

Read Edmund Galloway, 802 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 free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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VOL. VIII. No. 397.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

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Review of the Week.

THERE is a decided break in the clouds, both East and West. Delhi is in the hands of the British, the mutineers having been driven from their stronghold; and if the money crisis had reached such a stage that the New York bankers were compelled to suspend specie payments, American commerce has discovered that it is not quite ruined, so that the panic had most positively subsided.

The Indian news is peculiarly interesting. The conflict at Delhi had been more severe than we might have expected. Exhausted as their resources were, certainly as their defeat had been prepared by the accumulation of British forces, and by the regular siege approaches, the mutineers maintained their resistance from the 14th of September—the date of the first assault—until the 20th; inflicted a severe loss upon the British, which is but partially stated at six hundred men killed and wounded; and fought to the last with a desperation natural only to fatalists. Some of them appear to have sought forgiveness in submission, which was accorded to the townspeople, but not to the mutineers. Before the storming, General WILSON had issued a general order, authorizing his men to give no quarter, except to women and children. He kept his force admirably in hand throughout the whole of the engagement which has been actually reported to us, and carried on a gradual assault in the vast labyrinthine town with an army really too small for such an operation. The result we see. The Sepoys might, at any time, have sought safety in escape; numbers must have known that they waited only for death; but, unquestionably, many of them believed that falling in rebellion against the Cross they would obtain instant admission to some seventh heaven.

It seems to be a question with some natives how far the divine authorities of Mussulman and Hindoo faith may have entered into partnership; for in proclamations announcing to all the believers that the Christians had been in many places destroyed, and were about to be annihilated by the 'pious and sagacious troops,' NENA SAHIB says that 'both the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions had been confirmed.' If any evidence were needed to expose the utter baseness of the man, it would be this cynical hypocrisy. There is necessarily more in common between the Christian and Mahomedan faiths, than between the Mahomedan and

Hindoo; for after all the people of Islam form but a sect of Christianity; and, on the other hand, there is far less intolerance of alien faiths in any true Christian Churchman than in the image-breaking Church of MAHOMET. It is evident that NENA SAHIB and other Mussulmans intended to palm off one more gigantic deception upon the Hindoos; and while the fact proves the unscrupulous wickedness of the Mussulmans, it also proves the exceedingly low standard of intelligence amongst the Hindoos.

Lucknow is still unrelieved, but not so the anxiety of its garrison and its friends. OUTRAM and HAVELOCK had effected a junction. The exact date and circumstances are not known; it was probably on the 19th; and although OUTRAM had encountered hindrance on his path to Cawnpore, and HAVELOCK does not appear to have recrossed the Ganges without conflict, it is probable that their united force was strong enough to gain the walls of Lucknow; where the garrison still held out bravely.

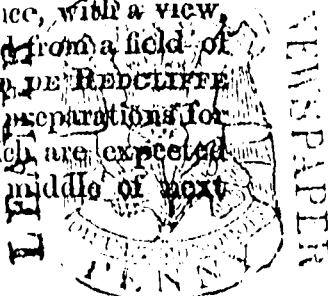
New cases of mutiny are reported in the Bombay army; the disaffection had broken out at several places, and particularly at Kurachee, Ahmedabad, and Shikarpore; but there are several circumstances which deprive these disagreeable incidents of their worst character. In the most flagrant case, for example, the number of the mutineers was limited, and they had no confederates in the rest of the regiment; a circumstance which confirms the superior policy of the Bombay enlistment amongst all castes indiscriminately over the Bengal enlistment in the upper castes chiefly.

But the mutiny of private soldiers, whether in Bombay or Bengal, is not half so untoward an occurrence as the mutiny of the Supreme Government. For to such the conduct of the Governor-General with his immediate assistants amounts. We have before alluded to this subject. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's policy of energetic military measures is understood not to have found favour in Calcutta; and meanwhile the Governor in Council, besides issuing manifestoes against too severe a treatment of the Natives, is reported to have made appointments in the North-West Provinces, and to have issued instructions, calculated to trammel the military commanders in their movements. One of the persons selected for a post of high authority was Mr. J. P. GRANT, a member of Council most particularly committed to the conciliatory line of policy. If there is any truth in these reports, the proceedings certainly amount to something like mutiny of the Governor-General in Council against

the authority and necessary proceedings of the military commanders.

