." Her Grace also alluded, with regret, to the evil results arising from drunkenness.

**THE IRISH SEPOYS.**—Copies of a printed address, of the same character as those which have been circulated at Carrick-on-Suir, have been extensively distributed in Cork, by being thrust under doors.

**GREAT FLOODS.**—Cork and its neighbourhood have been flooded, and a great deal of damage has been done to the buildings, and to the agricultural produce in the fields. A considerable amount of property, including live stock, has been swept away; several bridges have been destroyed; and it is feared that two lives have been lost. Limerick has also suffered from floods.

**FEROCIOUS OUTRAGES.**—A shot was fired on Tuesday night through a window of the house occupied by Mr. Edward Marony at Ballyclough. That gentleman was sitting in the room at the time, but was not touched.—Sergeant Salmon, of the 3rd Buffs, has died owing to a severe beating he received from three men belonging to the County of Limerick Militia.

**GALWAY ELECTION INQUIRY.**—The inquiry is now being proceeded with. The whole tenor of the evidence so far is similar to that given before the House of Commons against the return of Mr. O'Flaherty.

#### AMERICA.

The advices from America continue to speak of the nominations for Governors of States. The Settlers' Convention in California has nominated the Hon. Edward Stanley, the republican candidate, for Governor and 'mixed ticket.' In Washington territory, Stevens, the democrat, has been elected to Congress by a large majority. The New State Convention in Kansas has been organized. Surveyor-General Calhoun was elected President, and his speech indicated that he was in favour of submitting a constitution to the people.

The Massachusetts State Convention, under the presidency of Isaac Davies, of Worcester, has nominated by acclamation Erasmus B. Beach, of Springfield, and Albert Carrier, of Neuburg Fort, as candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. Returns at Portland from the 26th, give a Republican majority of 1180. Two hundred and one towns heard from gave Mowill (Republican) a majority of 9240 over Smith (Democrat) for Governor. The following have been nominated as the Republican delegates to the State Convention from Albany County:—Second district, Jacob J. Werrer and George Woolford; third, Ira and George L. Thomas; fourth, James V. Woolhouse and Leonares Van Decar. The first district will elect its delegates on the 19th.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has just rendered an important decision, in reference to the refunding of the illegitimately collected duties. The duty is confirmed at nineteen instead of twenty-four per cent. on flannels.

Walker contemplates another descent on Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Costa Rican Government has declared the expedition piratical, and announced that those connected with it will be punished with death. The embarrassments of the Mexican Government are daily increasing. A new difficulty has occurred with the English chargé d'affaires. Resistance to the civil authorities by the partisans of the church has been attended with bloodshed; and the revolutionists in Yucatan are gaining ground.

The present state of the cotton crop is thus described in the *New York Shipping and Commercial List*, of September 16th:—"Speaking in general terms, we may assert that the year (ending the 1st ult.) has been an unusually remunerative one for planters, but a comparatively poor one for spinners. The value of the staple having been relatively higher than goods, the unprofitableness of the manufacturing interests since our last annual review can be readily accounted for. The price of cotton, however, has now reached so high a point that the consumption is materially curtailed, and the production of goods will, without doubt, continue on a comparatively limited scale, unless prices advance or the raw material experience a fall in value. One very important fact, having a significant bearing upon the cotton trade, is that within the twelvemonth under review some 30,000 looms have been stopped in Great Britain, while in the United States it is estimated that at least 12,000 or 15,000 have suspended operations; and the present low prices of goods, as compared with the raw material, is suggestive of a still further curtailment of manufacture on both sides of the Atlantic. The present supplies in the English market are understood to be unusually low, and but comparatively little is going forward from this side. Indeed, the stock is reduced to so low a figure that the shipments must necessarily continue small until the new crop shall begin to move freely."

The commercial advices from New York express confidence in the approaching subsidence of the panic; but large failures are still taking place. The liabilities of the manufacturing firm of Messrs. Allen of Providence,

Rhode Island, are stated at 400,000. Conant, Dodge, and Co., hardware importers; Nesmith and Co., ware-housemen, and several others, are included in the list of failures. On the Stock-Exchange, the fluctuations have been comparatively moderate, and the tendency is towards recovery.

A storm which has raged along the southern coast has proved most disastrous to the shipping; and several steamers have been crippled and compelled to put into the nearest port.

Five hundred troops left Leavenworth on the 9th ult., for New Mexico. The reported slaughter of four hundred Indians by Colonel Summers's troops is contradicted.

Mr. William R. Calhoun, of South Carolina, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Paris, in place of Mr. Jennings Wise, of Virginia, resigned. The financial crisis in the city has in a great measure subsided.

Mr. Sullivan, the English Chargé d'Affairs at Lima, died from the effects of the wound inflicted upon him on the 11th of August. The funeral took place on the 15th of that month; all public places were closed, the vessels in port fired minute guns, the flags were all lowered to half-mast, and a Government order prohibited all public amusements on the day of the funeral. No clue had been obtained of the murderers, although a large reward had been offered for their discovery and apprehension. The Government had offered a reward of 10,000 dollars, and the British residents 50,000 more.

#### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

##### FRANCE.

The trial of Carpentier and the other railway culprits has continued before the Court of Assizes. At the sitting of the Court on Friday week, the public prosecutor addressed the jury in support of the indictment. M. Lachaud afterwards pleaded for Carpentier, representing him as a victim of the passion for gold and for Stock Exchange gambling which characterizes the epoch. He deplored that at the early age of twenty-five, the 'fearful responsibility' of the post of cashier of a great enterprise like the Northern Railway had been imposed on him. He had at first only taken shares in the belief that by the use of them he might realize a large fortune, and his firm intention had been to restore them. In the course of his speech, the learned gentleman made some sharp observations on the manner in which the advocates employed by Carpentier in the United States had acted, and said that their 'wretched subtleties' and mode of advocacy had so disgusted the prisoner that he had resolved to give himself up to the justice of his country. During all the time the counsel was speaking, Carpentier wept bitterly. M. Desmarets pleaded for Grillet, and dwelt particularly on the fact, as an extenuating circumstance in his favour, that he had made the fullest disclosures. M. Dufaure then proceeded to address the jury for Parod, who was acquitted on the criminal charge, and at once walked out of the court. Extenuating circumstances were admitted in the cases of Carpentier and Guérin, probably on account of their having surrendered themselves to the French police officers in America; but they were found guilty of theft and embezzlement, and so also was Grillet. A few moments after the delivery of this verdict, the solicitor of the railway company demanded that Parod, as well as the others, should be decreed to pay the company the value of the shares stolen. Hereupon, the Judge ordered that Parod should be again placed in the dock, and, as he was still lingering about the precincts of the court, this was done. His counsel, however, objected that he was not legally in custody, and said that the company could have a civil action against him. The public prosecutor agreed with this; but the court adjudged Parod to be liable with the other prisoners to restore the value of the shares, or to be imprisoned for five years. Irrespective of this term of incarceration, Grillet is to be imprisoned for eight years, and Carpentier and Guérin for five years. Had Parod gone beyond the precincts of the court, it appears that he could not have been again arrested. It is generally agreed at the Palais de Justice that the sentence on the three convicted prisoners would have been more severe had it not been the opinion of the court that the Northern Railway Company had taken too little care of their property.

The following paragraph has been prominently inserted in the *Moniteur*:—"The Government of the Emperor has felt it to be its duty to postpone to the 30th of September, 1858, the measures relating to alimentary commodities. Those measures are of a twofold nature; they facilitate the importation of bread-stuffs and suspend their exportation. The facilities given to importation have not been adopted as a precaution against any dearth in the price of food, of which the great abundance of our harvest relieves us of fear, but to ensure the complete liquidation of enterprises entered into in the way of trade under the present regulations—enterprises, however, that will tend to re-create those reserves that were exhausted by the scarcity of the last three years. In fixing a term for the suspension of exportation by these orders, the Government does not involve itself in an engagement, as is the case with respect to importation. Circumstances and the prices in the market will determine their retention or suppression."

The vintage has now begun almost everywhere in France, and in some places it is already over. The accounts are highly favourable.

The Requin state steamer, after having been handsomely fitted up, has proceeded from Toulon to Marseilles, to be placed at the orders of Prince Napoleon, who is about to make an excursion to the East, and particularly to the holy places at Jerusalem.

Folly is so inseparable from Emperors and Kings, that it dogs them like their shadow; and the *parvenu* Empire of France is not free from this ancient prerogative of the anointed of 'the Church.' The Paris correspondent of the *Times* shall bear witness. He writes:—"The Empress has arrived in Paris from Biarritz. The report here to-day is that she will go to the camp at Châlons, and present the Prince Imperial to his comrades of the Guard. You are aware that he is borne on the muster-book of the Grenadiers, *draws pay, and that his name is called at muster, when answer is made for him, 'On leave with his family.'*" Why need satirists trouble themselves to turn such things into ridicule? The work is superfluous. They are their own burlesque.

It is reported that the Ile de la Réunion, formerly Ile Bourbon, is to resume the name of Ile Bonaparte, which it bore under the first Empire.

##### WURTEMBERG.

The long-talked-of meeting of the Emperors has taken place at Stuttgart. Alexander reached that city on Thursday week; Napoleon on the following day. A few minutes after the arrival of the latter at the King's palace, he received the visit of the Russian Czar. There was a family dinner-party at the palace, and the visitors passed the evening at the villa of the Prince Royal. The castle, the gardens, and the roads leading to them, were illuminated. On the following morning, the Emperor Napoleon returned the Emperor Alexander's visit, and called on the Prince and Princess Royal. The Prince of Prussia came to Baden to meet the Emperor Napoleon. The Empress of Russia and the Queen of Greece arrived at Stuttgart last Saturday night.

The King of Wurtemberg, on Monday morning, took the two Emperors, the Empress of Russia, the Queens of Wurtemberg, of Holland, and of Greece, and the Princes and Princesses, to Cannstadt, to witness the popular festival, a great agricultural *fête*, which takes place annually under the presidency of the King. The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of the French, the King, and the Princes went on horseback. At noon, the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of the French went to a *déjeuner* at the villa of the Prince Royal. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and an aide-de-camp of their Majesties were present at this meeting. At three o'clock, the Emperor Napoleon returned to the Palace at Stuttgart, and at four he took leave of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who then left.

Louis Napoleon left Stuttgart on Tuesday morning at half-past eight o'clock. The Prince Royal, the Princes of the Royal family, and the Ministers and officers of the Court were at the station. The Emperor arrived at Mannheim at eleven o'clock. He was received there by General Roberk, first aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke of Baden, who had sent Court carriages to convey the Emperor and his suite to Ludwigshafen, where the French monarch was received by Prince Luitpold, brother of the King of Bavaria. At Sarrebruck, the Emperor found the Prince of Prussia. Louis Napoleon entered the town of Metz at seven o'clock, and found Prince Henry of the Netherlands waiting to compliment him. He attended the theatre in the evening.

The intercourse between the two Emperors is said to have been somewhat cold. The unexpected arrival of the Russian Empress at Stuttgart seems to have greatly flattered the hereditary sovereigns; and the approximation of France and Russia does not appear to have been much advanced by the meeting of the two military chiefs.

##### SPAIN.

Admiral Lyons's squadron left Mahon for a tour on the 12th ult. The Prince of Orange embarked at Valencia for Holland on the 21st.

The Queen has pardoned a soldier who was condemned to be shot for attempting to kill a sergeant who had struck him. This was done at the intercession of Madame Ristori, who was playing *Medea* on the night previous to the intended execution. The Queen was in the house; and, after the first act, the great Italian actress went into her box, threw herself at her Majesty's feet, and finally obtained the pardon.

##### ITALY.

A certain number of refugees have been ordered out of Piedmont.

A subscription has been opened at Turin for the purpose of erecting a monument in that city to Manin.

##### GERMANY.

The King of Saxony, in superintending some military manoeuvres near Dresden on the 22nd, had the muscles of his left leg strained by a sudden movement of his horse. He suffered so much that he was removed from the animal's back, and conveyed to the château of Pillnitz. The day after, he was able to leave his bed; but the physicians have prescribed a few days' repose.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Weimar on Wednesday evening. The Emperor of Austria arrived on Thursday morning and paid the first visit to the Em-

peror of Russia. The King of Saxony had not come up to Thursday.

#### MONTENEGRO.

Considerable excitement prevails in Montenegro. The prince seems perfectly indifferent to public opinion, and acts as arbitrarily as if he had half a million of bayonets at his command. Not long since he condemned a member of the noble family of Zuza to death for some political offence; and a circumstance took place when the man was put to death that deserves mention. As a dog belonging to the deceased could not be induced to quit the place of execution, the inhuman executioner tied it to the dead body. After a few days had elapsed, the poor dog became so hungry that it began to devour the body of its former master.—*Times Vienna Correspondent.*

#### AUSTRIA.

"The General Assembly of the Catholic Unions at Salzburg," says the *Times Vienna correspondent*, "appears, when compared to the Evangelical Alliance at Berlin, to be a complete failure. There were not more than 100 delegates present, and the great majority of them represented Austrian provinces and cities. Vienna sent 9; Gratz, 9; the Tyrol, 9; Upper Austria, 15; Bavaria, 15; Salzburg, 13; and other Austrian towns, 14. German Rome, as Cologne is here called, sent 10 delegates. The only circumstance worthy of notice that took place at Salzburg while the representatives of the Catholic Unions were together is, that, on the morning of the 22nd of September, prayers were offered up that the whole of Germany might be reunited in the Roman Catholic faith."

The amnesties granted by the Emperor when in Italy and Hungary are far from being complete. Many refugees have applied in vain for permission to return to their homes, and in several cases no reply was given to the petitions presented.

The Emperor left at midnight on the 29th ult. for Dresden and Weimar.

## OUR CIVILIZATION.

#### MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

THOMAS MULLINS, a tailor, has been sentenced to hard labour for a year for a criminal assault on a girl under ten years of age. The prosecution was set on foot by the Associate Institute for Enforcing and Improving the Laws for the Protection of Women.—A youth of nineteen has been found guilty of the same offence, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Mahmoud Ali, a native of Calcutta, of good education, and known by the alias of George Brown, was tried on Monday for stealing a cheque-book, value one shilling, from Messrs. Grindlay and Co., the East India and military agents. He went to the branch establishment of those gentlemen in St. Martin's-lane, and said he wished to make arrangements for the transmission of a sum of 3765l. 10s. 5d. from Liverpool to London. He was told that the money could be received there, and that he must then draw upon them by means of cheques. Having professed ignorance of the nature of cheques, a cheque-book was shown him, and the process was explained. Shortly afterwards he left, but not before he had possessed himself of the book. In about an hour or two, a man brought a cheque for 16l. odd, drawn in favour of Messrs. Moses and Son; and, on the manager going to the Oxford-street branch of Messrs. Moses' business, he found Ali there, and gave him in custody. It was afterwards ascertained that he had no funds at Liverpool, and that he had committed various frauds by representing that he was an aide-de-camp to the Queen of Oude. Ali, who spoke English fluently, cross-examined the chief witness with great acuteness. The jury found him guilty, and it was then proved that he had been committed twice for three months as a rogue and vagabond, and sentenced to nine months under a conviction at the Old Bailey. Mr. Doyle (who appeared for the prosecution) said, there were three other cases against Ali—one for attempting to obtain a carriage, value 192l. 10s., from Messrs. Silk and Sons, of Long-acre; one for the fraud upon Messrs. Moses; and one for obtaining an opera-glass and ten tickets of admission to the Surrey Gardens on the occasion of Mrs. Seacole's benefit, with intent to defraud M. Jullien, by representing that they were for the Queen of Oude. Mr. Creasy sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour.

A rather singular case was tried on Tuesday. Isaac Hadfield, a midshipman, aged twenty-two, was charged with stealing two rings, valued at 1l. 5s., from Mary Ann Madley. The woman was a person of light character, and Hadfield fell in with her one night in Regent-street. On the following day, he accompanied her to the Crystal Palace (though it would appear that she had to pay the expenses), and there took a fancy to two rings she was wearing. He induced her to let him put them on his own fingers, and then refused to return them. She thought, however, that he was only joking; but, on arriving at London Bridge, he told her to wait for him, and then disappeared, and did not return. Some weeks afterwards, she met him in the Haymarket, and collared him; but he twisted himself from her grasp, and escaped under a cab-horse. A week afterwards, she again met him in the Haymarket, and gave him in charge.

Mr. Creasy (the presiding Judge) told the jury they must acquit Hadfield unless they were clearly of opinion that at the time he induced the woman to part with the rings it was his intention to steal them. Even if they thought he had no such intention at the time, there could be no doubt that his conduct was shabby and contemptible in the extreme. The jury found him Not Guilty. Mr. Creasy observed that, if he had any manly or proper feeling about him, he would make restitution of the rings, or give the woman their full value. Mr. Metcalfe (who appeared for Hadfield) said that the solicitor who instructed him would take care that such should be done. Hadfield was then discharged. He had been in custody since the 4th of August. [A very similar case is now under remand at the Westminster police-court.]

Rose Raoul, a Frenchwoman, has been found guilty of keeping one of the notorious houses in Norton-street. The prosecution was instituted by the authorities of Marylebone. Judgment was deferred.