We return to the other side of the globe and the conflict of creditors and debtors, banks and depositors, at New York and other parts of the Union. The New York banks had suspended specie payments, and the currency was reduced to the notes which the several establishments agreed to take of each other. The adoption of this rule generally had tended to subdue the excessive anxiety; for the fourfold reason that it proved the worst to have been arrived at, that persons found themselves still alive after the panic, that some portion of specie had still been preserved from reckless distribution amongst the most impatient speculators, and that the arrangement to circulate and accept notes removed the greatest barrier to a renewal of advances and loans. Accordingly, there were hopes that trade would begin once more to circulate; that goods which had lately been movable would once more begin to go up and down the country, and to be landed or exported; and that by helps of accommodation, even the most embarrassed would be able to rub on. There is one source of alarm in this state of things. A paper currency not redeemable invariably has a tendency to be depreciated; as it is depreciated the natural resource is to use more of it, which further depreciates; and thus the process goes on, until we have seen a handful of shillings represented by immense bundles of assignats both in France and in America. We are far from saying that such is likely to be the case in the United States; but the temptation to 'create wealth' by printing and signing a few notes is greater than we can expect all bankers and all merchants to resist. And during a general suspension, the indiscretion of the few is covered by the licence of the many.

In Continental politics we have more than one new intrigue, more than one fresh family arrangement. The unlooked-for recall of REDSCHID PACHA to power in Constantinople—with the project of an immense loan on his back—has produced something like a flutter in the minds of the politicians of Paris, who see in this decided act of the SULTAN nothing but a new exaltation of English influence at the expense of France. M. THOUVENIN has, once more, asked for leave of absence, with a view it is said, of seeking to be removed from a field of struggle on which Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE wins too many victories. But the preparations for the opening of the Conference, which are expected to commence sitting at about the middle of next



month, are the chief political topic. The Imperial circle is still at Compiègne, but light rumours float Paris-ward that the sylvan sports in which the party are wont to take delight are not going on well this autumn. The probability of a speedy return of the Court to Paris is hinted, and there is much whispering as to the reasons for this unexpected change of arrangements. But many unexpected things have happened in France lately. One of the most unexpected, probably, was the decision of the tribunal of Colmar in the case of Count MIGEON the other day; the court declared itself incompetent to deal with the charges of election malpractices, or with any of the other charges, except one—that which accused the Count of wearing the cross of the Legion of Honour without being entitled to do so: for that offence the court sentenced the Count to a month's imprisonment. But he means to appeal even against this sentence, and may very possibly be successful, for he did not wear the cross 'of honour,' but another. That would be a terrible blow to official 'France.'

Probably official 'France' will not mourn over the tomb of CAVAGNAC, of whose honourable and illustrious career we do not speak this week. Such a man does not pass away in a word of conventional regret.

Prussia is another centre of attraction. The Prince of PRUSSIA has been authorized to act in the King's name during the time his Majesty remains too ill to discharge the duties of State. The Prince has issued a manifesto in which he promises to govern the country in such a manner as shall will meet the King's desire, and for as long as the King shall see fit to entrust him with his authority. It is said that the Reform party, to which the Prince was supposed to be recently attached, are disappointed by the way in which he proposes to exercise his power. The Prince, however, could hardly have acted otherwise, without, to a certain extent, betraying the confidence of his royal brother. Three months are named as the time likely to elapse before the King will be able to relieve his proxy of his trust; but should he not at the end of that time be in a condition to perform the duties of State, a formal Regency will be established. Meanwhile, the new Viceroy has trouble on his hands. The persistent endeavours of the Danish Government to incorporate the German Duchy of Holstein with the Kingdom of Denmark have again brought matters to a crisis. A representation of the grievances of the Duchies is to be laid before the Federal Diet by the representative of Prussia, who is instructed to apply to the representative of Austria for co-operation, with a view to procure a final settlement of the question.

The week has been almost void of domestic politics, and with one or two exceptions, even the stook public meetings have been unimportant. Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has spoken out somewhat strongly upon the past government of India. "He did not impute the slightest blame to the existing government of India," he said, "but he blamed all for so long permitting a state of things to exist which was a disgrace to the Christian name." At Liverpool, at a banquet to commemorate the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the Collegiate Institution of that town, Mr. GLADSTONE addressed to both teachers and students some excellent observations upon the duty of physical as well as mental training. The Earl of HARROWBY, at the annual dinner of the Sandon and Marston Agricultural Society; Mr. MONCKTON MILNES and Mr. WOOD, at a banquet given them by their constituents at Pontefract; the Solicitor-General, at Reading; Mr. WILLIAM MILNES and Mr. W. F. KNATCHBULL, at the meeting of the Farringdon Agricultural Association—all spoke of India, but said nothing new upon the subject; and the only notable fact with regard to their speeches is the unanimity of their confidence in the ability of the present Government to deal with the mutiny and its consequences.