ILL-TREATING A GIRL.—Two respectable women made an appeal to Mr. Paynter at the Westminster police-court last Saturday, on behalf of a little girl they had with them, who had been neglected and ill-treated by her step-father. The child, whose father had been dead some time, lived at a house in Tufton-street, where the applicants also lodged. Her mother had lately married a stoker named Connor, and since their marriage he had behaved very brutally to the child, being constantly in the habit of beating her severely. One night he chastised her with a policeman's leathern belt, and repeated the same treatment the following morning, in consequence of which the two women lodging in the house interfered and applied to the magistrate for a summons. They likewise stated to Mr. Paynter that the child's mother, from being confined to her bed by illness, was unable to protect her daughter from her husband's violence, but could only make a cry of entreaty when she saw her ill-used. The child's neck, shoulders, and legs were covered with stripes and bruises. A summons against Connor was granted by Mr. Paynter.

MURDER IN SCOTLAND.—The Circuit Court at Aberdeen was occupied on Thursday week with a charge of murder. John Booth, a hawker at Old Meldrum, was drinking one night during last July, when he had his suspicions aroused with respect to his wife's fidelity, and he returned home vowing vengeance against her. She fled to the house of her parents, followed by Booth, who, meeting his wife's mother at the door of her house, stabbed her mortally in the arms, head, and chest. Booth pleaded guilty of homicide; but this was not received, and he was convicted of murder, and ordered for execution on the 21st of October.

THE MURDER IN LEIGH WOODS.—Beale has been examined before the Bristol magistrates. Inspector Norris, of the Bath police, said that he apprehended the accused at Captain Watkins's, Badley House, Daventry, where he was butler. He found in his jacket pocket a pistol loaded with ball; also two boxes in a cellar, and one in Beale's bedroom, answering the description of those in the possession of Charlotte Pugsley. The boxes had been opened, and their contents partly removed. Another officer proved finding in Beale's bedroom a second pistol, which had been recently discharged. Simeon Branscomb, gamekeeper to Captain Watkins, said that Beale, on bringing the boxes to the house, had stated that they had belonged to his sister, who was dead. The hearing was adjourned to this day (Saturday).

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF RAYCLIFFE.—A quarrel arose last Sunday evening between some foreign seamen at a beer-shop in the neighbourhood of Victoria-street, Ratcliffe; and the men, having gone out into the street, fought with knives. The result was that two of them were stabbed in the chest and back, and that a woman who interfered to separate the combatants was hurt in the forehead. The wounded men are in a dangerous state in the London Hospital; and the men who committed the assaults, and who are both Arabs, are under remand at the Thames police-office.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Lord Charles Pelham Clinton and Mr. Jeffree, of the Wheal Zion Mining Company, reappeared at the Mansion House, last Saturday, in discharge of their own recognizances, for further examination, on the charge of having, together with several other persons, defrauded Mr. Francis Stockwell, share-broker of Old Broad-street, City, of 500l., the particulars of which appeared in last week's *Leader*. Further evidence was received on the present occasion, when Mr. Stockwell prevaricated a good deal in cross-examination. Mr. Sleigh, who appeared for Lord Clinton, maintained that a more absurd, frivolous, and utterly unwarrantable charge had never been brought into court, inasmuch as, instead of his Lordship and Mr. Jeffree having obtained 500l. by false pretences, Mr. Stockwell held security to the value of 600l., which would immediately realize that sum on being taken into the market. Mr. Jeffree's solicitor contended that Mr. Stockwell was well aware that, when the bill became due on the 4th of October, it would be taken up, while Lord Clinton did not know that the shares, which had been made over to Mr. Stockwell as collateral security, would be given up on payment of the bill. On the contrary, both his Lord-

ship and Mr. Jeffree had every reason to believe that the shares would not be given up at all. The Lord Mayor said that, although there had been very great impropriety in dealing with the shares, he could not see any proof of an intention on the part of Lord Charles Clinton and Mr. Jeffree to defraud, and they must therefore be discharged. Mr. Sleigh warned Mr. Stockwell that a jury would have to decide whether he had not instituted the prosecution maliciously, and Mr. Stockwell's solicitor retorted that the defendants had not yet escaped.

A THIEVES' TUTOR.—John Lee, a well-known thief, was charged at Southwark on Monday with attempting to pick the pocket of Catharine Marsh, on the incline of the South-Eastern Railway, London-bridge terminus. Mr. Combe asked what was known of the prisoner. Thomas Richards, a detective inspector employed on the Brighton railway, said he had known him for years as an expert pickpocket. He infested the railway station with a number of well-dressed lads, whom he instructed in the art of thieving. Mr. Combe: "Then he is a thieves' tutor?" Richards replied that he was, and the lads he selected as pupils were good-looking, and dressed like sons of the gentry. Several of them had been convicted of picking pockets. Lee said it was all false about the lads, but he acknowledged putting his hand in the woman's pocket. He therefore pleaded guilty. Mr. Combe sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

CHARGE AGAINST A JOCKEY.—William Bryan, a jockey, has been examined before the Monmouth magistrates, and committed for trial, on a charge of setting on fire a stall containing the race-horse Van Eyck, for the purpose of injuring the animal. He had ridden a horse for the Chippenham Stakes, and Mr. Evans, the proprietor of that horse and of Van Eyck, refused to pay Bryan anything, owing to his having lost the race, as alleged, through carelessness. It would appear to have been out of revenge for this that he set the stall on fire. The horse was rescued.

AN IRISH FACTION FIGHT.—A fight between some Irish near Saffron-hill has resulted in a woman, named Bridget Sullivan, receiving such serious injuries that she now lies in the hospital in a hopeless state. She was far advanced in pregnancy, and, after being knocked down, was kicked in the stomach. John Clarke, a costermonger, his wife, and Margaret Daveran, the persons concerned in the assault, are under remand at Clerkenwell.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Thomas Kite, an omnibus proprietor and coffee-house-keeper in Shoreditch, and William Ryan, a cab-driver, were on Tuesday charged at Worship-street with assaulting Thomas Meeres, a driver employed by the London General Omnibus Company. While Meeres was in the Lamb Tavern, Kingsland, on the evening of the 21st ult., Ryan entered, picked a quarrel with a man named Coppard, and then, without any provocation, turned upon Meeres, struck him repeated blows on the head, knocked him down, and by kneeling on his chest, inflicted a serious internal injury. Kite's complicity in the assault was known by his sudden appearance in the apartment and exclaiming, "You are on the wrong man; that's not him." The police were called in, and Meeres having been released from his assailant in a bleeding state, Kite observed to him "It was not meant for you but another," alluding to Coppard, also a servant of the company; "and he shan't be alive this day week." Kite was ordered to find surety to answer the charge, and Ryan was fully committed for trial.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A girl, named Ellen Harvey, threw herself last Saturday night into one of the ornamental reservoirs in Trafalgar-square. Two gentlemen who were passing by dragged her out, put her in a cab, and took her to Charing-cross Hospital, as she appeared to be in a swoon. They there saw a drunken porter and a dirty old woman, who behaved very insolently, and kept the girl waiting for admission so long that the gentlemen took her to the King-street police-station, where she received every attention, and was eventually removed to the Westminster Hospital. On being brought before the Bow-street magistrate, she was remanded, and Mr. Jardine promised to investigate the charge against the persons at the Charing-cross Hospital. Mr. E. A. Bennett, house surgeon at Charing-cross Hospital, waited on Mr. Jardine on Tuesday, in order to make a statement relative to the alleged misconduct of the porter and nurse. Referring to a communication made by his worship to the secretary, he said:—"In consequence of your note, the secretary wished me to call and offer an explanation of the facts, that there might be an investigation if you think it necessary. There appear to have been some little confusion and misunderstanding. The gentleman brought the woman round at about one o'clock. The porter was asleep in his room, and being woke up out of his sleep was perhaps a little confused. Instead of bringing the woman in at once, he went to fetch me. The gentleman was following him into the private part of the hospital, when the nurse stopped him and told him that he could not go that way, as it was private. I put on some of my clothes and went down, when I found the gentleman had gone away. I followed and spoke to him, but he was so agitated that I don't think he noticed me in the confusion. He says the porter was intoxicated, but he decidedly was not. I never knew him otherwise than sober." Mr. Jardine declined to press the demand for an investigation.

A BEGGING LETTER IMPOSTOR.—James Doyle, a



wooden-legged man, with two *aliases*, is under remand at Lambeth on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences by means of letters purporting to come from the Rev. W. J. Irons, Vicar of Old Brompton, and stating that the bearer had lost one of his legs owing to a fall from a scaffold, according to one letter, and to a wound received in the Crimea, according to another, and that he was endeavouring to collect 25*l.* to buy a cork leg with, that he might obtain a situation by which he would be enabled to support an aged mother and family.

**EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Mr. John Holder, late a lieutenant in the army, and paymaster of the Royal Lancashire Militia, was brought up by warrant at Bow-street, on Wednesday, charged with embezzling upwards of 1000*l.* Mr. S. Kirby, of the War-office, said that Holder was paymaster of the 5th regiment of the Lancashire Militia, in which capacity he was entrusted with large sums of money. He resigned the appointment in February, 1856, after which defalcations to the extent of about 1800*l.* were discovered in his accounts. These moneys ought to have been paid to the army agents, Messrs. M'Gregor and Co. He was remanded.

**A MAN OF MANY ALIASES.**—Charles Fould, *alias* De Henry, *alias* McMahon, *alias* De Fleury, a Frenchman, is under remand at the Mansion House on a charge of having obtained by false pretences upwards of 1000*l.* worth of goods from Mr. John Foster Sykes, a flannel and blanket manufacturer in Aldermanbury. It appears that he pretended to be acting as the agent of the French Government.

**FORGERY.**—Lambert Phillip Molledown, a commission merchant, carrying on business in Mark-lane, who had been remanded upon the charge of having uttered a forged indorsement to a bill of lading, with intent to defraud Mr. George Anton, cornhandler, of Fenchurch-street, of 750*l.*, was on Wednesday brought up at the Mansion House for further examination. He was committed for trial, and was then examined and remanded on a charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange for 453*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

**THE FALKIRK FRAUDS.**—William Reid, the teller, and Thomas Gentles, the accountant of the Falkirk branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, were tried on Thursday week at the Circuit Criminal Court at Stirling for purloining between 25,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* from the bank. The robbery was discovered last May, and Mr. Henry Salmon, the manager of the branch, was found to be mainly concerned in the appropriation. He absconded, and afterwards hung himself at a public-house at Conway, in Wales. He had been a justice of the peace, an elder of the church, a prominent political leader, and a provost of the town. Reid and Gentles were found guilty, but strongly recommended to mercy, on account of the high estimation in which they had been held by their fellow townsmen. Lord Handyside condemned them to eighteen months' imprisonment each in Perth Penitentiary.

**BURGLARY AND MURDER.**—Mr. James Henderson, a farmer, living in Robin's-lane, Bramall, near Stockport, has been shot dead by some burglars who entered his house on Tuesday night, with a view, it is supposed, to securing 218*l.* which had been recently received from an annual sale of stock. Mr. Henderson's sons were roused by the report and fired at the miscreants, but they got clear off.

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

**CHARLES GEARY**, a person describing himself as the Rev. Mr. Geary, and unfavourably known to the public and the Mendicity Officers in connexion with the Indigent Seamstresses' Home—a society living on false pretences—has appeared before Mr. Commissioner Murphy as an insolvent debtor. The court could not grant an immediate discharge, but the judgment was not severe. The insolvent will be discharged at the expiration of a period of ten months from the date of the vesting order (January 30th).

Vice-Chancellor Wood held a Court at the Great White Horse Hotel, Ipswich, on Monday, to dispose of a petition praying for a winding-up order in the matter of the unfortunate London and Eastern Banking Company. Mr. Roxburgh was heard at great length on behalf of the petitioners, and several responsible affidavits were read; after which, the Vice-Chancellor, in giving judgment, observed that it was just possible some advantage might result from placing the concern under the control of the court, but such a course appeared to be opposed to the wishes of the great body of the shareholders. No less than four thousand one hundred and seventy shareholders had given their promissory notes for the calls made, and it did not appear that a single creditor had commenced proceedings in order to recover payment of his claims. The only creditors would be the Oriental Bank, and a few other small banks; the matter was, therefore, reduced into the hands of a very few persons, and they would be able to consider the best course for all parties. There were no equities between one set of shareholders as against another, or against any other persons than the directors. The matter would probably be reduced to a quarrel between the directors and the shareholders, and he did not consider it necessary that the expensive machinery of the law should be set in

motion by the granting of a winding-up order and the appointment of an official manager, especially as there was no charge of malversation in regard to what was being done. The petition was therefore dismissed with costs as regards the parties served.

A curious point of law came up on Monday in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The insolvent, Thomas R. C. Dimsdale, had been in the army, and could not attend on account of serious indisposition. He was in custody (in his house in Cambridge-terrace) of the sheriffs' officers, and had been some months. The present application was under the Protection Act, and for his discharge *ad interim* till the day appointed for the first examination. The point raised was, whether the court could sustain a petition in the absence of the insolvent, and order his discharge from his own house. The question was whether the petitioner was 'in prison.' Mr. Commissioner Murphy, after a long discussion, decided that the insolvent was entitled to his discharge, as he was, in the words of the Act 'in prison,' being kept by the officers in his own house. In a later Act, the words were 'in custody within the walls,' and there was a marked distinction in the two acts. He therefore ordered the discharge. This is the first case of the kind, and establishes an important principle.

#### THE REVENUE.

THE Revenue returns for the year and quarter have been published. The chief results are thus summarized in the *Daily News*:—

"The chief falling off is in the Customs, which show a net decrease of about 500,000*l.* on the quarter, although they still exhibit a trifling increase on the year. The decrease in the Excise extends both to the year and the quarter, being, in round numbers, 340,000*l.* for the former, and 150,000*l.* for the latter. The principal cause of the falling off in the Customs has been the reduction of duty on tea, coffee, and sugar, and also, as regards the latter article, the diminished consumption arising from increased price. In the Excise, the deficiency is mainly referrible to the Malt Tax, and it would have been very much more considerable had not increased consumption in some degree made amends for diminished duty. The Property-tax shows a decrease of 415,000*l.* on the quarter, and about 187,000*l.* on the year. This is, of course, owing to the reduction of the 'war ninepence.' Among the other items of Revenue, the Stamps, which on the year show an increase of over 166,000*l.*, exhibit a decline of upwards of 18,000*l.* on the quarter. It is gratifying to observe that the Post Office returns display a solid and satisfactory increase of about 161,000*l.* on the year, and no less than 85,000*l.* on the quarter. An increase on the quarter of about 113,000*l.* 'Miscellaneous' is owing, it seems, to the sale of old stores after the termination of the Russian war. Comparing the year ending the 30th September, 1857, with that ending the 30th September, 1856, the net decrease on the whole Revenue is close upon 170,000*l.* Comparing the two quarters so ending, the net decrease is just under 890,000*l.*"

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

GENERAL HAVELOCK is to be made a Knight Commander of the Bath; and Generals Wilson, Neill, Chamberlain, Nicholson, and Van Cortlandt are to be companions of the same Order. General Havelock has also been advanced to the rank of Major-General.

**BAYONET EXERCISE.**—The Commander-in-Chief has directed that every regiment shall be instructed in the bayonet exercise, according to the system of the late Mr. Angelo.

**THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.**—An order has been received at Chatham garrison for the depôts of the 83rd and 86th Regiments to furnish fifty non-commissioned officers and men to join their service companies in India.—The transport sailing ship Lord Raglan arrived at Bombay on the 27th of August with the left wing of the 33rd Regiment from Port Louis, whence she sailed on the 14th, making the passage in a little more than twelve days. The right wing had previously been brought up by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pottinger, after a passage of more than fourteen days.—In consequence of a telegraphic despatch received at Chatham from the War-office, a draught of the 83rd Regiment, numbering twenty non-commissioned officers and men, left the provisional battalion on Wednesday, and proceeded to Cork, where they will embark on board the Calcutta steamer for conveyance to India for the purpose of joining the service companies of that regiment in Bombay.

**COURT MARTIAL.**—A court martial has been held at Plymouth on board the Impregnable to try Mr. Cornelius Samuel Prime, assistant engineer of the third class, serving on board her Majesty's ship Orion, on a charge of refusing to perform certain work. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be mulcted of all pay due to him from the 8rd of last July, and to be dismissed the service.

**THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.**—The Horse Guards have decided on despatching a portion of the Royal Artillery by the overland route to India. An order has been received at Woolwich for the embarkation of Captain Thring's and Captain Calvert's companies of Royal

Artillery on board a Southampton steamer, on the 10th inst., for Alexandria, to proceed thence *via* Suez and Point de Galle, for Bombay. Colonel Maberley, Lieut. E. B. Strange, 5th battalion, as quartermaster, and an adjutant of the Royal Artillery, also proceed by the same route.

**MILITARY INSPECTION.**—Gen. Sir John F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., R.E., Inspector-General of Fortifications, and Major-General Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B., K.H., Inspector-General of Infantry, arrived on Tuesday at the headquarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, Brompton Barracks, Chatham, for the purpose of inspecting the 4th, 10th, 11th, and 21st companies of Royal Engineers, who are about to embark for India. After being inspected, the companies marched past in slow and quick time, and executed some other manoeuvres, at the conclusion of which General Sir John Burgoyne addressed the troops, and expressed the gratification it afforded him to witness their high state of discipline. General Burgoyne and General Love then inspected the 18th company of Royal Engineers, under the command of Captain E. M. Grain, which only arrived from Nova Scotia the previous day. They next proceeded to Chatham lines for the purpose of inspecting the A mounted troop of the Royal Engineer Train, under the command of Captain H. T. Siborne. Sir John Burgoyne and Sir J. Love also inspected a portable observatory for the use of troops when on the line of march. The invention, we believe, is that of Captain Noble, R.E., and is constructed entirely with the scaling ladders used by the Royal Engineers. The observatory was erected near the slope of the glacis at Fort Amherst, and rose to a height of about fifty feet. Instruments for taking observations were placed on the top, so as to enable a spectator to reconnoitre the movements of troops at a great distance. One of these observatories can be erected by about twenty troopers in half an hour, and when completed will accommodate as many as half a dozen persons on the summit.—*Times*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family and suite, will return from Scotland on the 14th instant, but it is understood that, owing to the continued indisposition of Earl Fitzwilliam, the intended visit to Wentworth House will be postponed.

**A ROYAL VISIT.**—It is expected that the Queen will visit the Earl of Aberdeen at Haddo House before returning to England from Balmoral, which place it is thought she will leave about the 13th of the present month.

**FIRES.**—A fire broke out on Sunday morning in a building called Sutherland-house, near the parish church, Ealing. The engines were quickly in attendance; but the fire could not be got under till the house was burned down, and the two adjoining ones were damaged. The three were insured in the Atlas Fire-office.—Another fire occurred at Isleworth, in the warehouse of Mr. Berrey, wharfinger. The roof and upper part of the building were destroyed, and an adjoining warehouse was damaged.

**THE METROPOLITAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS.**—The medical schools connected with the metropolitan hospitals were formally opened by inaugural lectures by distinguished professors on Thursday.

**REFORM DEMONSTRATION AT BURY.**—A meeting took place at Bury (Lancashire) on Wednesday evening to celebrate the return of Mr. R. N. Philips as representative of the borough at the last election. There were more than 4000 persons present, a wooden building, covering 2940 square yards, having been erected for the occasion, decorated with coloured calico, and brilliantly illuminated. Mr. T. Wrigley, the chairman of Mr. Philips's election committee, presided; and there were also on the platform Admiral Sir Charles Napier, M.P., Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., Mr. J. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. J. Pilkington, M.P., Mr. M. Phillips, Dr. M'Kerrow, and Sir J. Watts, of Manchester. Letters of apology for absence were read from Lord Goderich, M.P., Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. W. Brown, M.P., the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, M.P., Lord Duncan, M.P., Mr. W. J. Fox, and Mr. G. Wilson. The chief speech of the evening was that of Sir Charles Napier; and that had reference mainly to the Indian revolt, to the necessity of constantly pouring in reinforcements, and to the national responsibility in having for several years past insisted on a reduction of our army.

**ELECTION OF A PRINCIPAL OF JESUS COLLEGE.**—The Fellows of Jesus College assembled on Thursday morning for the election of a new Principle, in the room of the late Dr. Foulkes. There was a full attendance, and the choice of the Society fell on the Rev. Charles Williams, B.D., formerly Fellow of the College, and now incumbent of Holyhead and honorary canon of Bangor.

**THE WEST INDIES.**—There is no intelligence of importance from our own islands. From San Domingo we hear that General Santana has reached the army of the Provisional Government of Santiago and assumed its command. Two conferences, by means of flags of truce, have passed between the Provisional Army within the walls of the city, and a cessation of arms for twenty-four hours has been determined on, in order to ascertain whether a pacific solution of the internal feuds could not be come to. Holland has announced her intention of abolishing slavery in her West Indian colonies.

**THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.**—The final closing of the Art Treasures Exhibition, which was originally fixed for the 15th of October, has been postponed by the Executive Committee to Saturday, the 17th, in consequence of the necessary shutting up of the Exhibition on the day set apart for the national humiliation.

**THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—One of the persons wounded by this catastrophe has died, making in all five deaths.—The inquest on the dead bodies has occupied two days, and was concluded on Tuesday. The accident appears to have been caused by the train going too fast. It would seem to have been proceeding at the rate of sixty miles an hour at the time of the catastrophe, with a view to making up for lost time. The jury, after consulting half an hour, returned a verdict of Accidental Death. The foreman then handed in the following addendum to the verdict:—"The jury, in giving their fullest consideration to the details of this melancholy accident, cannot separate without stating that it appears that there is not sufficient caution given to the engine-drivers in working express trains, that they are entrusted with the exercise of a very large and dangerous amount of discretion, and that there should be a *maximum* speed which the drivers of them should not, under any circumstances, exceed. And we further desire the coroner to communicate the verdict to the Board of Trade, and request them to bring the subject under the consideration of the Government." The Great Northern line, it will be remembered, is constructed on the narrow gauge principle, which renders a high rate of speed more dangerous than it is on the broad gauge. A traveller by the Great Northern morning express train from Manchester to London affirms that he timed the speed on Tuesday week, and found that some parts of the journey were performed at the rate of sixty-four miles in an hour.

**'SQUABBLING' ALDERMEN.**—The little dispute between Aldermen Hale and Copeland which we related in our paper last week, was resumed on Saturday by the latter, who remarked that his observations had been incorrectly reported. He was stated to have said that thousands of barrels of tallow were bought and sold without delivery in Capel-court. What he had said was that that took place at the Baltic Coffee-house. He was too well acquainted with City matters to make so absurd an error. This correction being made, Alderman Hale said:—"I thought your remarks at the time very improper, and I consider the report a very fair one. I think it would have been very unbecoming of me had I, on coming in by accident when you were hearing a case, referred to earthenware. I never speculated in a cask of tallow in my life in that way." Mr. Alderman Copeland: "If you choose to take it to yourself, you are welcome. I only made the remarks in the course of my public duty." Mr. Alderman Hale: "You were not called upon to interfere in the case in question." Mr. Alderman Copeland: "I shall always interfere when I think it necessary. I am perfectly competent, after thirty years, to discharge the duties of my office. I shall go where I can meet with more courtesy than I have met with here." Mr. Alderman Hale: "You are quite at liberty to do so." The offended civic magistrate then left, and Mr. Alderman Humphrey was sent for to assist Mr. Alderman Hale in disposing of the business.

**THE NEW LORD MAYOR.**—A Common Hall of the Livery of the City of London was held on Tuesday at Guildhall, to elect a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. According to the annual routine, Sir Robert Walter Carden, M.P., as the senior alderman below the chair, succeeds to the office of right, provided another candidate were not proposed and elected; and, on the present occasion, another candidate was proposed. Mr. Anderton, amidst considerable tumult, proposed the present Lord Mayor for re-election. He then proceeded to condemn Alderman Carden for having voted in Parliament against the admittance of Jews to the House of Commons, and for giving evidence before the Sale of Beer Act Committee prejudicial to the interests of the publicans and the convenience of the public. Sir R. W. Carden, however, was elected, and, in thanking his friends, he denied that, as had been stated, he was the poor man's enemy, or that he was a teetotaler. He did not wish to deprive the working man of his beer; he only wished to put an end to intemperance.

**THE NEW SHERIFFS FOR LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.**—Mr. Alderman Lawrence and Mr. Allen, the newly-elected Sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the ensuing year, were on Monday sworn into office at Guildhall with the usual forms. The new Sheriffs were on Wednesday presented, after the usual manner, to Mr. Baron Channell at the Court of Exchequer. The inauguration dinner took place in the evening at the London Tavern.

**THE SCHOOLS OF ART.**—The first distribution of the national medals for drawing among the students of the schools of art of the United Kingdom, will take place at Manchester, in the Town-hall, on the 9th October. The distribution will be made by the Lord President of the Council, the Right Hon. the Earl Granville, and the Vice-President of the Education Committee, the Right Hon. W. Cowper.

**INDIAN TELEGRAPH VIA TURKEY.**—Sir William O'Shaughnessy has, we understand, left England for India. He goes by way of Constantinople, where he will remain a few days in order to arrange with the

Turkish Government for the construction of a telegraph from that city to Bagdad. This line will be constructed by the Turkish Government, be under its sole control, and be connected with the East India Company's telegraph down the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee. Sir William O'Shaughnessy had a long interview with Lord Palmerston previous to his departure.—*Daily News.*

**THE NETHERTON COLLIERY EXPLOSION.**—The inquest on the body of George French, the 'doggy' who was killed in the Gworn Colliery with eight other colliers by an explosion of firedamp, was brought to a close on Monday night. Mr. Astor, the underground bailiff of the pit, gave his opinion that the explosion had been caused by a 'shut' or fall of coal. Mr. Brough, the Government inspector for the district, said that, if the ventilation of the pit was not improved in the way he had suggested in his report, more lives would be lost there. The jury, after retiring for nearly an hour, returned as their verdict, "That the death of George French was caused by an explosion of sulphur which had accumulated in the pit, but what fired it there was no evidence to show; at the same time, the managers of the pit were exceedingly blamable in not having carried out Mr. Brough's suggestion for gate-road air."

**A FACT FOR THE RECRUITING SERGEANT.**—For the office of doorkeeper at the Liverpool Sailors' Home (with 50Z. a year salary) there were no less than one hundred and fifty-eight applicants, including a number of stalwart young fellows, who seemed well able to fight the battles of their country.

**THE SEBASTOPOL TROPHIES IN LEEDS.**—The two Russian guns presented to the corporation of Leeds by Lord Panmure, were, on Monday, deposited on a site on Woodhouse-moor, in the presence of about 60,000 persons.

**INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.**—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a copy of a treaty establishing an international copyright with Spain.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY** has commenced during the present week the visitation of his diocese.

**AN ESCAPE.**—We are happy to be able to state on the best authority that General Parsons, C.B., who was returned as 'missing' after the Bareilly massacre, is safe at Nynce Tal, with his family. The general was not at Bareilly at the time of the outbreak, and has not been away from Nynce Tal for some months.—*Hurkaru*, July 30.

**CREMORNE GARDENS.**—Rather more than 300Z. will be paid over by Mr. Simpson to the Indian Fund, as the proceeds of the closing fête at Cremorne, last Monday.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, October 3.

### INDIA.

**NUJOOR JEWARREE**, a man belonging to the 1st Native Infantry, and said to be one of our spies, communicates a painfully interesting narrative of the Cawnpore massacre, in which we read:—

"When the Nena's guns opened on the boat in which Wheeler Sahib, the General, was (it has now been fully ascertained from servants and others who were with the English party that General Wheeler was not dead before the massacre, but was put wounded on board the boat), he cut its cable and dropped down the river. Some little way down, the boat got stuck near the shore. The infantry and guns came up and opened fire. The large gun they could not manage, not knowing how to work the elevating screw, and did not use it. With the small gun they fired grape tied up in bags, and the infantry fired with their muskets. This went on all day. It did not hurt the Sahib-log much. They returned the fire with their rifles from the boat, and wounded several of the Sepoys on the bank, who therefore drew off towards evening. The Sepoys procured a very big boat, into which they all got, and dropped down the river upon the Sahibs' boats. Then the Sahibs fired again with their rifles and wounded more Sepoys in the boat, and they drew off and left them." On being afterwards captured, and brought back to Cawnpore, it was determined to kill the men, and to spare the 'mem-Sahibs' (the women). "Then said one of the mem-Sahibs—(the doctor's wife she was; I don't know his name, but he was either superintending surgeon or medical storekeeper)—'I will not leave my husband: if he must die, I will die with him.' So she ran and sat down behind her husband, clasping him round the waist. Directly she said this, the other mem-Sahibs said, 'We will also die with our husbands'; and they all went and sat down beside their husbands. Then their husbands said, 'Go back,' but they would not. Whereupon the Nena ordered his soldiers, and they going in pulled them forcibly away, seizing them by the arm; but they could not pull away the doctor's wife, who there remained." Then, just as the Sepoys were going to fire, the padre (chaplain) called out to the Nena and requested leave to read prayers before they died. The Nena granted it. The padre's bonds were unloosed so far as to enable him to take a small book

out of his pocket, from which he read; but all this time one of the Sahib-logs, who was shot in the arm and the leg, kept crying out to the Sepoys, 'If you mean to kill us, why don't you set about it quickly and get the work done? Why delay?' After the padre had read a few prayers, he shut the book, and the Sahib-log shook hands all round. Then the Sepoys fired. One Sahib rolled one way, one another, as they sat; but they were not dead, only wounded; so they went in, and finished them off with swords."

"Were any of our people dishonoured by the Nena or his people?" None that I know of, excepting in the case of General Wheeler's youngest daughter, and about this I am not certain. This was her circumstance:—As they were taking the mem-Sahibs out of the boat, a sowar (cavalry man) took her away with him to his house. She went quietly; but at night she rose and got hold of the sowar's sword. He was asleep; his wife, his son, and his mother-in-law were sleeping in the house with him. She killed them all with the sword, and then she went and threw herself down the well behind the house. In the morning, when people came and found the dead in the house, the cry was, 'Who has done this?' Then a neighbour said that in the night he had seen some one go and throw himself into the well. They went and looked, and there was Missee Baba, dead and swollen."

The *Pays* publishes the following intelligence from Lucknow, which it is to be hoped is incorrect:—"Nena Sahib arrived at Lucknow in the first days of August; he is now governor of the town and commander-in-chief of the army of Oude; Emin Sahib has placed himself under his orders. The English have withdrawn to the fortress, and are besieged by Nena Sahib in person. He has cut the canals which supplied the citadel with water from the river Goutmy. The English troops are reduced to the last extremities; it is unhappily not probable that they can be relieved in time, for General Havelock, according to the latest accounts, was blockaded in Cawnpore."

### DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen in the *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin, says:—"Certain German journals have stated that the Danish Cabinet will make fresh concessions to the Duchies. Here, on the contrary, it is known that the Danish Government has not the least intention of making the slightest concession."

**COLLISION AT SEA, NEAR THE ISLE OF MAN.**—The Annan and Whitehaven trader, a sloop bound from Liverpool to Annan, has been run down off Peel, Isle of Man, by the steamer Queen, from Whitehaven for Liverpool, which arrived on Sunday. The mate and his wife were carried down in the sloop, but the captain and the rest of the crew were taken on board the steamer, and landed in Liverpool.—*Preston Guardian.*

**SUICIDE OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.**—As the ship Aracan, belonging to the Messrs. Brocklebank, of Liverpool, was off Point Lynas, Captain Wise, the commander, put an end to his existence by deliberately walking overboard. Efforts were made to recover the body, but they failed.

**SERIOUS CHARGE.**—A man named John Thomson has been taken into custody in Glasgow by the Renfrewshire county police, on a charge of having administered prussic acid to a woman named Agnes Montgomerie, residing in the village of Eaglesham, and which caused her death almost instantaneously. Disappointed love was the cause.

**MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—A besom maker at Great Bolton, near Manchester, has murdered his wife, and afterwards committed suicide.

**THE BURGLARY AND MURDER AT BRAMALL.**—This tragical occurrence, related in another part of our this day's paper, has received a deeper and still more horrible dye from the inquiries of the police. James, the eldest son, has been taken into custody under suspicion of being the murderer of his father. His account of the affair is full of discrepancies; there are no marks of the premises having been burglariously entered; and he was known to have been on bad terms with his parent. The small round shot extracted from the head of Henderson on a *post mortem* examination are of about the same size and description as those found in the plaster of the wall, and fired from the prisoner's gun, when, as he alleges, he discharged it at the burglar. The papers used as wadding in both discharges were also not only found to correspond with each other, but with paper found in the prisoner's dressing-table drawer. The type is the same, and there is enough letter-press on the scrap to identify it. Then the wadding of the gun-charge, which took effect on the side of the window of the staircase, is in the hands of the police, and is easily identified as part of the same publication.

**BASINGSTOKE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The fourth annual conference of the Hants and Wilts Educational Society, in connexion with this institution, will be held in the Town-hall at Basingstoke, next Monday morning. The Dean of Salisbury is to preside. The Earl of Carnarvon will deliver a lecture the same evening on the History of the County of Hampshire.



## Open Council.

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

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

### A VOLUNTEER ARMY.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—It is an admitted fact that soldiers are not to be had so easily as they once were. Manufactures and commerce have grown to need more hands; the land finds more employment for labour than it did a few years since; there are more ships of our own, and more American ships and better pay, to tempt men to sea; and there are lands of gold and of cheap freeholds to which flock the most enterprising and the strongest and bravest of our people. It is, therefore, no wonder the recruiting sergeant should have but small success. The fife and drum call men from well-paid pursuits, from comfortable homes, from savings, from schemes of settlement and independence, from chances of rising and of wealth, to adopt the condition of a private soldier, and be content for life with that condition; and so the fife and drum find few recruits. Perhaps, too, the remembrance of the Crimean blunderings has some effect.

The ordinary class from which recruits are drawn have learned from friends and neighbours not alone the glories but the horrors of the Crimea; and it may be the recruiting sergeant fares badly, because the men who would otherwise be ready enough to enlist feel doubts whether they will be properly clothed for India, or properly cared for when sick or wounded. Painful it may be, but the authorities at the War-office and the Horse Guards may as well once for all reconcile themselves to the fact that the mine and forge, and furnace and loom, and emigration and the very plough, are too profitable and hopeful to be abandoned for the musket, with long enlistment and without hope of promotion, and under the rule—one might say the terrific rule—of stupidity and routine.

What wonder is it men of the established standard don't enlist, when in this time of peril they find the authorities sticking to inches and to age? Is not that evidence sufficient to any man, with a head on his shoulders, that the army makers are not safe to be trusted with living men—that the double blindness of precedent and routine is upon them? They want an army, want men of activity and endurance, men in their strength and prime, men who can carry an Enfield rifle and make good practice with it; they want them now, at once, without the delay of a day, and yet they won't have those who offer. The grass is green over thousands of picked men red tape strangled under the walls of Sebastopol. We have not so many men of inches for the army left, but there must be the inches or there must be no army; the War-office would go to destruction unless it stuck to the inches and to the years. Boys may be enlisted—overgrown boys, weakly from the very fact, and liable to disease and easily done up—but not men capable of endurance, and whose very will is strength.