The Orange Society has shown us that it still

possesses stamina, by the publication of a manifesto in answer to the LORD CHANCELLOR's late circular. It has the true ripe Orange flavour, and claims for the Society more than all the political virtues. Since the battle of the Boyne, according to the spokesman of the Central Lodge, the Orange Society has been Ireland's Providence. The action is peculiarly Irish. Another notion—unfortunately not wholly Irish—that the Patriotic Fund has been unfairly administered as regards Catholic claimants, has been hotly revived by Father MAHER. Explanations have been promised upon the point in question, and will no doubt be forthcoming. Meanwhile, the feeling of the whole country is with the progress of the Indian Fund, and the CULLENS and MAHERS can do themselves nothing but harm by these unseemly attempts to thwart it.

The Broadstone tragedy has been played out; SPOLLEN, after being acquitted of the murder, has been acquitted of the robbery, and is now free to take himself to whatever distant spot upon the earth his funds will carry him.

There is not the least reason to question the justice of the verdict in the libel case which has just been tried at the Central Criminal Court. The prisoner EVANS clearly failed to substantiate the charges which he brought against the Honourable FREDERICK WILLIAM CADOGAN, and we have no further concern with him. But henceforth the public will have the right to require some better assurance of good faith on the part of Telegraph Companies than merely the names of certain Honourable directors. Another important trial has just taken place at the Quarter Sessions of the borough of Leeds. It is a case in which the operation of the Fraudulent Trustees Act has been brought to bear against a man acting in the capacity of a commission agent, and dealing with him as with a *bond fide* trustee; and the man is martyred to illustrate a legal question—a fragment in our 'constitutional' and 'untheoretical' land.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

FROM China there is but little news. The blockade of the Canton river is strictly observed. Some prize junks have been taken while attempting to break the blockade. Mr. Tarrant, the editor and proprietor of the *Friend of China*, has been convicted at the criminal session of a libel on Dr. Bridges, acting colonial secretary, and sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* to the Queen. The amount was at once produced.

The policy of Yeh, judging from what appears in the *Pekin official Gazette*, appears to have met the approval of the Imperial Government, and the means proposed to raise the necessary funds for fighting the 'barbarians' have been sanctioned.

The court-martial on the officers of the Transit for the loss of that vessel has resulted in the captain and master being severely reprimanded.

INDIA.

The Mohurum has passed over quietly. On the 15th of September, a public meeting was held, presided over by the High Sheriff, when it was unanimously agreed to petition Parliament to remove the government of India from the administration of the East India Company, and place the country (including the Straits) under the direct control of the Crown.

The *Hurkaru* records the death (by his own hand) of Lieutenant Beecher, 43rd Native Infantry, at Barrackpore, on the morning of September 4th. The death of his wife and child within one month of each other proved the cause of the temporary insanity which led to such a fatal conclusion of his career.

PERSSIA.

At Bushire, there has been a report of Mr. Murray having hauled down his flag at Teheran, and gone off to Bagdad. He is also said to have written to the Indian authorities to point out a possible danger to our forces when leaving Bushire.

STATE OF TRADE.

AN announcement was made in the City on Monday afternoon of the suspension of the firm of W. and H. Brand and Co., a house formerly in the West India trade, but lately engaged in American transactions. The failure of remittances by the American mail of Monday is the cause of this unfortunate state of things; but hopes are entertained that the stoppage will only be temporary. From Huddersfield we hear of the suspension of Messrs. Thornton, Huggins, Ward, and Co., of that place and Manchester, with liabilities for 500,000*l.* in the American trade. At Manchester Messrs. Charles Smith and Co., in the muslin trade, are stated to have been brought down in connexion with the difficulties in Glasgow.

It transpired on Monday afternoon that some difficulties in the position of the Liverpool Borough Bank had rendered an application necessary to the Bank of England for assistance. A Court of Directors was summoned to consider the case, and the application was favourably entertained, but the arrangement ultimately

failed, and it is understood that the bank will be required to wind up.—*Times*.

There has been increased activity in the general business of the port of London during the week ending last Saturday, the arrivals of corn, flour, rice, fruit, and sugar having been very large. The total number of vessels reported inward was 313, being 90 more than in the previous week; and the number cleared outward was 125, including 28 in ballast, showing an increase of one. The number of ships on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 62, being two less than at the last account.—*Idem*.

The Board of Trade Returns for September were issued on Tuesday, and, contrasted with the corresponding month of 1856, exhibit an augmentation in the declared value of our exports of 852,203*l.* In the imports, tea, coffee, sugar, spices, and tobacco, show an increase. Wine and spirits show a decrease.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

GREAT STORM, AND LOSS OF SHIPPING.—Several terrible disasters, arising from a very heavy gale which occurred on Thursday week, were reported at Lloyd's last Saturday. Twenty vessels were lost, with a great sacrifice of life, between the Spurn and the Severn; and as many as forty persons perished on the Yarmouth sands. The ship Ontario, Captain Balfour, struck on the Barber sands, near Yarmouth, and went to pieces. All but Mr. Robertson, the chief mate, were drowned. Two hours later, two other ships—one a Neapolitan, the other a Sunderland vessel—were totally lost. The men of the former vessel were saved, excepting the pilot; those of the latter were drowned, with two exceptions. Several vessels were lost by collision.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—The Richard Anderson, an American vessel from Rotterdam to Baltimore, has been totally lost; but her crew were saved by the Ville de Fécamp from Newfoundland.