What is there about a man, even be he but five feet in height, to prevent his being a soldier? Would it more distress a horse to carry him than a man of five feet eight, or six feet? How tall was the First Napoleon? What inches had the marvellous Murat? What miracle is there about five feet five that it is the last stage of tallness that can pull a trigger or set a match to a cannon; or is it, after all, that there is some settled size and weight for the musket, and that as the musket is impossible to be deviated from, there must either be men found of the fixed musket size, or we must be content with an army of muskets without the men? It is just conceivable that for India, where there is not only the foe but the sun to be withstood, it might be well to make the weapon lighter than ordinary, and to pay a little more attention to the point so important to truth of aim—of the balance between stock and barrel; but that would be too much to expect from any department. It is conceivable, too, that for cavalry and artillery the lighter the men in so hot a country the better—surely, there is no man too small to manage a Colt's revolver; and a charge of cavalry would be none the less rapid a pursuit, none the less effective from the advantage to the horses by light weights. But, perhaps, it is too bad at such a time, when they have so much upon their hands and are so at their wits' ends for men, to ding into the ears of the Horse Guards, or the War-office, or the War Department, or wherever the responsibility is, that the way out of this difficulty of a dearth of five feet five, and of seventeen, to twenty-five, is to let all who offer be taken for soldiers. They can be sifted

afterwards according to size and age—the tallest and heaviest, for the good of the horses, sent to the cavalry and artillery, and the shortest and lightest to the infantry. Think you there are no men below five feet five, and none of all heights between twenty-five and forty, who feel their blood boil at these Indian atrocities? Think you but many a smith, loth to enlist under regulations that take him for as good as life, sets his brawny arm firmer and makes the anvil ring louder at thought of what he would do if it were possible for him in this struggle? Would he not leave his work then—leave his iron to grow cold—and go forth with his warm English heart in the name of those slaughtered women and children to the rescue of India? What does the man want to make him go? What do ten thousand such men want to make them go? Simply that they shall be taken out to fight for this turn, and that over, shall be brought home again. Let them be enlisted, not for a term of years, but for a service to end with the crushing out of this mutiny. They will brave the seas, the climate, the enemy, the endurances of the drill and camp, but they will not be soldiers for life. They will go out as Englishmen to purge themselves of their sense of duty in this matter, and that done, they want the assurance that they will be permitted to return to their peaceful pursuits and leave soldiering to the regular soldiers. On this condition the drapers' and other shops would furnish a fair contingent, and the women would cheerfully lend their aid by taking for the time the places of the men, to be restored on their return.

Then, as to officering these volunteers, leaving them to choose their own officers would simply be absurd. No one would expect them, without experience, to decide upon the most fitting men to lead them, but they would make no objection to be led by men decorated with the Bronze Cross. Let these self-enlisted troops be termed the Victoria Volunteers; let their chiefs be the wearers of that little badge that marks the most enduring, the most fearless, the bravest of the brave. Let the standard bear the Bronze Cross and it will be flocked to by thousands—by thousands with the Cawnpore massacre deep in their hearts—thousands burning at the thoughts of the insults and butcheries of women and the tearing of children limb from limb—thousands haunted by Nena Sahib's tank and well, and who can never forget the blood-stained floors, the clotted walls, the mangled heaps, the glorious brave defences, the last farewells, the deaths from worse than death, and the dark fiends raging as though hell had vomited them on earth: let but this standard of volunteers be raised, and there will be no want of men to reconquer India. The spirit is there, the conditions are simple; here they are—

No restriction as to height or age.

Enrolment for this one work, this one war.

Light dress, light equipment.

Officering with the heroes of the Bronze Cross.

The war ended, prompt passage home.

What more is wanted? Surely nothing but that preference shall be given to the best marksmen. A thousand men whose aim is unerring are worth ten thousand who can do little better than fire at random. The few do not, it is true, make much display, neither do they need so much camp and baggage, nor do they so soon devour up the country, nor suffer so much from disease, nor are they so broad a mark for the enemy. They are but a regiment in numbers, but in efficiency of fire they are an army.

It is a force, if one may use the phrase of such skilled workmen, that is needed for India; and if the authorities either don't know how to find them, or stand in the way of their being found, then it will remain for John Bull to take the matter in hand himself of finding volunteers, and to begin by subscribing a volunteer fund for the equipment and passage out and home of say three or four thousand men who can handle a rifle; there may, to begin with, be gamekeepers and sportsmen, and retired soldiers who would go, and in all directions men of all ages and sizes would practise with rifles, and spare no effort to qualify themselves for the BRONZE CROSS VOLUNTEERS.

Yours obediently,

A BELIEVER IN THE SPIRIT OF ENGLISHMEN.

MICHING MALLECHO.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—In reference to 'Miching Mallecho,' of which there was a notice in your last paper, with our name as its publishers in London, allow us to say that, though we had given permission for that use of our name, we did not really publish the book. Those who read your notice of it will not wonder that when we looked into the book, we much regretted having given the permission, and that we abstained from acting as its publishers. We have not sold or distributed a single copy, and have withdrawn our name from the title-page of the book.

We are yours, obediently,

J. and C. MOZLEY.

### THE NIGHT POLICE.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR—In your excellent article the week before last you described a scene of which I was a witness, but you somewhat understated the facts. My letter to the Chief Commissioner of Police was as follows:—

"Sir,—I was walking along Oxford-street late last night when my attention was attracted by a group collected round two men quarrelling. One of them said several times, 'I don't want to fight,' upon which the other struck him in the face. At that moment two policemen came striding round the corner, and, without saying a word, pushed through the crowd, and seizing the man who had been struck, shoved him along. A woman made some remark which I did not catch. They at once took hold of her; she slipped into a public-house; they pursued her; and both these tall, strong men rolled with her upon the floor, struggling in a desperate manner. I am persuaded there was not any necessity for this violence, and believe the men must have been drunk. When they brought her out one of them actually fell on his back. The woman, who appeared excited by this treatment more than by drink, if she was drunk at all, threw herself down. I spoke to her, and said she had better not resist, upon which she got up and walked along quietly enough. A good deal of indignation was expressed by the bystanders; and several persons followed in order to see whether the inspector could be spoken to, and the woman saved from an unjust imprisonment for the night. Her whole crime consisted in some words of indignation, as I understood, against the police for attacking the wrong man. Throughout, the conduct of these men was wanton, brutal, and insolent. Some one made the remark that they were acting against law. They replied, 'We have nothing to do with the law, we do what we like.' On the way to the station-house one of them, without any provocation, violently caught hold of the prisoner. They were annoyed, evidently, at the sympathy expressed, and would willingly have picked a quarrel with the bystanders. At the station-house in Vine-street, the woman was taken in, and one of the policemen came up rather violently and insisted that I should not be allowed to follow. I did not know whether I had a right to insist on seeing the inspector, and having once or twice asked formally to be admitted, and having been refused, thought it best to retire, and to persuade the others to do so too. Indeed, we were threatened if we did not do so.

"I think it my duty to lay these facts, in the first place, before you. The woman was probably discharged in the morning, but some record of the fact and of the charge made against her should exist. Her companions, musicians, said she had been 'working' with them, singing glees all day. The policemen, in a most insulting manner, called her a 'prostitute,' just before they reached the station-house, which in itself seemed to me exceeding their duty. I took their numbers, C 115 and C 53; and cannot refrain from adding that if such be a sample of the men entrusted with the task of keeping order in our streets, there is nothing surprising in the heartburning said to exist against the police, and the constant fights in which they are engaged."

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
"B."

DANIEL MANIN.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

September 27, 1857.

SIR,—The death of the Italian patriot, Daniel Manin, announced in your last week's impression, will be regretted by all your readers. He was, indeed, a large-hearted and worthy man, whose love of his unfortunate country was dearer to him than life; and the manner in which he so zealously laboured to re-establish the independence of Italy was such as to gain for him the respect of those who differed with his opinions, and the gratitude and high esteem of all who coincided with him.

Your remarks upon the course which the Leader has pursued in reference to liberty and progress in general, are but just, and I for one, among many, am thankful that your columns have ever been open to the claims of the oppressed, be they those of individuals or of nations, as in the cause of Italy now brought again before us by the saddening news of Manin's death. But though everything that power and influence can do is done to keep things as they are, and although no voice may be uttered over the grave (for fear of consequences that might ensue), yet the dead will speak, and Manin's life will not be lost upon those whose hopes and aspirations are that Italy may be free. The same may be said, but it is needless, of other persons and places.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN YARNOLD.

4, Pleasant-row, Kentish Town.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. K.—It was Miss Carew whose dress and decorations were so costly; Miss Clarke was the unfortunate milliner who supplied them. The *lapsus calami* proves at least that the writer intended no personal reflections.

Several communications unavoidably stand over.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857.

## Public Affairs.

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

### THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

THE Bombay and Calcutta despatches bring up the story of the Indian rebellion to the last day of August in the former presidency, and the twenty-second of the same month in the latter. The events described form seven extensive groups—around Delhi, between Agra and Cawnpore, around Patna, at Calcutta, in Rajpootana, Bombay, and Madras. Following the order observed in our outline last week, we may rapidly sketch the results announced by the latest intelligence. At Calcutta the Mohurram had commenced. This festival is one of lamentations for the death of the first Mohammedan martyrs, and lasts ten days. We must wait a fortnight, therefore, before knowing what were its effects upon the native population. Lord CANNING had taken some precautions, but there was a general complaint that he had not placed the whole of Bengal under martial law, instead of confining the operation of his decree to a single district. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL is known to have concurred on this point with the majority of the European residents of all classes. During the Mohurram a Mohammedan excites himself to the highest pitch; death on one of those ten days is to him a viaticum to paradise. The ex-King of Oude is imprisoned in that city with his prime minister and several Moslems of the highest rank; and, prowling about the place of their confinement, numerous rebel emissaries have been detected. The danger was so obvious that even Lord CANNING might have been expected to acknowledge it. The city, however, was protected by a regiment and a half of Europeans, a battery manned by sailors, a considerable number of drilled Europeans, and a light field-battery. Fort William was considered secure. Nevertheless, the Christians viewed, with intense anxiety, the demeanour of the immense native population.

Two fresh mutinies had occurred in Bengal—that of the Bhaugulpore Rangers and that of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, neither of the corps doing much damage. Why were not the Rangers disarmed when the 90th Foot was at Bhaugulpore? These rebels, with others from Bahar, succeeded for a time in intercepting the communications with the interior. However, at the last dates, letters were regularly received from as far north as Cawnpore. Major EYRE had assisted in reopening the great highways by his brilliant exploits at Arrah and elsewhere, while the battalions despatched to Rancegunge kept the insurrection from spreading in that direction to-

wards the sea. The stations from Cawnpore as far as Allahabad were being rapidly entrenched, Benares especially, where the new fort of Rajghat is of great strength, and would effectually protect its inmates against any number of the mutineers. Following the line we find HAVELOCK forced back upon Cawnpore, and the most dreary uncertainty exists as to the fate of Lucknow. In some minds, despair has so completely succeeded to hope, that the most they pray for is that the Commandant would have the courage to blow himself up with the garrison, the women, and the children. It is, at least, premature to take this tone. Sir JAMES OUTRAM was about to proceed up the Gogra with a force of steamers, and might himself rescue the thousand Christians at Lucknow. Meanwhile HAVELOCK, invariably victorious in the field, remained at Cawnpore to await reinforcements for his shattered column, which, with its commander, has gained imperishable glory. PEEL and the Bluejackets of the Shannon were going up to Allahabad with a number of frigate guns.

From the borders of the vast territory of Oude, in which every man is or has been a soldier, and which seethes with insurrection, India is in a state of anarchy around Agra, through Rohilcund, up to Bolundshuhur, nearly as far as Delhi. But we find no positive confirmation of the report that the rebels had occupied Allyghur. Certainly, the position of affairs at Delhi was improving.

On this subject all opinions concur. Favourable accounts had come down of the conduct of Brigadier WILSON; NICHOLSON had arrived with a part of his troops; the country beyond, around Hansi and Hissar, was in the possession of VAN CORTLANDT; and the Punjab, under the admirable administration of LAWRENCE, continued generally tranquil. The Commissioner had even been enabled to collect the revenue. But the treasury of the North-Western Provinces was all but exhausted; the Ghorka convoy, indeed, had brought a chest to the camp; but anxieties were experienced as to the result of any deficiency interrupting the regular pay of the Sikh soldiers.

In Rajpootana a spark of rebellion had been kindled by part of a Bombay regiment stationed at Nusseerabad. The causes of the outbreak are, as yet, somewhat mysterious; the Indian journals seem disposed to explain away the whole affair; but the only safe course for the Indian Government to pursue is to prepare for a Sepoy revolt throughout the three presidencies. How to do this? By bringing down to the coast as many as possible of the women and children scattered at the interior stations; by placing the arsenals under European guards; by winnowing the service of generals who ought long ago to have been superannuated, and by not leaving any LLOYD or HEWITT in command of powerful forces. General LLOYD, it is said, was obliged to barricade himself in his house, to escape being torn to pieces by the women of the 10th Regiment. There has been, at length, an unmistakable sign that Madras is not free from the insurrectionary taint. We can only hope that Lord CANNING and his Council will understand how to deal with an incipient mutiny—the third in succession.

Wherever a Mahratta or Rajpoot chieftain rules, we may expect danger. The whole of Central India is again threatened by the military contingents; SINDHIAH and HOLKAR are suspected; and it is possible that a gigantic gathering may take place, tending towards the kingdom of Oude. That appears the new point of concentration for the revolt, which no longer gravitates towards Delhi. Neverthe-

less, it is to Delhi that all India looks for an announcement of victory on one side or the other. There is no calculating what might be the moral effect of a repulse sustained by the Europeans in an attempt to occupy the city; on the other hand, a signal blow struck there would dishearten thousands of the Sepoys, and probably prevent thousands of others from following their example. It must be with the deepest interest that the next intelligence will be anticipated by the public at home. But it must be recollected that only during this first week of October will the reinforcements from England have begun to arrive. India is like a ship on fire; the flame breaks out in one direction and another; the men are at their posts; the blaze drives them from point to point; they must hold on awhile; one must do the work of three; but in the first week of October, should the good ship still survive, the rallying cry will be heard—a sail in sight! Few Englishmen in India, however, can have so forgotten their country as not to know—as well as though they heard the hum of London—that all hearts are beating in sympathy with their sufferings, and with pride for the fortitude they have displayed.

### TRAVELLING EMPERORS.

ONCE upon a time the King sat upon his throne in his own palace in his own country, and people who admired his wisdom came to see him. Now-a-days the wise Kings travel by express train, smoke cigars together, and talk about the affairs of Europe. To see a King or an Emperor was, in old stories, something rich and rare; the very cobblers of Stuttgart, as we learn from one of the newspaper writers, do not look up from their work to see half a dozen crowned heads pass by.

What a shower of gossip has followed this Stuttgart interview! GORTSCHAKOFF, it is said, planned the interview: not that he hates France less, but that he hates Austria more. The CZAR, who appears to have something of the qualities of all his predecessors—stupid as PAUL, mild as ALEXANDER, and sometimes proud as NICHOLAS—showed no anxiety to meet the *parvenu* from Paris; but he yielded, and then, it is said, gave NAPOLEON the invitation to meet him at Stuttgart. He yielded to GORTSCHAKOFF in this state affair, but he would not yield in a personal point—he did not include EVAËNIE in the invitation.

What did they talk about at Stuttgart? The affairs of Italy, say very wise men—a sore point with Austria. France and Austria do not agree at Rome. Russia affects to admire Sardinia; and the two, without any chance of clashing interest, may talk about Italy until their cigars are out. GORTSCHAKOFF is of the old Russian anti-German party, and he hates Count BUOL as any mere *novus homo* in diplomacy—and a personal coxcomb to boot—is likely to hate a keen and practised diplomatist. But the Empress of Russia—herself a German Princess—is the head of the German party in Russia; and she, though 'indisposed' at Darmstadt—hurries up to Stuttgart 'entirely unexpected.' Immediately following her arrival, we have it announced that the Emperor FRANCIS-JOSEPH and the CZAR are to meet at Weimar; thus bringing back her husband to the side of Austria—and of morality.

There were two currents working at Stuttgart. Russian policy civil to NAPOLEON—the Russian royal personages not so very civil. When ALEXANDER and NAPOLEON met, the 'brothers' only shook hands; when ALEXANDER and FRANCIS-JOSEPH meet, they 'kiss and embrace.' Our QUEEN gives her cheek to the salute of the French Emperor;



the Empress of RUSSIA meets him as an equal, but not as a sister.

The Principalities were also discussed. France, possibly, had to tell Russia that their design of a union of the Principalities must be given up—after the manner of the surrender of Bolgrad. For Turkey, England, and Austria—old and wily in the game of politics—are too cunning and too powerful combined to be checkmated by the new empires. France and Russia wished a foreign prince on the throne of the united province, but there is as much chance of such a potentate as of an Ameer in Hackney, or a Nawab in Hammersmith. A union, administrative, commercial, and financial, there will be, but no complete political union. We simply record this as a piece of news for readers curious in politics.

#### A SERMON FOR THE FAST-DAY.

Is Wednesday to be a mockery or a reality? Do the words in which the QUEEN has proclaimed a day of 'solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer,' mean that the people of this country are expected really to obey that command? If there could be such earnestness of religion, or even of conscientiousness, that the whole body of the people could mortify its spirit and concentrate its mind upon the sins committed, which have brought about the calamities in India, we should have arrived at a pitch of greatness not witnessed amongst us in these latter days, and we might acquire the strength of soul to turn over a new leaf, and open brighter days for England as well as India. But who believes it? Who will fast on Wednesday next? Who will rise with the dawn, chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancy all day, and nothing else, and go to bed without a meal? Who will humble himself? It is quite true that the calamities which have befallen us in India could not have happened save for some violation on our part of 'the laws of nature and of the God of nature,' as an able preacher said on a former fast-day; and, if we were to look back into our own conduct to find the causes of our misfortunes in such violation, we might mend our ways and restore our empire.

It would be a stern duty. The first business of the Church would be to turn round and look upon itself in its enfeebled and degraded condition. A command such as that uttered by the Sovereign, 'the Defender of the Faith,' ought to be addressed to a national church; but where is the national church? On Wednesday next we shall see the people of this country like a vast flock divided into many pens, well knowing that if they were folded together they would quarrel amongst themselves like wolves. Each church will be addressing its Divine head with some kind of implied reflection upon all the rest. The Roman Catholic, through Cardinal WISEMAN and the prayers which he dictates, 'forgives' its Protestant fellow Christian in a manner that recalls a long tally of grievances. The Protestant turns round upon the Cardinal, and accuses him of sympathy with the enemy. And the Dissenter turns round upon the Protestant. Should that window be opened which BERANGER has imagined to afford a view of humanity here down below, the nation on Wednesday next would exhibit the scene of Christian divided against Christian, each invidiously praying against the other.

If national unity were restored to the Church—if we assembled under one vault as Christians and as Englishmen—the clergy could not be better engaged than in chastising us for those faults which we have committed, and in pointing out how we may purge ourselves of our sin by mending our ways. But how is the clergy to lift the scourge against wrongdoers if those wrong-

doers stand in high places? With the one 'established' half dependent upon the favours of the very classes whose conduct has to be challenged, and the other nonconforming half invidiously marked out as inferior, the clergy of this land possess neither influence nor spirit to be the instigators of the English people. They preserve the form of censorship only to waive the substance of it; and Sunday after Sunday ministers of all persuasions may be seen, in order that they may retain pew sitters and pew rents, conveying an inverted flattery to their flocks, under the thin disguise of spiritual remonstrance without practical end or purpose. We have no clergy that can do the duty of Wednesday next; and the first words of remonstrance from any earnest pulpit should be against these theoretical and metaphysical divisions which render the teachers of the people impotent before their very flocks.

If, indeed, we did possess a PETER THE HERMIT exalted to the level of the crusade of our day—a JOHN KNOX sufficiently taught to recognize the sinner before him—there would be grand duty for the preacher; for there is both humbling and fasting in the events which we have to contemplate on that solemn day. Humiliation,—for our flag has been disgraced; our public men have been proved incapable, blind, and trivial; our own blood has been reduced to the lowest indignities; and all through mistakes that might have been easily obviated. However men may on that day put on their Sunday clothing, and employ the day of 'solemn fast' as a day for feasting and holiday-making, they are humbled in the events that have happened, and their degradation is the greater in proportion as they feel it less. For if the individual is ridiculous who is 'incapable of his own distress,' how low has that nation gone which cannot understand its own degradation or the further indignity that awaits it!

A day of fast it will be for many, by a tolerably direct process. The observance has been fixed for a working day; industry will be arrested, wages will be stopped, and numbers of the working classes will be compelled to fast for the sins of their betters. And there is more fasting behind. The bloody wars which are now costing us so many lives will in the years approaching cost us millions upon millions of money, which the working classes will have to pay, and will have to starve for. Fasting and humiliation does Wednesday next involve, but not for those who have decreed the observance, or for all who will go to church.

Could the preacher on that day be strengthened to carry home shame to wrongdoers, there might be some use in the sacrifice. We sustain these terrible sufferings in India because we have administered that Empire unjustly, fallaciously, against reason, and in violation of our own sense of responsibility. The events are illustrating in how many ways we have played with firebrands where we should have been sagacious rulers. We Christians have constructed an army mainly of barbarian caste; we have framed that army as if we designed an instrument for the intrigues of our Mussulman competitors. Amongst the latest reforms were new laws intended to patch up a magistracy without the materials for magistrates, and while we neglected to post competent European judges to administer European laws, we subjected free Europeans to the judgment of corrupt and barbarous natives, exempting the civil servants from the same jurisdiction. In short, we English, who boast that 'every man is equal before the law,' and that our freedom resides in our administration of justice, are establishing throughout that im-

mense empire a wholesale mockery of justice. The entire administration was a system of favouritism. We kept up a salt monopoly to extort a huge tax by depriving every poor man of his salt. The great Company which governs the land grew opium to poison the Chinese for a profit. If a local Governor, here and there, attempted to administer his government according to the laws of common sense and English justice, he was reprovved for setting up the spirit of English justice above the rules of red tape and official foolscap. And if he then tried to introduce European discipline in the army, he was reprimanded for so mistaking the spirit of Indian government. And above that system of misrule we recently set a Postmaster-General, to carry on the system of idolatry among the natives, of mutiny in the army, and abuse in the civil service.

The crisis comes upon us. The empire is at stake; the Government rallies Britons to the rescue, and the Britons do not come forward. Why? Because in this country we have constructed an army in which caste prevails, though money can purchase the privileges of birth. We pay for the expense of the war by taxes imposed upon disfranchised classes who, alienated from the Government, are cool in their national spirit; and at this very moment our Government is reckoning upon combinations between the Emperors at Stuttgart or Weimar for retaining the peace of Europe, and permitting England to retain her position upon sufferance. These are the very sins that occasion great imperial calamities; and if we had a clergy capable of exercising its duty, Wednesday next would see one great national rebuke to this wholesale sinning upon earth. The rule has lately been put forward only for a scoff, that the true principle of Government is to post 'the right man in the right place.' Certainly, the events in India have shown that if occasionally there is the right man in the wrong place, there are wrong men everywhere. The leader of the country at the present day, Lord PALMERSTON, has admirably defined dirt to be nothing but matter in the wrong place: it was a prophetic censure of Indian administrators.

#### MANIN'S EXAMPLE.

THE great and good man who has been lost to the cause of liberty, has bequeathed an example to all the aspiring patriots of the Continent. No one was more sincere or more devoted than DANIEL MANIN. When an opportunity seemed to have arisen for setting Italy free from the Austrians, he entered bravely into the struggle, and by his defence of Venice acquired a renown which will for ever brighten at least one page of European military history. But he was not more wise as an administrator than gallant as a commander. He maintained order, and he never encroached upon freedom. The Venetians loved him while he was their dictator, and now that he is gone, if at any time they regain their independence, the first monument they erect in front of St. Mark will be to the memory of MANIN. More than this; even by his enemies he was respected. RADETZKY, of course, had it been in his power, would have hanged the friend of Italy; but Austria governs by the gallows in Lombardy, and her generals have neither heart nor conscience. By all others, however, the name of MANIN was held in honour. In England, those who sympathized least with the revolution, have admired the persistency, the modesty, the generous dignity of his character. Not a breath of reproach has sullied his career, so untimely interrupted. In Venice, when at the height of authority and reputation, he won golden

opinions from all sorts of men by the unostentatious moderation of his demeanour. No spark of vanity, no theatrical passion, gave a meretricious glow to the energy of his patriotic efforts. He failed, and the Venetians failed with him; but not until all the civilized world had heartily wished success to him and them, and praised the admirable audacity of the citizens encompassed by hostile forces so overwhelming. Towards the close of the year 1849, MANIN left the scene of his heroic and magnanimous labours and went to reside in Paris. There he retired into the shade, and so unaffected was the modesty of his life that, in 1854, desirous of learning how this noble exile bore his own sufferings, and those of his country, we were compelled to inquire publicly whither he had retreated. The answer came. "Tell the *Leader*," said MANIN, "that I am giving lessons in Italian. I am awaiting a favourable opportunity for recommencing the struggle." Thus he remained until the time of his death, calmly anticipating a new national movement which, in one form or another, would deliver Italy from her cardinal curse, the domination of foreigners. He felt it his duty to labour towards this end, irrespectively of all sectarian views. He would have Italy free, and leave her to work out, according to her own desires, the institutions of freedom. Republican at heart, he offered no rancorous opposition to Constitutionalism so long as it was faithful to the Italian cause. Among Italians of all degrees, therefore, orally and in writing, he perpetually preached the doctrine that they should rally round a common flag, consolidate themselves into one national party, direct their efforts towards the independence and union of Italy, concede their personal crotchets, insist upon nothing that would retard the general progress, and oppose nothing that would aid it. He saw dissension in Piedmont; conspiracy and despotism in Naples; corruption, sycophancy, and suffering in Rome; an iron, arbitrary Government in Lombardo-Venetia, and he said, "These evils result from foreign domination; we Italians should make it our first object to destroy that domination. Afterwards we may determine upon a form of future self-government."

And he was right, we think. His creed was Italy for the Italians—not Italy for Piedmont, Italy for MANIN, or Italy for MAZZINI. The policy was national and practical, and it was not MANIN's least service to the Italians that he enunciated this lofty, unselfish, unsectarian view. That he believed in it we know; that he made many converts we know also; and we confidently hope that, although he has descended into the grave, his maxims and his example will remain the symbol and the beacon of a party. This, moreover, is certain, that the Austrians feared MANIN at least as much as any other of the Italian revolutionary leaders. They knew him to be a man powerful in his moderation, profoundly acquainted with the Italian character, resolute, incorruptible, popular—exactly the chief whom, at another insurrectionary crisis, Venice would summon to preside over her councils and to animate her patriotic army. The illustrious exile is dead; the last year of his life was passed in the shadow of bereavement; the Venetians have lost their great-hearted leader; but we repeat, he has left a voice, a doctrine, and an inestimable example.

#### MR. TYLER ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

It is a common idea in this country, that American statesmen who refuse to agree with the anti-slavery movement, are themselves the advocates of slavery in the abstract, and are desirous of even extending that institu-

tion. The English democrat is revolted by so gross an inconsistency. Assuming that in literal terms the Negro is the equal with the White, he demands for him, under any circumstances, an equal suffrage; and considers the institution of slavery as an act of despotism equivalent to any act of LOUIS NAPOLEON, of CHARLES IX., or of FRANCIA. Such of our countrymen overlook the circumstances of the United States, and are actually ignorant of the real opinion and conduct of their public men. The inconsistency of slavery in a republic struck the first founders of the federation, and some of them had an idea of abolishing the institution. They found that it was too strongly rooted to be extirpated in an instant, and they necessarily compromised. Slavery had been established in the United States by Great Britain, who had, in fact, forced the institution upon the Americans. The immediate question in WASHINGTON's day was, how to maintain those principles of the British Constitution which the unhappy King of these countries was violating on the other side of the Atlantic; for be it remembered that the United States severed themselves from the English Monarchy in an act of conservative fidelity to the principles of the British Constitution, which they retain to this day less altered from its original type than we do. Not only were numerous classes who assisted in that defence of the Constitution against the tyranny of the English King dependent upon property which could only be worked by slave labour, but whole states were in the same condition, and it was of course absolutely impossible to accomplish so serious a revolution and at the same time accompany it by an act of confiscation. The necessity which had pressed upon them clenched the institution in the federal republic; but it may be safely said that, ever since, the most elevated and conservative, as well as the most active and progressive, of American statesmen have been devoting their earnest reflection to the means of mitigating the great inconsistency. We who have systematically combated the fallacious notion of slavery abolition have as faithfully pointed out the fact that, if shielded from any hostile moral invasion of that kind, public opinion in the South is quite capable of grappling with the domestic difficulty and curing it.

We have before us two documents which prove the firmness, the elevated stubbornness of American statesmen on this subject. At a recent commercial convention in Knoxville, a farmer member declared that a provision in the treaty of Washington, concluded during the administration of President TYLER, was an act of discourtesy and an insult to the South, and on that ground he called for its abrogation. The declaration seems to have met with the countenance of a large majority of the convention; and the circumstance draws out Mr. JOHN TYLER in person to explain how the stipulation was accepted by his Government, and to remind these impatient citizens of the South how the republic stands. His reply to the agitators of Knoxville confirms all that we have said with reference to opinion in the South, if the South be left alone:—

"Who, in 1842, even dreamed that there would be, as early as 1857, a proposition seriously made to revive the slave-trade? I certainly entertained no such idea; nor did I am quite sure, any one of the able and patriotic statesmen who were my constitutional advisers. I really thought and often declared, that the southern states were more opposed to the slave-trade than any other portion of our people. They had voted with singular unanimity for the act of Congress which declared that all citizens of the United States engaging in that trade should be regarded, and if convicted punished, as pirates. How it happens, then, that a provision introduced into a treaty to enforce a law for which the South had voted can be rightfully regarded as an insult to the

South I must say passes my comprehension. Certainly such an idea never entered my head or heart."

In vindication of his conduct Mr. TYLER recites how the British Government, in virtue of treaties with various other countries, insisted upon the right of visiting foreign vessels on the coast of Africa to ascertain the true nationality of the ships. Mr. STEVENSON, then Minister at London, remonstrated; General CASS, then Minister at Paris, put forth an able pamphlet; Mr. TYLER himself firmly stood his ground against the claim, and the two Governments were fairly antagonized. Great Britain urged, and urged with truth, that no insult was intended to the American flag; but that without a visit it was impossible to ascertain the genuine character of the nationality of the ship; for a French, Portuguese, or Spanish vessel might shield itself from search and capture, by simply hoisting a fraudulent bunting. The American Government insisted upon dealing with such fraud by its own action. The question arose be to one of proximate hostility between the two countries, until at last Lord ASHBURTON was sent over to Washington to negotiate. The American Government now took the only step which would really substantiate its claim to deal with fraudulent foreign vessels itself: Mr. Tyler says:—

"I then suggested, by way of discharging this duty on my part, that we should keep upon the African coast a naval armament sufficiently great to visit all ships that might hoist the United States flag and fall under suspicion, but that we could not permit another nation to do so. Upon this basis the stipulation in the treaty has, in my mind, always rested. Certain it is that, for the after-time of my service, no visit, much less search, of an American vessel occurred on the part of a British cruiser. What has taken place since I will not undertake to say."

"I have nothing to do with what the Government of this country may deem it proper to do in regard to that stipulation; but this I will venture to say, that, repeal when it pleases that provision of the treaty, it will still find it necessary, for the enforcement of the laws of the United States, as well as for the protection of the traffic of merchant vessels on that coast—a traffic every year increasing in value, and destined in the end to be of vast magnitude—to maintain a fleet of at least eighty guns on the coast of Africa. It might be worthy of consideration by the next commercial convention whether, before they advise the cancelling of the provision in question, and denounce it as an insult to the South, they should not first repeal the law relative to piracy in regard to the slave-trade."

The subject is peculiarly interesting at the present moment, when a slavery question has arisen between England and the United States. The *Panchita*, of New York, was seized in Ponta de Senha, on the west coast of Africa, on the 9th May last; the capturing vessel was her Majesty's sloop *Sappho*, Commander FAIRFAX MORESBY, who suspected the *Panchita* of being engaged in the slave trade; and he sent it to New York in charge of a lieutenant of the British navy, to be delivered over to the American authorities there. On reaching her destination she was handed over to the United States Marshal for the District; and the British officers were subsequently arrested by the owners for illegal seizure of the vessel, but were discharged. She was libelled in the Admiralty Court as a slaver, and that suit is still undecided. The seizure was a violation of the United States flag. The British Government long since conceded the principle which the American Government is now called upon to sustain.

Our readers will observe that while President TYLER—and he is a fair representative of the statesmanship of America—on his part is peremptorily resisting the notion excited in the South by Abolitionist antagonisms, of reviving the slave-trade, the American Government is called on to repel the attempt of a foreign power to execute its own police-laws on the ocean. America desires to amend her own institutions; the guardians



of her constitution will repel any compulsory dictation, whether from foreign countries or from one state to another.

The question at issue in Kansas partakes in spirit of that which we have just been dealing; but we must reserve that for a second paper.

#### RICE-EATERS AND WATER-DRINKERS.

THE vegetarians and total abstainers have been deprived of one of their best arguments by the horrible events in India. Who that has endured a lecture on the immortal virtues of the crystal fluid and the physiological effects of green-stuff, has not heard how it mollifies the character, and inspires humanity with a saintly moderation? Who has not been told of the meek Hindoo and the sober Mohammedan? Well, we see at last what these rice-eating and water-drinking fellows are. It is true that they are not all abstainers, either from animal food or fermented drinks—prophets themselves being unable to produce those results which platforms so glibly promise to the world; but, in general, the food and refreshment of Hindoos and Moslems is of a less exciting character than that in which the Northerners indulge. And it has the effect—so the tracts and lectures say—of rendering the recipient humane. He is guiltless of the blood of cows; he is the protector of fleas; vermin not to be named are by him respected. A little measure of rice in the husk and a little pannikin of water satisfy his seraphic appetite. With all their kawabs and bazaar mutton, the people of India have a marvellous sympathy for animals. Happily, it is a one-sided sentiment, or there would be no cavalry among the Sepoys. The Hindoos, in general, abhor animal food; although most of them eat fish, while some will dine off the flesh of deers and short-tailed sheep. Brahmins, however, must only eat kids and fish.