SINKING OF A SCHOONER NEAR LONDON BRIDGE.—The trading vessel Stork was being towed out from Fresh Wharf, close to London Bridge, during the afternoon of yesterday week, when the swell from a passing steamer made the vessel roll heavily, and then capsize. The persons on board were rescued, though with great difficulty, and the vessel shortly afterwards sank.

RECRUITING.—Recruiting for the various Indian regiments is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Last week, the number of recruits who joined the Indian depôts at Chatham was close upon seven hundred. In addition to these, intelligence has been received that there are upwards of five hundred recruits at the various recruiting districts waiting to be forwarded to Chatham. The supply of recruits comes chiefly from the London, Midland, and Northern districts, the neighbourhood of Liverpool having furnished a large number.

A RUNAWAY ENSIGN.—Intelligence has been received at Chatham that Ensign Thomas S. Mitchell, 89th Regiment, who was placed under arrest at Shorncliffe, with orders to proceed to Chatham garrison for the purpose of being tried by general court-martial on several charges of disgraceful conduct and drunkenness while on duty, has broken his arrest and gone to the Continent, leaving behind him a letter, addressed to the Adjutant of the corps, in which he states that, as there was no doubt whatever of his being found guilty by the general court-martial, and, consequently, dismissed from the service, he declined taking his trial, and had proceeded to France. In consequence of this, her Majesty will direct his dismissal from the army.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—Letters received at Gibraltar, dated from on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Madras, near the Mauritius, the 9th of September, state that she was on her way to Calcutta, with the head-quarters of her Majesty's 18th Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Lord Mark Kerr. They had only two days' notice to quit the Cape for India. The second division of this corps, under the command of Major John William Cox, was likewise on its way to the same destination to assist in quelling the mutinies.

ADMIRAL LYONS and his squadron arrived at Corfu on the 29th of September. It was expected they would sail from thence on the 10th inst.

A SHIP BURNED.—The English ship Kandian Chief has been burnt in the South Atlantic Ocean, while on her voyage from London to Ceylon. Captain Davids and his crew were rescued by the Dutch ship Souburg. Captain Evers, and brought on to Batavia.

LIEUTENANT YULE.—The court-martial on this officer is now concluded, but the finding will not be made known till it has received the sanction of the Duke of Cambridge.

FATAL SHIPWRECKS.—Two schooners and the whole of their crews, belonging to the port of St. Ives, Cornwall, have been lost.

RESCUE OF SIX SEAMEN.—The survivors of the brig Exchange, of South Shields, have just reached their homes: they give an enthusiastic account of their gallant rescue by the master and crew of the Isle of Man schooner, the Brilliant, off the Isle of Rügen. Four of them were drowned, but the rest were saved, though not without immense exertions.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.—The vacancy created in the Board of Admiralty by the resignation of Sir M. F. F. Berkeley has been filled up by the appointment of Captain Lord Clarence E. Paget.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

FALL OF DELHI.

A PERFECT hurricane of joy passed over London on Monday evening on its becoming generally known that Delhi had fallen before our arms. The fact of the telegraphic message having arrived began to be known in some quarters about five o'clock, and it was not long before extra editions of the chief papers were issued; but the first bare intimations of success rather stimulated than satisfied the curiosity of the public. The intelligence, as in the case of the battle of the Alma (on the third anniversary of which, by the way, our present success was finally achieved), was read from the stage at all the theatres, and was received with tumultuous applause, followed by the National Anthem. On Tuesday and the following day, people were obliged to content themselves with the brief and somewhat confused details of the telegrams from various sources; but the papers of Thursday contained fuller accounts, though even these are not so complete as what we may expect to receive by the next mail. However, they possess a deep interest, as will be seen from the particulars which we now proceed to give.

"The siege train," writes the *Bombay Times*, of October 3rd, "arrived on the 5th September, and active preparations were immediately made to commence offensive operations. Several batteries, armed with heavy guns, were established in commanding positions, within a short distance from the city walls, so that the bastions could be destroyed by our fire. This was successfully accomplished, but with the loss of two officers, Lieutenant Hildebrand, of the Artillery, and Lieutenant Bannerman, of the Belooch Battalion, who were killed. Having thus established batteries in advanced positions, the bombardment of the city commenced, and the Cashmere and Mooree bastions suffered severely from our shot and shell. The enemy replied smartly with grape and musketry, but our loss was inconsiderable, and our fire was kept up with undiminished vigour. On the 10th and 11th of September, one or two sorties were made by the enemy, but without any result, notwithstanding the proximity of our batteries to the walls. For two days longer, our artillery continued to play on the city, until, on the 12th, the Cashmere bastion and half the adjacent curtain were in ruins."