It is true, also, that myriads drink like certain Scotchmen, in a hypocritical, illicit way; but their morality is against it; their creed is against it, and among large numbers who dare not comfort themselves with hot roasts and strong decoctions, bhang, and other brutalizing stimulants, supply the void in nature. To express a relationship they say 'of one milk,' avoiding the mention of blood; and yet these are the races which have surpassed all that was ever committed by Hun or Huron—converting paved courts into reservoirs of blood, sawing children in two, slicing the flesh off the bones of young girls, bayoneting unarmed men in the eyes, dragging invalids out of their beds, and impaling them. These vegetarians have forced the flesh of infants between the lips of their parents; these water-drinkers, maddened with bhang, have compelled a daughter to taste her father's blood. What is the military class in Oude? Partly Mohammedan—holding fermented liquors accursed—partly Chatri, eaters of esculents, rice, maize and millet, all emollient food. These are the ruffians hungering for massacre at Lucknow. Who are the Mahrattas? Rice-eating Hindoos. Who are the Rajpoots? Chastria Hindoos, friends of animals, devotees of fountains, murderers of children, who complain that the English have forbidden them to make holocausts of female slaves at the death of a chieftain. These warriors take opium to inflame their courage. When one of their armies or garrisons has been reduced to despair, they perform *johar*; that is to say, they intoxicate themselves, kill all their women and children, and rush out to fight until all are slain. It is intolerable to hear them pleaded for, these Chastrias, whose duty it is to give alms,

to shun sensual gratifications, and defend the people. How the honey, herb, rice, butter, curd, and sugar eating, and milk and water drinking rabble have revelled in blood! How the chivalrous nobles who slay their maidens at the approach of pollution have tossed naked English girls into the street to be outraged, tortured, and trampled to death! They must not kill a rat, snake, or a flea, but give them a thousand white women and children, and the water-drinkers will become worse than cannibals. Among the Marquesas savages, when it was resolved to eat a virgin, they simply took off her clothes, laid her upon a block, passed a knife into her heart, and thus mercifully prepared her for the fire. So, at least, the old voyagers say. But these Brahmins, who feed like lambs and drink like gazelles, and these Mohammedans who hold fermentation in horror, fasten men and women to trees while they whip their children to death, or wring their necks, or carve them to pieces; the blood of the infant is dashed in its mother's face, the husband sees his wife ripped open. Verily, there must be no further allusion to India by the disciples of PORPHYRY. They must not say again, "Look at the Hindoo who eats rice and drinks water; he would not willingly harm an insect, and establishes hospitals for superannuated cows;" or, "Mark how the Moslem, who drinks water, will not tread upon a piece of paper, lest the name of God should be written upon it." He has trampled on the image of God itself; and we have no intention of arguing that he would have been a less brutal coward had he fed on flesh and inebriated himself with brandy instead of bhang. All we insist on is, that a vast number of vegetarian and total abstinence fallacies will be exploded, in a popular sense, by the incidents of the Sepoy rebellion.

#### THE REVENUE.

THE Revenue Returns for the quarter ending September 30th, 1857, have just been published. The result shows a decrease on the quarter of 889,160*l.*, on the half year of 1,115,401*l.*, and on the whole year of only 169,406*l.*, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1856. The principal falling off has taken place in the Customs, Excise, and Property-tax; the Stamps and Crown Lands show a less serious diminution; whilst the Post Office, General Taxes, and Miscellaneous departments exhibit a faint but cheering rise. The figures, however, which tell this tale of financial depression, are not to be regarded as unfavourable. If the Customs duties have not been so prolific this year, it must be borne in mind that large reductions were made in the duties on imported goods at the commencement of the year. Tea, coffee, and sugar now pass through our ports under a lessened tariff, and although the delivery of the first during the last half year has exceeded that in the corresponding half year of 1856 by 13,000,000*lbs.*, in the article of sugar the production has been, from unfavourable circumstances, considerably diminished, and there is, therefore, a proportionate loss in this particular. In the Excise Department we perceive a deficiency of 148,000*l.*; but a considerable falling off was to be anticipated in consequence of the readjustment of the Malt-tax, since during the last year no less than three-quarters of a million were paid into the national treasury from this duty alone. It is, however, satisfactory to learn, both in a moral and financial point of view, that the consumption in this article has been so great as to yield 200,000*l.* more than was expected. On the other hand, there has been less corn, brandy,

and wine imported into this country; and this affords an additional explanation of the difference which occurs in this department. Notwithstanding the important reduction of the Property-tax from 16*d.* to 7*d.*, not more than a loss of 415,699*l.* to the revenue is recorded for the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1857; whilst for the whole year the result is as little as 187,307*l.* Under the head of Stamps, we find for the last quarter a decrease of 18,394*l.*; whilst for the whole year this duty bears an increase of 166,182*l.* The subjects of taxation which have exhibited a tendency to rise are the general taxes, the Post Office, and the Miscellaneous. The first give a net increase of 2000*l.*, the second of 85,000*l.*, and the third of 113,095*l.*, making in the aggregate a total of 200,095*l.* Upon the whole then, the results of the Quarter's Revenue may be considered good. The surprise rather is, that after returning from the complicated system of a war finance to a peace régime the national balance has not exhibited a greater variation.

THE SALOON OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The first general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the London Tavern last Saturday; Mr. F. Parker in the chair. The report of the directors stated:—"On the 13th of April, six omnibuses were placed upon the roads of the metropolis, viz.; one running from Holloway to the City, two from Notting-hill to the City, one from Stoke Newington to the City, one from Stoke Newington to the West-end, and one from Dalston to the City. The earnings of the omnibuses show a largely progressive increase, and (considering the short period that has elapsed) very satisfactory results. In four weeks in August, ten omnibuses then running produced the sum of 715*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* It should be borne in mind, too, that the earnings are for six days only, the Saloon Omnibus not running on Sundays. On the 17th of August an eleventh omnibus was started, and on the 31st August the twelfth, both of which more than justify the expectation of the directors. With reference to the general affairs and position of the company, the directors may state that the number of shareholders is 530, who hold amongst them 11,873 shares, and there is good reason to believe that the first issue of shares will be speedily exhausted. The shareholders for the time being will have the preference in the next issue of shares. The number of omnibuses at present in possession of the company—all built for them, and according to the patent—is fifteen, and three more are nearly completed. The number of horses is 121, and both omnibuses and horses are in first-rate condition. It may be mentioned, that each omnibus—in many cases old and worn-out—with the required number of horses to work it, is valued, according to their balance-sheet, by the French Company now running upon the metropolitan roads, at 666*l.*; whilst a far superior omnibus, new, with the necessary number of horses, has cost the Saloon Company under 450*l.* The balance of expenditure, as shown by the accompanying balance-sheet, amounts to 2429*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* The expenditure applies to the whole period of nearly twelve months, and includes the expenses incident to the establishment of the company; while the receipts arise only from the partial working of a few omnibuses for an average of three months. The directors recommend that the above-named sum be written off to preliminary expenses." A long discussion ensued, in the course of which the chairman accused a shareholder, Mr. Loyd Jones, of having, from interested motives, circulated statements impugning the solvency of the company. Mr. Jones, after speaking for a short time in the midst of a great hubbub, handed in a protest against the proceedings, signed by several shareholders. The directors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

DEPTFORD THEATRE.—The magistrates have refused to renew the license of Deptford Theatre, on account of its being attended by disreputable and riotous audiences. It was once a highly respectable place of entertainment, where the best London actors used to perform.

SENEGAL.—The French authorities at Senegal, powerfully aided by Tamsir Amat, chief of the Mussulman religion and deputy mayor of St. Louis, have, after long efforts, succeeded in inducing the non-Christian black population, throughout all the French territory, to declare to the local authorities the births and deaths which take place amongst them, so as to have them registered in the French form.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., is staying at Llandudno, North Wales. The *North Wales Chronicle* says that the hon. gentleman appears to be greatly improved in health since his visit last season.

## 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*.

*Blackwood* is not brilliant this month. Another article of the series, 'Modern Light Literature,' on 'Society,' is pointless, diffuse, and superficial. The writer seems, moreover, to have written in absolute ignorance of the subject he professes to discuss. Of course, this is no reproach to him personally; he is not bound to live in 'society,' and is probably much better off out of it; but he should hardly undertake to analyze that curiously complex whole, if his only sources of information respecting it are *Punch* and the *Newcomes*. An article on the early legendary history of British saints and shrines, entitled 'Our Hagiology,' though rather heavy, gives a number of curious details touching the sacred ornithology of those early times. Here is a specimen:—

On such matters as these, and others of a minute and half-domestic character, a lazy meditative reader will find much to note and curiously reflect upon in the biographies of our early saints. These recluses had much communion with birds and the gentler kind of beasts. Their legendary histories speak of these animals as apt mediums of vaticination and miraculous intervention; but we must be content, in the present age, to count that their frequent appearance, their familiar intercourse with the saints, and the quaint and amiable incidents in which they figure, are in reality characteristic memorials of the gentle kindly feelings and the innocent pursuits natural to men of gentle dispositions and retired life. Thus Columba one day gives directions to a brother to be on his watch at a certain point in the island of Iona, for there, by nine o'clock on that day, a certain stranger stork will alight and drop down, utterly fatigued with her journey across the ocean. That stork the brother is enjoined to take up gently, and convey to the nearest house, and feed and tend for three days, after which she will take wing and fly away to the sweet spot of her native Ireland, whence she had wandered. And this the brother is to do because the bird is a guest from their own beloved native land. The brother departs, and returns after the proper time. Columba asks no questions—he knows what has taken place, and commends the obedient piety of the brother who had sheltered and tended the wanderer. Another saint, Ailbhe, had a different kind of intercourse with certain cranes. They went about in a large body, destroying the corn in the neighbourhood, and would not be dispersed. The saint went and delivered an oration to them on the unreasonableness of their conduct, and forthwith, penitent and somewhat ashamed, they soared into the air and went their way. 'St. Cuthbert's ducks' acquired a long celebrity. When that revered ascetic went to take up his residence in the wave-bounded solitude of the Farne Islands, he found the solan-geese there imbued with the wild habits common to their storm-nurtured race, and totally unconscious of the civilization and refinement of their kinsmen who graze on commons, and hiss at children and dogs. St. Cuthbert tamed them through his miraculous powers, and made them as obedient and docile a flock as abbot ever ruled. The geese went before him in regular platoons, following the word of command, and doing what he ordered—whether it might be the most ordinary act of the feathered biped, or some mighty miracle. Under his successors their conduct seems to have been less regular, though certainly not less peculiar; for we are told that they built their nests on the altar, and around the altar, and in all the houses of the island; farther, that, during the celebration of mass, they familiarly pecked the officiating priest and his assistants with their bills. It is curious enough that the miraculous education of the birds makes its appearance in a Scottish legal or official document at the close of the fifteenth century. It is an instrument recording an attestation to the enormous value of the down of these renowned birds; and seems, indeed, to be an advertisement or puff by merchants dealing in the ware, though its ponderous Latinity is in curious contrast with the neat examples of that kind of literature to which we are accustomed in those days.

BULWER LYTTON's story, 'What will he do with it?' improves as it proceeds. The present part is wholly occupied with the strolling comedian, Gentleman WAIFE, who promises to develop into an interesting and original character; and the account of the way in which he realized his favourite scheme of exhibiting the French poodle is so graphic and lifelike, that you almost lose sight of its inherent improbability, not to say absurdity. Here is a sketch of WAIFE at the outset of his new career:—

Sophy left the wood and walked on slowly towards the town, with her hand pensively resting on Sir Isaac's head. In less than ten minutes she was joined by Waife, attired in respectable black; his hat and shoes well brushed; a new green shade to his eye; and with his finest air of *Père Noble*. He was now in his favourite element. HE WAS ACTING—call it not imposture. Was Lord Chatham an impostor when he draped his flannels into the folds of the toga, and arrayed the curls of his wig so as to add more sublime effect to the majesty of his brow and the terrors of its nod? And certainly, considering that Waife, after all, was but a professional vagabond—considering all the turns and shifts to which he has been put for bread and salt—the wonder is, not that he is full of stage tricks and small deceptions, but that he has contrived to retain at heart so much childish simplicity. When a man for a series of years has only had his wits to live by, I say not that he is necessarily a rogue—he may be a good fellow; but you can scarcely expect his code of honour to be precisely the same as Sir Philip Sidney's. Homer expresses, through the lips of Achilles, that sublime love of truth, which, even in those remote times, was the becoming characteristic of a gentleman and a soldier. But, then, Achilles is well off during his whole life, which, though distinguished, is short. On the other hand, Ulysses, who is sorely put to it, kept out of his property in Ithaca, and, in short, living on his wits, is not the less befriended by the immaculate Pallas, because his wisdom savours somewhat of stage trick and sharp practice. And as to convenient aliases and white fibs, where would have been the use of his wits, if Ulysses had disdained such arts, and been magnanimously munched up by Polyphemus? Having thus touched on the epic side of Mr. Waife's character with the clemency due to human nature, but with the caution required by the interests of society, permit him to resume a 'duplex course,' sanctioned by ancient precedent, but not commended to modern imitation. Just as our travellers neared the town, the screech of a railway whistle resounded towards their right—a long train rushed from the jaws of a tunnel, and shot into the neighbouring station.

"How lucky!" exclaimed Waife; "make haste, my dear!" Was he going to take the train? Pshaw! he was at his journey's end. He was going to mix with the throng that would soon stream through those white gates into the town; he was going to purloin the respectable appearance of a passenger by the train. And so well did he act the part of a bewildered stranger just vomited forth into unfamiliar places by one of those panting steam monsters, so artfully amidst the busy competition of

nudging elbows, overbearing shoulders, and the impedimenta of carpet-bags, portmanteaus, babies in arms, and shin-assailing trucks, did he look round consequentially on the *qui vive*, turning his one eye now on Sophy, now on Sir Isaac, and gripping his bundle to his breast as if he suspected all his neighbours to be Thugs, condottieri, and swell-mob, that in an instant fly-men, omnibus-drivers, cads, and porters marked him for their own. "Gatesboro' Arms," "Spread Eagle," "Royal Hotel," "Saracen's Head,—very comfortable, centre of High Street, opposite the Town Hall,"—were shouted, bawled, whispered, or whined into his ear. "Is there an honest porter?" asked the Comedian piteously. An Irishman presented himself. "And is it meself can serve your honour!"—"Take this bundle, and walk on before me to the High Street."—"Could not I take the bundle, grandfather? The man will charge so much," said the prudent Sophy. "Hush! you indeed!" said the *Père Noble*, as if addressing an exiled *Altesse royale*—"you take a bundle—Miss—Chapman!"

'New Sea-side Studies, No. 5,' though too technical and scientific for most readers, is really one of the most important papers of this interesting series. It is mainly occupied with a discussion of one of the most important questions in physiology—the true seat of the primary vital functions, Sensibility and Contractility. The writer thinks that the analysis which traces these functions to nerve and muscles as their ultimate centres is not sufficiently radical, since they exist in the absence of both, and constitute, in fact, the first elementary condition of vital organism. The following passage gives the result of his argument:—

What we metaphorically call 'nervous conduction' takes place not only in the absence of fibres, but also in the absence of *any nerves whatever*. There is nothing like the sharp angle of a paradox to prick the reader's attention; and here is one in all seriousness presented to him. The fact is demonstrable, that both Contractility and Sensibility are manifested by animals totally destitute of either muscles or nerves. Some physiologists, indeed, misled by the *a priori* tendency to construct the organism in lieu of observing it, speak of the muscles and nerves of the simplest animals; because, when they see the phenomena of contractility and sensibility, they are unable to dispossess themselves of the idea that these must be due to muscles and nerves. Thus, when the fresh-water Polype is seen capturing, struggling with, and finally swallowing a worm, yet refusing to swallow a bit of thread, we cannot deny that it manifests both sensibility and contractility, unless we deny these properties to all other animals. Nevertheless, the highest powers of the best microscope fail to detect the slightest trace of either muscle or nerve in the Polype. To call the contractile substance a 'muscle,' is to outrage language more than if a wheelbarrow were spoken of as a railway locomotive; and as to nerve substance, nothing resembling it is discernible. In presence of these facts, those who cannot conceive Sensibility without a nervous system, but are forced to confess that such a system is undiscernable, assume that it exists 'in a diffused state.' I have noticed this illogical position in a former paper. It is a flat contradiction in terms: a diffused nerve is tantamount to a liquid crystal; the nerve being as specific in its structure, and in the properties belonging to that structure, as a crystal is. Now, this specific structure—or anything approaching it—is not to be found in the Polype.

Whence, then, is the Sensibility derived? Either we must admit the presence of what cannot be discovered; or we must admit that a function can act without its organ; or, finally, we must modify our conception of the relation between Sensibility and the Nervous system. Which of these three conclusions shall we adopt? Not the first; for, to admit the presence of an organ which cannot be discovered, even by the very highest powers, although easily discoverable in other animals by quite medium powers, would be permissible only as the last resource of hypothesis, when no other supposition could be tenable. Not the second; for philosophic Biology rejects the idea of a function being independent of its organ, since a function is the activity of an organ. The organ is the agent, the function the act—a point to which we will presently recur. The third conclusion, therefore, seems inevitable: we must modify our views. But how? Instead of saying, "Sensibility is a property of nervous tissue," we must say, "*Sensibility is a general property of the vital organism which becomes specialized in the nervous tissue in proportion as the organism itself becomes specialized.*" We have no difficulty in understanding how Contractility, at first the property of the whole of the simple organism, becomes specialized in muscular tissue. We have no difficulty in understanding how Respiration, at first effected by the whole surface of the simple organism, becomes specialized in a particular part of that surface (gills or lungs) in the more complex organisms; nor should we have more difficulty in understanding how Sensibility, from being common to the whole organism, is handed over to a special structure, which then performs that function exclusively, as the lungs perform that of respiration, or the muscles that of contraction. Nay, more: just as animals possessing special organs for Respiration do also, in a minor degree, respire by the general surface, so, according to my observations, it is almost demonstrable that animals possessing a special nervous system also manifest sensibility in parts far removed from any nervous filament. In the higher animals this is probably not the case. The division of labour is more complete. The stomach digests, the glands secrete, the muscles contract, and the nerves feel. Of course, the power is greatly increased by this division of labour; the more complex the organism, the more various and effective each function.