It was now determined to assault the city; and by the morning of the 14th the preparations for this were completed. Previously to the attack, however, General Wilson issued to his troops the following order, which has been highly commended:—

"The force assembled before Delhi has had much hardship and fatigue to undergo since its arrival in this camp, all of which has been most cheerfully borne by officers and men. The time is now drawing near when the Major-General commanding the force trusts that their labours will be over, and they will be rewarded by the capture of the city for all their past exertions, and for a cheerful endurance of still greater fatigue and exposure. The troops will be required to aid and assist the Engineers in the erection of the batteries and trenches, and in daily exposure to the sun, as covering parties.

"The artillery will have even harder work than they yet have had, and which they have so well and cheerfully performed hitherto; this, however, will be for a short period only; and, when ordered to the assault, the Major-General feels assured British pluck and determination will carry everything before them, and that the bloodthirsty and murderous mutineers, against whom they are fighting, will be driven headlong out of their stronghold, or be exterminated; but to enable them to do this, he warns the troops of the absolute necessity of their keeping together, and not straggling from their columns. By this can success only be secured.

"Major-General Wilson need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quarter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honour of the country they belong to, he calls upon them to spare all women and children that may come in their way.

"It is so imperative, not only for their safety, but for the success of the assault, that men should not straggle from their column, that the Major-General feels it his duty to direct all commanding officers to impress this strictly upon their men, and he is confident that, after this warning, the men's good sense and discipline will induce them to obey their officers and keep steady to their duty. It is to be explained to every regiment that indiscriminate plunder will not be allowed; that prize agents have been appointed, by whom all captured property will be collected and sold, to be divided according to the rules and regulations on this head, fairly among all men engaged; and that any man found guilty of having concealed captured property will be made to restore it, and will forfeit all

claims to the general prize; he will also be likely to be made over to the Provost-Marshal to be summarily dealt with. The Major-General calls upon the officers of the force to lend their zealous and efficient co-operation in the erection of the works of the siege now about to be commenced. He looks especially to the regimental officers of all grades, to impress upon their men, that to work in the trenches during a siege is as necessary and honourable as to fight in the ranks during a battle. He will hold all officers responsible for their utmost being done to carry out the directions of the engineers, and he confidently trusts that all will exhibit a healthy and hearty spirit of emulation and zeal, from which he has no doubt that the happiest results will follow in the brilliant termination of all their labours."

The word having been given to march, the army moved down in three columns. The assault took place soon after daybreak; the storming was entirely successful, and we were soon in possession of the end of the fort, with the Cashmere, Cabul, and Mooree gates and bastions, the English church, Skinner's house, the College, and the grounds about. The breach had been formed near the Cashmere gate; and, on entering it, very little opposition was experienced. The troops then advanced along the ramparts to the other points, and during their progress the resistance was obstinate and sanguinary. Our chief loss was in attempting to reach the Jumma Masjid, and to penetrate beyond the Cabul gate. Preparations were soon made to turn the guns from the captured bastions on to the city; but the enemy for a time retained possession of the Lahore and other bastions, the Palace, Seelymghur, and the chief parts of the city. Large bodies of the mutineers, however, were seen retreating, and at night the rebel cavalry left, and made off, it was believed, in the direction of Rewaree. On the 15th, many of the city people came in to beg for quarter, which was granted them. The Sepoys themselves wanted to come, but were not permitted.

The magazine was shelled on the second day, and the captured guns on the Mooree and Cabul bastions were brought to bear on the Burn bastion and Lahore gate—positions occupied by the mutineers. By eight in the evening, we had made a breach in the magazine, and the enemy's musketry fire was much reduced. At daylight on the 16th, the magazine was stormed by the 61st Foot, the Belooch battalion, and part of Wilde's regiment. Forty of the rebels were killed, though in this particular exploit our loss was but small. One hundred and twenty-five guns were taken in the magazine. Our mortars continued to play on the Palace from the magazine enclosure; the enemy entirely abandoned the Kishengunge battery, and thus yielded into our hands five 18-pounder mortars, which were found in position, and which swelled the number of pieces of ordnance taken in and before the city to upwards of two hundred. The battery across the river opposite Kinghur was also abandoned by the Sepoys, who, broken up into detached groups, now fought from the tops of houses in a disorganized and desperate manner.

Dewan Hurree Chund, the commandant of the auxiliary force sent by the Maharajah Runbheer Singh, died of cholera on the 16th: our own loss of officers on that and the other days, from wounds received in action, was heavy. By the evening, however, we had established a line of posts from the Cabul gate to the magazine. An attempt was made by the enemy to retake the latter, but it was repulsed, though not without loss to us in killed and wounded.