'Teaching and Training: a Dialogue,' is one of those papers that naturally irritate the nervous readers. "Why have a dialogue at all," he impatiently exclaims, "when it is managed in such a stiff, long-winded, and awkward manner?" The substance of the paper is, however, good; as also are the lines 'From India'—the best, in fact, we have seen on the subject, full of tenderness, fire, and passion.

The *Dublin University Magazine* is decidedly ethnological and philological this month, Dr. LATHAM contributing an interesting paper on the 'Relations of the Irish to the Northmen,' and Professor ORRIS one still more attractive, headed 'Curiosities of the English Language.' Towards the close, he points out and illustrates, in a striking manner, the force of the Roman element in the language, and the way in which it is constantly gaining ground on the Saxon.

If, as M. MONTÉGUT asserts, America does not produce much original literature, she re-produces more than any other nation in the world. Readers in the States are, according to the statement of a New York journal, five times more numerous than in England. Here is the passage, which is worth extracting, if not for the reasoning, at least for the curious facts it contains:—

The Americans have become the greatest book-producers in the world. More volumes are sold in this country in one year than in Great Britain, with much the



same population, in *five*. Where a London publisher issues an edition of 1000, a Philadelphia, New York, or Boston publisher would print 5000. In fact, the number of readers with us is as twenty to one as compared with the same class in England. Here the mere announcement of a new book by a popular author—nay, the mere announcement of a book with a catching or popular title—will cause a large edition to be ordered in advance. They are more slow across the water. They wait to see what the critics say of it before they invest their money in the purchase. With us, too, almost every book is stereotyped—on the chance of continuous demand for it—whereby the cost of production, on a large sale, is greatly diminished. But a London publisher, afraid of the risk (though stereotyping adds less than half to the expense), rarely ventures to put the first edition of a book into stereotype. He prints and sells off one edition, and carefully waits to calculate the chances of another being disposed of—often losing a large sale by not being able to supply the demand as rapidly as the demand arises. He goes to press with the second edition, having the delay and extra cost of getting the whole book re-composed in the printing-office, and probably, by the time he has the new edition ready, may find that some later novelty has supplanted it. An American publisher with his stereotypes, would catch the market at the moment the demand arose, and instantly supply it. The fact is, London publishers—with the exception of Routledge, and one or two go-ahead and cheap re-publishers—are terribly behindhand in their own business. They do things now much as their fathers did some thirty or forty years ago. Even Thomas Carlyle, the author, belongs so much to the old school, that, for over twenty years, he contented himself with selling his works (in editions of 1000 each) to Chapman and Hall, his publishers, and going to the expense of having the type re-set for each reprint! By this lumbering process, the high selling price of his books was kept up, and their sale kept down. It was only a few months ago that he unwillingly consented to have his works produced in a compact form and at a diminished price. And, by this process he will obtain more profits from them in one year, than he obtained during all the years which have elapsed since they respectively appeared.

Were we asked *why* there are fewer readers in England than in America, we would answer, first, because for one person who can read in 'the old country,' twenty persons can read among us. Thanks to our generally-diffused and well-grounded education, almost every American, male or female, can read. Hence, the immense circulation of our newspapers, as compared with newspapers in other countries. A second reason why we have more readers is very practical—books are very cheap here, very costly abroad. A book which sells for a dollar here would cost from five to seven dollars in London. Here, therefore, every person *buys* books. In England most people who are not rich only *hire* them. Two-thirds of the first edition of an English book are purchased by the circulating libraries, which hire out the books at remunerating yearly subscriptions, or to casual customers, at the rate of six to twelve cents a volume. Generally speaking, the run of private book-buyers in England do not usually purchase a work which they intend to read only once from curiosity.

#### A PACIFIC LOVE-LEGEND.

*Kiana: a Tradition of Hawaii.* By James J. Jarves.

Low and Co.

MR. JARVES has picked up a pearl of romance in one of the Pacific Islands, and has wrought it into a fanciful story. Long before Captain Cook discovered the Sandwich and Hawaiian groups, says tradition, a young Spanish priest, a girl, a Mexican, and several men rescued from a wreck, landed and lived in Hawaii, acquired power and consideration from their strange appearance and superior knowledge, and for a while were venerated as gods. Some of them intermarried with the aborigines, and traces of their blood remain in several noble families of the island. They left an impress, also, on the customs, ideas, and language of the people, and taught them the use of iron, the ore of which does not exist in their soil. Captain Cook found among them the remnant of a sword blade and another bit of steel. Such is the legend. Now for the hypothesis of Mr. Jarves. Shortly after the conquest of Mexico, Cortez sent three vessels upon an exploring expedition to California. After sailing to a remote latitude northwards, one of the caravels was sent back to report progress. The others were never heard of again. Possibly, one of them was driven to the coast of Hawaii and there wrecked; and if this was not its fate, we are at least willing to be credulous in order that a very pretty tale may have the credit of being founded in fact. Mr. Jarves has produced an elaborate study of Pacific scenery, manners, and customs as the theatre of his fantastic drama. First, however, we see the lone caravel lying crippled on the ocean, and drifting to some unknown shore. On board are several dying men, with a priest and a young girl, a soft-haired, delicate blonde. This desolate hull, wandering over the waters, is at last tossed upon the Hawaiian coast, and the white strangers find themselves in a wondrous land, under a purple sky glowing with fruit and flowers, with gardens, lakes, and villages raised upon terraces of turf and stone. Olmedo, the priest, and Beatriz, his companion, imagine at first that their disembodied souls are dreaming of Paradise, but are speedily undeceived. They enter a temple decorated with uncouth idols and wreaths of flowers, and next a deserted palace:—

They found themselves in a spacious room formed by white posts driven into the ground, with rafters springing from them, making a lofty roof, covered throughout with thatch, fastened on in the neatest manner with neatly braided cord. The floor was spread with white mats. Every part was scrupulously clean. There were raised divans of fine mats variously coloured, and as pliable as the coarser cloths of Europe. These invited repose, though the pillows being of wood covered with matting indicated no effeminacy in the slumbers of their owners. Several of these divans were curtained by gaily-painted cloths, differing in texture from anything they had seen before. It was something between paper and the cotton fabrics of Mexico. Garments of the same material, but of softer and finer quality, hung about the walls. There were also wooden bowls of beautiful grain, highly polished, and indicating no slight degree of mechanical skill; also vessels for water, formed from the gourd plant and prettily ornamented; fans, graceful plumes of crimson and golden feathers, protective armour of net or basket work, war clubs, spears, and other weapons. In fine, they found themselves within a house, which afforded all that was necessary to their wants in that climate, and much that showed no inconsiderable degree of refinement and taste, but no one to challenge their intrusion.

The prince and his people have gone upon an expedition. They return, and, awe-struck by the beauty of the white girl, the armour of the Mexican, and the attitude of the priest, mistake them for deities. From this point the narrative becomes one of wild and exaggerated romance, an unpleasant episode being introduced concerning a passion springing up between the sweet Beatriz and the priest, who is bound in the chains of celibacy. Kiana, the king, and Tolta, the Mexican, are also enamoured of the Spanish girl;

but she is not the only personification of the ideal in this entertaining legend. Here comes a maiden of Hawaii:—

No fawn could tread lighter than she trod. Every motion was lithe and elastic. Her limbs were full and tapering, beautifully proportioned, and her flesh soft yet springy. With so few summers she was mature in person, having in this climate attained thus early that perfection of physical development which marks the most seductive period of woman. The fineness of her hands; the tapering fingers and nicely adjusted wrists; the velvet softness of her clear olive skin, and through which the blood could be distinctly seen underlying it with richer colour; and her proud, yet graceful carriage, showed that she belonged to the highest rank.

She wore on her neck a wreath of rich yellow feathers. Another of gossamer lightness, the effect of which was increased by alternate rows of crimson feathers, was interwoven with her long, dark wavy hair. Over her delicately-moulded bosom was thrown a loose white mantle, which hid her form as the foam conceals the wave, but to heighten its beauty.

Liliha, the Hawaiian damsel, befriends Beatriz, spreads fine mats for her to sleep upon, and presides while her waiting-women manipulate all weariness out of her limbs by the Lomilomi process. At length, however, the plot having thickened inextricably, the priest being passionate, Beatrice immaculate, the Mexican supremely cruel, and the islanders difficult to deal with, the melodrama becomes a tragedy, and there is an Imogen's grave in the midst of the southern seas.

#### THE STORY OF A MISSION VOYAGE.

*Two Years' Cruise off Tierra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, &c. A Narrative of Life in the Southern Seas.* By W. Parker Snow. 2 vols.

Longman and Co.

THE South American Missionary Society must defend itself against Captain Snow's attack, or its credit will be irretrievably damaged. These two volumes, though containing a narrative of wild and curious adventure, assert the existence of a system of selfishness, hypocrisy, and despotism which call for public inquiry. It has long been thought that an official inspection of missionary stations all over the world might be followed by very salutary results; in the meantime, we must receive the reports of travellers, and are fortunate when such a witness appears as Captain Parker Snow. In August, 1854, he offered the South American Missionaries to take command, gratuitously, of their yacht the *Allen Gardiner*—named from the brave captain who died of hunger on Starvation Beach—but the Society insisted on paying him. Consequently, he went out as paid commander, with a crew of strict Churchmen. Some little difficulties as to expenses were incurred, but these the captain overlooked, knowing that certain gentlemen, very much concerned for the heathen, are also very careful of themselves. But, once at sea, the most extraordinary demonstrations were made by the mates to the men, and Captain Snow found himself in a floating conventicle. His officers, when he ventured to remonstrate with them, went off into pulpit tirades, called him ungodly, or reminded him that he had a soul to lose. This was a bad beginning, but as his proceedings were highly approved by the Committee, he took his troubles quietly, and hoped for general success. He had provided himself, at his own expense, with the necessary nautical works, and was altogether very independent of the Society and its myrmidons, afloat or ashore. But at last the two homilizing mates became so unbearable that it was necessary to dismiss them, and to procure others of a less dogmatic turn of mind. While engaged in this work, Captain Snow had to leave his vessel in charge of three French marines; he might, of course, have punished the two mad and insolent mutineers, but, being a better Christian than either of them, was content to pay up their wages, and get more pleasant companions. He himself worked in the hold with his men, and the *Allen Gardiner* was not the less cheerful or righteous because two hypocrites had skulked out of the service. The next mishap was occasioned by one of the rigorous-minded crew, who, in a fit of intoxication, knocked the captain down, and kicked his ribs; but this was followed by a still more embarrassing predicament. Captain Snow paid all expenses on board and ashore, and the Committee sent him no money; he was neglected in every possible way by those who nevertheless desired to cripple his every action, and yet the Mission authorities at home were compelled to throw themselves upon his enthusiasm, and implore him to lift them out of their difficulties. "One graphic and well-written account of a visit to the natives would do more to raise it (the Society) than anything else." The account was published, and the funds went up.

In the *Tierra del Fuego*—Land of Fire—Captain Snow had a dispute with a catechist who wished him to kidnap two native boys. "I must admit that there was what might have been called a great temptation to do so, and I should no doubt have been well thought of had I brought two real live Fuegians off as a trophy for the Committee in their pamphlets to tell the public that 'native boys were at the Mission station.'" Captain Snow stated his objection to missionary kidnapping and sent home his remarks, but regrets to say that the Committee put quite a different construction on his words and made him appear to say quite the contrary. He asked Jimmy Button, the Fuegian who had visited England, and numbers of adults and children, whether they would agree to accompany him, but one and all they positively declined. "The reverse has been stated; I now publicly deny it." And yet the missionaries have practical reasons. The youths who are inveigled under the plea of civilizing and converting them are very wisely put to honest labour, of which the preachers and catechists reap the fruit. What do the Society's publications say in their peculiarly ingenuous style? "In the care of our cattle the Patagonians will find congenial employment; in fishing and sealing, and in taking sea birds, we shall find work and food tasteful to the Fuegian youths. . . . To build houses, &c., the natives can be brought, but they cannot run away." As Captain Snow suggests, this looks very much like taking slaves without paying for them, and we hope and believe that the Committee will be shocked by the idea that they will instantly order the discontinuance of all such practices. But then, who will tend their cattle, or fish, or seal, or take sea birds, or build houses for them? What servants so convenient will they have, who can be brought but who cannot run away? It appears that these Missions are not only composed of

missionaries but of corporate powers, with little territorial sovereignties, estates, rents, taxes, yacht squadrons, and considerably large salaries. For instance, they have an island in the Falklands, and some one has six hundred a year for sending home well-garnished reports for the monthly publications. This somebody and his friends are tormented by perpetual jealousies, and when a man like Captain Snow happens to be at their disposal they worry him to their soul's content. "It would matter not what I did; all would, I was sure, be wrong if at any time I was, as has been latterly shown, to be got rid of. Cunning and secret correspondence, even to a system of incessant espionage, were openly admitted as the orders to others to carry out with regard to what went on abroad." Then, his men being conscious that their employers at home would support them against their captain, behaved in many instances like lunatics. Two of them got upon a desert island and refused to come off again.

Immediately after our arrival at Stanley I went to the Governor's office. I there asked the acting Colonial Secretary—a young man who had never been off the island for many years, and consequently knew nothing of the outside world, when his Excellency could be seen on some important business; and he at once, with a great deal of superciliousness, demanded of me a knowledge of that business. At first I hesitated to name it, wishing if possible to keep the affairs of the Mission from becoming public talk at Stanley; but I soon found that the secretary would get me no interview with the Governor unless I told him what was my errand. I therefore named a part of it; whereupon he, with a pomposity and a manner worthy of any artist's pencil who desired to represent a new Dogberry, informed me that he was a *magistrate* (which he was, as were pretty nearly all that could rank as gentlemen or had any moneyed position in Stanley); and added, "I have only to tell you, sir, that if you leave those two men on that island, and anything happens to them, a jury would bring you in guilty of manslaughter."

"But," said I, "what am I to do? They won't come off the island: no one will stop there with them; and I suppose I must not take them off by force."

"As to that," he replied, "you well know, I suppose, what is called 'assault and battery'; therefore you had better take care. But what you are to do, I can't tell you. This, however, I can tell you, and I repeat it,—if you leave those two men alone on Keppel Island, or any other island, and anything occurs to them, I for one will be ready to bring in a verdict of manslaughter against you."

The people at Stanley, in the Falklands, were in a bitter rage with the South American Missions, for having reported them as an ill-mannered, immoral, and depraved community, they having being unwilling to acknowledge Mr. Despard as the ecclesiastical Napoleon of that place, and all the adjacent seas. But Captain Snow himself has some criticisms on Stanley:—

But again I say that after all this is only human nature; and in this respect Stanley is no worse than any other place. Where it is worse, and where on that account I conceive it to be about one of the very last places in the world I should like to reside in or visit, is its deficiency in the administration of justice. Putting myself out of the question, I would appeal to every poor man, woman, or child that could understand my appeal, and are in the Falklands or have been there, and ask them if they know or ever have known it to exist. And how could it exist there? Some half dozen gentlemen hold dominion, as it were, over the island; and all these equally hold appointments as magistrates. Differ among themselves they may—abuse each other; but let any of them be once attacked by a stranger or inferior, and see where that stranger or inferior will be. Court or no court, law or no law, he has no hope for a fair adjudication of his case. And hence it is why, with the insolence and arrogance many have met with from some of the secondary officials, as well as on account of the expenses, shipmasters care not to visit Stanley, but would, I believe, rather go to Monte Video. During my stay there several vessels called in, and I had an opportunity of conversing on the subject with the captains, and I found nearly all express themselves much alike.

The spirit of the Alexandrian donkey-boys, and of the Doctors' Commons nuisances is revived in another form in Stanley:—

In Stanley there are two opposing business powers. One is Lloyd's Agent, and acts a sort of banker, storekeeper, auctioneer, and general jobman for everything. He is not only a useful man, but also, owing to his ready cash, a man of perhaps as much real power on the island as any one. This man, for several years, had all the business pretty nearly in his own hands. At length the Falkland Island Company found it absolutely necessary, in justice to those whom they employed, to also establish a retail store. The result was, that the rival houses had to contend with each other in getting custom; and during my sojourn at the Falklands it has often amused me to see the eagerness with which the boats belonging to either party made sail out of the harbour to intercept the stranger and lay hold of him. In the present case, one of these boats, having got alongside of the large American ship while she was trying to work up Port William, was very nearly crushed, owing to the stranger when tacking going astern almost as fast as she would go ahead. The movement being unexpected, the boat could not get away in time, and the consequence was that much damage was done, and ultimately the captain had to pay for it.

Ultimately, it fell out that Captain Snow was superseded. His story of the Mission Voyage, unless contradicted and refuted in detail, will prove one of the most damaging disclosures ever published. We have presented the pith of it, leaving the responsibility entirely with the writer; but the volumes are in a general sense so interesting, that the most ordinary reader will bear with the criminations and personal episodes for the sake of the fresh pictures of Fuego, Patagonia, and the Falklands, which are among the least known and most romantic spots on the surface of the globe. We wait to hear what the Society at home has to say in reply to the former captain of the Mission yacht Allen Gardiner.