Of the events of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of September, we have no record; but, on Sunday, the 20th, the entire city was occupied by our troops, who had thus to encounter six days' fighting before the stronghold of the rebels fell completely into their hands. What has become of the so-called King is uncertain. He and his two sons appear to have escaped disguised as women, while the females of the Zenana fled dressed in men's clothes. It has been reported at Ahmedabad, on the authority of letters from Ajmere, that the King has been captured; but this seems not to be certain. Two regiments and a half are stated to have reached Khoorja from Delhi, and to have said that they were on their way to Lucknow, their home, and the place where they swear they will die. They were badly off for arms, but possessed money. They reported that the streets of Delhi during the contest were knee-deep in blood.

The *Paris Presse* asserts that the English found Delhi denuded of provisions; that their communications have been cut off by the insurgents; and that their position is now changed into that of the besieged, instead of the besiegers. But this must be received with caution.

An announcement in a postscript of the *Standard*, dated September 23rd, explains why there is a gap in the intelligence:—

"The Lahore daks of the 15th, 16th, and 17th are now due. Information has been received here from Mooltan that, about ninety miles from that place, the dak horses had been seized and carried away by some marauders, which has caused an interruption in the dak. Active measures have, however, been adopted by Major Hamilton, commissioner of Mooltan, for keep-

ing open the line, and the Lahore dak is hourly expected."

The loss on both sides in the taking of Delhi was considerable—on that of the rebels very great. Full particulars are not yet known; but it appears that about forty British officers, and six hundred men, were killed and wounded. The killed among the officers include Lieutenant Bradshaw (52nd), Lieutenant Fitzgerald (75th), Lieutenant Tandy (Engineers), Lieutenant Murray (Guide Corps), Major Jacob (1st Fusiliers), Captain Ross (Carabineers), and Lieutenant Humphreys (4th Punjab Infantry), the last three of whom died of their wounds. The wounded, but surviving, officers are, Brigadier-General Nicholson, Lieutenant Nicholson, of Coke's Regiment; Greathed, Maunsell, Chesney, Salkeld, Brownlow, Hovenden, and Medley (Engineers); Waters and Curtis (60th Rifles); Anson, A.D.C.; Baynes and Pogson (8th Foot); Greville, Wemyss, and Owen (1st Fusiliers); Reid (Sirmoor Battalion); Boisragon (Kumaon Battalion); Pemberton, H. Gustavinsle (Sappers); Cuppage (6th Cavalry); Bayley and Atkinson (52nd Foot); Shebheare (Guides); Graydon (16th Grenadiers); Spece (65th N.I.); Lambert (1st Fusiliers); Gamble (38th N.I.); Hay (60th N.I.); Prior (1st Punjab Infantry); and others whose names are not yet known. Prior to the assault, Captain Fagan, of the Artillery, a very brilliant and dashing officer, was shot through the head, and killed, while looking over the breastwork to observe the line of fire from the new battery. Major Campbell, of the Artillery, and Lieutenant Lockhart, were also wounded a few days before the storming of Delhi.

The *Bombay Times* relates:—

"The news of the fall of Delhi reached the Governor of Bombay while a large dinner party was being entertained at Government House. Lord Elphinstone immediately announced the joyful tidings to the assembled company, and called upon them to fill their glasses, and drink to 'The health of General Wilson and his brave Army.' This was done with much enthusiasm, the band striking up 'The British Grenadiers.'"

An interesting anecdote of the last days of the rebels' power in Delhi is contained in a letter from the English camp, dated September 2nd:—

"The drama is drawing to a close, and the bloody rebels are well aware of such being the case, as on the 31st ult. they sent in a white flag to ask for terms, offering to give up all actual murderers. The answer was as follows:—'The British Government will hold no terms with murderers, rebels, and mutineers. Surrender must be unconditional. Any other rebel coming to propose other terms will be hung. All future negotiations will be carried on at the muzzles of our guns.'"

In a communication from the Chief Commissioner's Office at Lahore, dated September 16th, we read:—

"No official account has yet been received of the successful attack by a portion of General Van Cortlandt's force on the rebel village of Mungella, but a number of the 10th Cavalry men have been killed, and thirteen of them, with some others, made prisoners, were immediately executed on the spot. About 20,000 rupees' worth of plunder is said to have fallen into the hands of our men, and eighty horses and some two thousand head of other cattle. . . ."

"General Van Cortlandt reports the destruction on the 13th instant, by a portion of the Hurrianah irregular force under his command, of the insurgent village of Mungulpore. The rebels drew up a force of from seven hundred to eight hundred horse, from four hundred to five hundred infantry, and some guns, to defend the village; but, after the exchange of a few shots, they broke and fled with the utmost rapidity, leaving their camp in our hands just as it stood; some ammunition and five cart-loads of Sepoys' things, such as coats, pantaloons, &c."

Other important facts from the seats of rebellion are thus summarised by the *Bombay Times*:—

"The Hon. J. R. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, died at Agra on the 9th of September. All was quiet at Agra up to the 19th idem. Havelock's and Outram's forces crossed the Ganges on the 19th of September, to advance to the relief of Lucknow. Bundelcund is in a disturbed state, Saugor and Jubbulpore being threatened by the Dinapore rebels, under Kooner Singh. The troops in Assam have evinced a mutinous spirit, and are plotting against the British Government. Her Majesty's 21st and 23rd Regiments and 88th Highlanders have reached Calcutta.

"The native artillery at Hyderabad, in Scinde, were disarmed on the 9th of September, a conspiracy having been discovered among the gunners. The 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry were disarmed at Kurra- chee on the 14th of September, the men having organized an extensive plot to murder the European inhabitants. Eighteen of the conspirators were summarily executed, and twenty-two transported for life.

"At Shikarpore, in Upper Scinde, a disturbance occurred on the 23rd of September, the native artillerymen having seized the guns, but were soon beaten off by the loyal portion of the troops. An attempt was made at Ahmedabad, on the 15th of September, to create a mutiny among the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; but the

ingleaders were seized before they could carry out their designs.

"A wing of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment has arrived from the Mauritius, and been despatched to Kurrahee. A portion of her Majesty's 95th Regiment has arrived from the Cape, and is now stationed in Bombay. The rest are daily expected.

"All is quiet in the Punjab. The Deccan remains tranquil. The Madras Presidency is undisturbed. British authority is paramount in the Bombay Presidency."

Some further intelligence is related in the *Hurkaru* of Calcutta:—

"The Punjab still holds out in bold relief to the rest of India. There, wherever mutiny has raised its head, it has been promptly and severely crushed. In no single instance has Sir John Lawrence failed of success. The 55th, composed of Brahmans, who mutinied because they 'preferred death to loss of caste,' took refuge with the Swats, who not only plundered them of their wealth, but converted them into Mahometans, and then turned them adrift; the 9th Cavalry, 26th, 46th Native Infantry, and others, were cut up almost to a man, and Sir John has been enabled, not only to maintain tranquillity, but to furnish a large force for the operations against Delhi.

"The 50th Native Infantry has mutinied at Nagode, but the officers of the regiment are safe, their soldiers not having massacred them."

In the *Englishman* we read:—

"Three hundred mutineers have entered Gya, and the residents have been compelled to shut themselves up in a house. A detachment of H.M.'s 10th was sent to relieve them. The mutineers belonged to the 5th Irregulars, and an engagement has taken place in which Captain Rattray and his Sikhs have been defeated; the rebels managing to rush through Gya on their way to the Shahabad district. Mr. Samuells ordered Captain Rattray to attack; the captain refused, representing the imprudence of two hundred men attacking about eight hundred, and then Mr. J. P. Grant peremptorily ordered Captain Rattray to advance. The result was that about forty of our men have been killed and wounded."

The rebels then again entered Gya, and once more plundered it.

From various other sources we gather the subjoined details:—

"A body of Santals, about two hundred, collected at a place sixteen miles from Hazareebaugh, about a quarter of an hour before sunset; the Rhamghur Cavalry, and some Sikhs, commanded by Lieutenant J. M. Graham, went out to meet them. They were on a low hill, with a belt of low rice-fields between the Sowars and them, and a jungle behind, and as soon as they saw the Sowars, they rushed to their arms, and commenced 'tom-tom-ing.' Fearing that they would bolt, and there being no time to lose, as the sun was just going down, Mr. Graham attempted to cross the swamp with the cavalry, having the infantry close at hand. His horse stuck in the mud, so he jumped off, and waded through to the opposite bank. The Santals now came on to within about fifty or sixty yards, and commenced shooting arrows. The men fired a volley, and their fire began to tell a little. They were within twenty yards of the enemy, and their leader, a stout gentleman, in a red pugree and waistcloth, with a long two-edged sword, favoured them with an extemporaneous dance in front of his party. Mr. Graham fired at him with his revolver, and hit him high up in the left breast, and as soon as his followers saw him stagger, they gave ground, on which the Sikhs charged, and the affair was over in a minute. They got eleven dead bodies; it was too dark to look for more. Five of our men were wounded, and three horses. Two of the former and two of the latter severely. The Santals had pitched a tent and standard, and collected a large quantity of grain, all of which our men brought away with them.

"A reward of 5000*l.* has been offered for the apprehension of Nena Sahib, and some hopes have been entertained of capturing him.