#### A NEW NOVEL.

*The Story of My Life.* By Lord William Lennox. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

ANOTHER new novel has appeared. It is written by a man of long experience in good society, and bears the impress of considerable knowledge of human nature. But Lord William Lennox is far from aiming at the style of the philosophical novelist. His desire is to tell a rattling, amusing, eventful story, and he thoroughly succeeds. All sorts of scenes and characters are brought upon the stage—nobles, farmers, actors, actresses, policemen, baronets, citizens, schoolmasters, and boys, and the drama moves briskly on from first to last, varied by a large invention of incidents, dashed with humorous dialogue, and pleasantly exaggerated. The account of Brighton manners at the time when the Pavilion was in its eccentric glory

is particularly characteristic. Lord Lennox begins his narrative, indeed, from a period soon after Canning and Castlereagh had fought, after the convention of Cintra had been signed, after the famous mermaid had appeared off Caithness, after Daniel Lambert had died, after Dundonald had performed his great achievement, after Collingwood and Hardy had made their names illustrious. Those were the merry, licentious days when the Prince of Wales executed some of Handel's compositions at the Pavilion Palace, when he talked with Sheridan, Fox, and Selwyn, and when he played cricket with the county elevens. All this comes naturally into *The Story of My Life*, and as it is painted from memory, the perspective, though grotesque, is attractive. Lord William Lennox, starting from this point, goes gaily and confidently on to the end, and we think, amid the lengthening dulness of this young October, readers in town and country will be grateful to Mr. Mudie when, estimating at its true value a novel written for the Circulating Library especially, he sends them these three volumes.

#### A HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

*The History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Peace of Paris, 1856.* By C. D. Yonge. Rivingtons.

MR. YONGE makes an apology for offering this publication. Histories, memoirs, and documents illustrative of English history have multiplied so rapidly within recent years that a new manual had become necessary. This, however, is not the manual that was wanted. New materials Mr. Yonge may have had at command in abundance, but has he made use of them? Assuredly not. The spirit of obsolete tradition vitiates almost every chapter of his compilation. He writes well; he is a scholar; he has the art of placing facts together with order and clearness; but he is deeply deficient in the power of historical criticism. For him fresh knowledge has been contributed in vain. He has either not read Carlyle's work on Cromwell, or he has seriously misunderstood it. A score of other books might be mentioned—not disquisitions but absolute disclosures of new evidence—which Mr. Yonge has passed over, so that his portraits are conventional, while many of his estimates of character are libels or extravagances. We are pained by being forced to pass this judgment on the work of a writer so generally meritorious; but we must, for the sake of honesty, say that to place this book in the hands of young students would be a positive experiment upon their minds. It is a discoloration of English history and little more. Thus, the story of the reign of James remains where it was in the old and servile narratives; that of Charles I. is constantly and elaborately perverted; that of Cromwell is a solemn misrepresentation. Mr. Yonge strains every point in favour of the king, exaggerates every charge, believes every lampoon against the Protector, and writes, to say the truth, as a partisan. We should say that he has read the volumes of David Hume and no more, and every one acquainted with modern English literature will know what that means. We should as soon think of reviving Baker's Chronicles as of putting our trust in the fable as it is in Hume; certainly, Kenneth's folios would form more reliable school-reading than the short and stout volume of Mr. Yonge. Not more pleasant, of course, since Mr. Yonge writes in a finished, pointed style which interests us, notwithstanding that his relation abounds in the worst inaccuracies—those which arise from a total oblivion of the most valuable contributions to the history of England. It is too late in the day to varnish Charles I. or to defame Cromwell. In another direction—India—we find Mr. Yonge's statements extremely partial. As he approaches our own day he becomes excessively meagre. The reign of William IV.—the period of the Reform Bill—is dismissed in eight pages! We can testify to the literary ability displayed in this volume; but, read in the real light of history, it is a conspicuous mistake.

#### MISCELLANIES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, head master of Cheltenham Grammar School, has prepared an edition of the first part of *Livy's Third Decade*, illustrated by copious Notes, Historical, Geographical, and Critical, and especially adapted for the Use of Military Students (Longman and Co.). The annotations are varied, scholarly, and, in connexion with the text, of real practical value. Avoiding all superfluous references and disquisitions, Dr. Humphrey follows the ancient narrative in the light of modern science and research, and succeeds not only in rendering a perusal of Livy more easy to the student, but more profitable and also more interesting.

Another volume with a classical purpose is Major R. G. Macgregor's *Epitaphs from the Greek Anthology* (Nissen and Parker). We have met with Major Macgregor before, with a cluster of translations from the Italian. These seven hundred epitaphs are rendered in varying degrees of fidelity and force. Sometimes the Major's echo is musical and soft; often, however, it is harsh and mechanical, and grates on the ear. Here is a couplet intended as a rhyme—but what a parody of Antistius:—

The embouchure of Aïus  
Thee has destroyed, Menestratus.

The following is very quaint:—

A little child in Diodorus' hall  
From a low ladder by a fatal fall  
Breaking his spine headforemost rolled, but when  
He saw my look of answering pity, then  
Forthwith his tiny hands he suppliant spread:  
In vain. Yet weigh not down, O Dust! the head  
Of the young child of a poor female slave:  
Spare Corax, two years old, in his small grave.

Many persons will be glad to possess Major Macgregor's volume, with all its defects.

Belonging to a different class of literature, but designed principally for the use of schools, we have *Russell's History of Modern Europe Epitomised* (Routledge). It is in one neat volume; the editor professes to have verified every fact and date, to have introduced new matter where necessary, and to have revised the whole diligently and conscientiously. Conscientious he may have been; but he is evidently not competent to revise a history of modern Europe. Thus, he makes no alteration in Russell's account of the execution of Louis XVI., but repeats the exploded story about his mount-



ing the scaffold with a firm step, whereas he was dragged to the knife, shrieking and howling. He has the old calculation about the 'upwards of a million of persons' perishing during the revolutionary proscription. Again, the events of the Civil Wars in England are described with absurd and vulgar ignorance, in a narration based upon the stalest and most worm-eaten materials. From first to last, *Russell's History of Modern Europe* is a patchwork of unintelligent clap-trap, shallow, obscure, and untrustworthy; nor is it improved in the new and condensed edition.

Mr. Robert Gardiner Hill has found it necessary to prove his title as the inventor of the Non-Restraint System in the Treatment of Lunacy. In a volume called *A Concise History of the Entire Abolition of Mechanical Restraint in the Treatment of the Insane* (Longman and Co.) he establishes his claim beyond the possibility of dispute. The work, however, has more than a personal object. It exhibits the wonderful contrast between the old and new systems, and throws vivid light upon some of the most painful yet most interesting episodes in the history of the human mind.

We are chronicling the appearance of a few miscellanies not calling for detailed treatment. Although of a totally different character, therefore, we may here mention Mr. Thomas Forester's *Memoir on the Proposed Junction of the Danube and the Black Sea by a Railway between Tchernavoda and a Free Port at Kustendjie* (Stanford and Co.). It contains an able view of the resources of the Danubian valley, the navigable capacities of the river, and the trade of the Black Sea, and sets forth certain proposals of considerable importance to the commercial community. A free port at Kustendjie, con-

nected by a railway with the Danube, would undoubtedly develop one of the main principles of the Treaty of Paris more effectually than any meeting of plenipotentiaries.

Mr. E. B. Denison has republished from the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' his instructive treatise on *Clocks and Locks* (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black), adding 'A Full Account of the Great Clock at Westminster.' The volume needs no recommendation.

## The Arts.

### THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

*Love's Labour's Lost* has been produced at SADLER'S WELLS by Mr. PHELPS with great elegance and with entire success.

*The Wonder* was on Thursday revived at the HAYMARKET, with Mrs. SINCLAIR in the character of *Violante*, and a new actor, Mr. HENRY SEDLEY, in that of *Don Felix*.

The first general meeting of the Vocal Association was held at the Music HALL, Store-street, on Wednesday evening. The report by the secretary showed a balance of nearly 20*l.* in the hands of the treasurer. The library is progressing favourably; and the Association appears to be making way. The report was unanimously adopted. The rehearsals will be resumed about the middle of the present month; and we trust that the movement will be attended with success.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

PRANCE.—On the 27th ult., at Heath Mount, Hampstead, Mrs. R. R. Prance: a daughter.  
RICKETTS.—On the 27th inst., at 55, Grosvenor-place, the Lady Caroline Ricketts: a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOT—JONES.—On the 28th inst., at St. Mark's, Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, George Arbuthnot, Esq., son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B., to Louisa Anne, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B.  
PALMER—BLAIR.—On the 15th inst., at Montrose, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Brechin, the Rev. George T. Palmer, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, second son of the late John Palmer, Esq., Lieut. Ceylon Rifles, to Anna Frances, third daughter of Brigadier James Blair, H.E.I.C.S.

#### DEATHS.

HETLEY.—On the 24th May, at New Plymouth, New Zealand, Charles Hetley, Esq., youngest son of the late Richard Hetley, Esq., of Maid a Vale, London, in his 33rd year.  
LESTOCK.—At Cawnpore, in June last (supposed to have perished in the general massacre), Major George Larkins, Bengal Artillery; also, Emma Event, wife of the above, with their three children, Jessie Douglas, Augusta Emily, and George Douglas Lestock.

### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 29.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—JOHN EDMUND BOYD, Grosvenor-street West, Pimlico, baker—JAS. GARDINER, Holme, Aldonbury, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer—HENRY LANCASTER, Walsall, Staffordshire, iron-master.

BANKRUPTS.—JAMES FRANCIS HOOKHAM, 1, Eyre-street-hill, Leather-lane, Holborn, licensed victualler—RICHARD BATELY, 31, Gifford-street, Caledonian-road, coal dealer and timber merchant—WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, Fleet-street, City, bookseller—EMANUEL PASSMORE, 25, King-street, West Smithfield, licensed victualler—FREDERICK ROBERT PAUL BÖCKE, 86, Newman-street, Oxford-street, goldsmith and dealer in curiosities—JOSEPH HARRISON, Ipswich, corn chandler—CHARLES HALL, 52, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, poulterer—JOHN HALL, Dudley and Old-swinford, Worcestershire, mill maker—WILLIAM GLOVER, Liverpool, innkeeper—BENJAMIN WILLMOTT GABRIEL, Hemphaw-lane, Stockport, cotton spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. ELDER, Tarbert, Argyllshire, baker—T. WILSON, West Port, Dundee, grocer and spirit dealer—H. COWAN, Greengairs, New Monkland, Lanarkshire, spirit dealer and flax merchant—HERRIOT BROTHERS, Trongate and Argyll-street, Glasgow, hat and cap merchants—S. ADAMS, Arbutnot Arms Inn, Arbutnot, merchant—J. HAY, New-row, Perth, grocer and weaving agent.

Friday, October 2.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM BRACHER, WILLIAM HAWKINS BRACHER, and JOHN BRACHER, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, plumbers—SAMUEL BAYLEY and THOMAS RUSSELL, Maclesfield, dyers—THOMAS ROGER, Falcon-square, wholesale druggist—WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Birmingham, currier—ROBERT CLOUGH, Oxford-street, hosier—CHARLES POVEY, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, butcher—NATHAN FARNWORTH, Chorley, Lancashire, druggist—JAMES CROCKER, Okehampton, tin plate worker—WILLIAM KEETH, Exeter, brewer—JOHN TAMBLYN HAWKEY, Cardinham, Cornwall, farmer—SOLOMON CROSS, Stafford, manufacturer—ROBERT CHEVALIER CREAM, Wilts, apothecary—HENRY BURKILL CRAVEN, Leeds, corn factor—ROBERT HARRISON, JAMES KIERO WATSON, and HENRY PEASE, Kingston-upon-Hull, bankers—WILLIAM SMORTHWAITE, Barking, Essex, baker—HENRY STUBBS, Bishop's Sutton, corn dealer and seedsman—THOMAS HUTCHINGS, Adam-street, Adelphi, contractor—SAMUEL VANDERSLUIS, Lower-marsh, Lambeth, tailor—THOMAS PAYNE, lessee of the Strand Theatre, and of York-road, Lambeth—HENRY SMITH BRIGHT, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—GEORGE WARBURTON and JOHN ORMESHER, Manchester, silk brokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. R. DUNCAN, Lerwick, late head postmaster of Zetland—B. HENDERSON, Rathesay, painter—S. KROTSHNER, Glasgow, tobacconist.

## Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, October 2, 1857.

The demand for money throughout the week has been steady, yet not excessive. Indian intelligence, as gathered from the Calcutta papers, has given the public increasing confidence; but it would seem that the private letters speak

most despondingly of the state of India as viewed by the dwellers in India, and the perilous position of the army before Delhi; Lucknow and Cawnpore, isolated almost from the lower part of Bengal, must be viewed with great anxiety by all save the Government and its organs who put the best face they can on the matter.

Consols have been ranging between 90 and 90½, the settlement of the share account taking place on Wednesday. The contangos were light and some particular shares scarce. Midland at the account were 80, to-day they are 83. London and North Western have also had a rise, and most of the heavy shares are from 10s. to 25s. better than on the account day. Caledonians remain very firm at 42½. Berwicks rose about one per cent. after the settling day. North Staffords and Great Northerns are also firmer.

In the colonial and foreign share market East Indian railway shares remain at about three per cent. discount. Grand Trunk of Canada and Great Western of Canada fell 2½ in the week, but have since rallied, and are now at last week's prices. Lyons, Northern of France, Luxembourg, Sambre, Royal Swedes, Ceylons, are in better demand.

The mining market has been well supplied this week; inquiries in Tehidy, the Bassetts, Lady Bertha, Wheal Zion, and Wheal Edward continue to be made.

Amongst foreign mines Linares, United Mexican, Cobre Copper, and Sir John del Rey, have been dealt in at advanced prices. Joint-stock Bank shares are quiet, nothing moving. Several members of the Stock Exchange who had been away during the autumn having returned, there has been a little show of business this week. A considerable failure is reported at Manchester.

Blackburn, 7½, 8½; Caledonian, 84½, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 33, 35; Eastern Counties, 57, 58; Great Northern, 97½, 98½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 97, 99; Great Western, 54½, 55½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96, 96½; London and Blackwall, 5½, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 102, 103; London and North-Western, 97½, 97½; London and South-Western, 90, 91; Midland, 83, 83½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 92½, 93½; South-Eastern (Dover), 65½, 66½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6½, 6½; Dutch Rhenish, 3½, 3½ dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27, 27½; Great Central of France, 23½, 24½; Great Luxembourg, 6½, 6½; Northern of France, 35½, 35½; Paris and Lyons, 34½, 34½; Royal Danish, 14, 16; Royal Swedish, 4½, 4½; Sambre and Meuse, 7, 7½.

### CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, October 2, 1857.

REPORTS have arrived from all parts of Great Britain of the extensive failure of the potato crop. In many districts nine-tenths of the whole growth are useless; but from Ireland the accounts are not so bad. This, and moderate supplies from the farmers, have had the effect of giving a firm tone to the markets throughout the country, and a rise of 1s. per quarter on Wheat has taken place generally. Good Red English Wheat in London is worth 56s. natural weight, and on the East Coast the prices asked are 55s. f.o.b. Norfolk Flour, a pretty ready sale at 40s. per sack. Saxonska Wheat, prime quality, 58s.; ordinary Petersburg, 54s. per 496 lbs. Archangel, 46s. to 47s. per 480 lbs. Odessa Barley, 28s. per 400 lbs. Maize, 38s. per 480 lbs. Archangel Oats, 22s. to 23s. There are very few fine Oats of any sort in London.

### BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Red.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Con. An.	90	89½	89½	89½	90½	90½
Consols for Account	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
New 3 per Cent. An.	.....	.....	.....	90½	.....	.....
New 2½ per Cents..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock.....	210	209	.....	.....	210	207
Ditto Bonds, £1000	.....	.....	20 d	.....	25 d	18 d
Ditto, under £1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 d	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	6 d	6 d	10 d	5 d	9 d	5 d
Ditto, £500.....	.....	10 d	10 d	5 d	9 d	8 d
Ditto, Small.....	10 d	10 d	9 d	10 d	4 d	4 d

### FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds.....	100	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...	...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	81	Russian Bonds, 5 per	109½
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	...	Cents.....	...
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	...	Russian 4½ per Cents....	98½
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	61½	Spanish.....	40½
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.	98½	Spanish Committee Cer-	...
Ecuador Bonds.....	...	of Coup. not fun.....	...
Mexican Account.....	21	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	95½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents....	78½	Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	99½
Portuguese 3 per Cents....	45½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents....	...

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, KING WILLIAM-STREET, STRAND.—Open every Evening, and, on Saturday, a Morning Entertainment, commencing at Three.—Seats can be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Hall.—Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; commence every evening at Eight.

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

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

DR. DE JONGH, in recognition of his scientific researches, has received from his Majesty the King of the Belgians the Knighthood of the Order of Leopold, and the large Gold Medal of Merit; and from his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, a Silver Medal specially struck for the purpose.

Numerous spontaneous testimonials from physicians of European reputation attest that, in innumerable cases where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c. &c.

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1820.....	£ s. d. 523 16 0	£ s. d. 114 5 0	£ s. d. 1638 1 0
1825.....	382 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830.....	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1835.....	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855.....	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

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