"A very gallant exploit has been achieved at Lucknow, by Lieutenant J. C. Anderson, of the Madras Engineers, Superintendent of Irrigation in Oude. He is with the besieged garrison in the Residency at Lucknow, who were greatly molested by a couple of large guns with which the enemy had taken up a position in a house that overtopped a part of the Residency. Mr. Anderson successfully undermined the house, and blew the whole of the inmates, estimated at about five hundred, into the air. The garrison then sallied out and spiked the guns, taking back with them into their entrenchment a large number of bullocks and other provisions.—All was well at Lucknow on the 16th of September, and the relief of the garrison is looked on as almost certain.

"General Outram has decided against the men of H.M. 10th Regiment in regard to the slaughter of some unarmed Sepoys of the 40th N.I. at Dinapore. He has, he says, perused with feelings of indignation the proceedings of the court of inquest, from which it is too evident that European soldiers have stained their hands with the blood of inoffensive men of the 40th N.I., who had laid down their arms in submission to the orders of the British Government, and who reposed on the good faith of that Government, which has thus been compro-

mised. As the individual perpetrators of the atrocity have not been detected, the stigma must for the present, observes the General, attach to the whole regiment.

"There is a report at Calcutta that a rebellion has broken out in Cashmere against the Maharajah Runbheer Singh, the son and successor of the late Gholab Singh. [It will be seen above that Runbheer has sent a contingent to aid us at Delhi, at the capture of which they were present.] The rebels, it is added, have taken possession of the whole country.

"The Rajah of Assam is said to have been deported from Upper Assam to the large gaol in Central Assam.

"An act for the registry of arms, and for regulating the possession, manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, has been passed by the Legislative Council. It is not to take effect in any place or district till its provisions are specially extended thereto; and Government is empowered to exempt any person or classes of persons from its operation.

"The Governor-General in Council, by a proclamation dated the 7th, invites all faithful subjects of the British Crown to join in a humble offering of prayer, supplication, and confession of sins to Almighty God, and to implore a blessing upon all measures taken for the repression of rebellion and crime, and for the restoration of peace, order, and contentment throughout British India, and he proposes that Sunday, the 4th of October, shall be observed in each Presidency as a day of Special Prayer."

From official sources we learn (under dates 27th and 24th September) that—

"Malwa is still in a disturbed state, but nothing worthy of note has occurred. In Gwalior, Scindiah is stated to be raising a force of 15,000 men for the purpose of intercepting the fugitives from Delhi. A portion of the Mhow and Indore rebels are reported to have crossed the Chambul. The Gwalior mutineers are expected to march on Agra.

"A Shahzadar has collected many thousand followers at Mundisore for the King of Delhi. The Post of Dhar has been seized by Mahomedans in the Rajah's service, and Rutlam is believed to be taken. Western Malwa consequently is disturbed. Colonel Durand is still at Mhow. In the Rajpootana Agency, tranquillity is disturbed by the mutiny of the Joudpore Legion. Captain Mason is moving on the mutineers with two guns and 2000 men. Escape is difficult. The Rao of Sirohi is giving hearty aid, and the Bheels are with us."

Amongst the many brave men who have recently distinguished themselves in India, we have noticed with sincere pleasure the name of Captain Maude, Royal Artillery. We believe this officer is the son of Captain the Honourable Francis Maude, R.N., the well-known friend of the Naval Female School, and other kindred institutions. We heartily congratulate the esteemed father on the high testimony borne to the skill and bravery of his son by so good a judge as the gallant Havelock.

NENA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATIONS.

The following proclamations have been issued by Nena Sahib. The first is dated the 1st of July:—

"As, by the kindness of God and the ikbal or good fortune of the Emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Satarah, and other places, and even those 5000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops, who are firm to their religion; and as they have all been conquered by the present Government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the Government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence, and to carry on their respective work with comfort and ease."

Proclamation dated the 1st of July, and issued by order of the Nena:—

"As, by the bounty of the glorious Almighty God and the enemy-destroying fortune of the Emperor, the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpore has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landowners should be as obedient to the present Government as they had been to the former one; that all the Government servants should promptly and cheerfully engage their whole mind in executing the orders of Government; that it is the incumbent duty of all the ryots and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions have been confirmed; and that they should as usual be obedient to the authorities of the Government, and never to suffer any complaint against themselves to reach the ears of the higher authority."

Order dated the 5th of July to the city Kotwal (Mayor) by the Nena:—

"It has come to our notice that some of the city people, having heard the rumours of the arrival of the European soldiers at Allahabad, are deserting their houses and going out into the districts; you are therefore directed to proclaim in each lane and street of the city that regiments of cavalry and infantry and batteries have been despatched to check the Europeans either at Allahabad or Futtchpore; that the people should therefore remain in their houses without any apprehension, and engage their minds in carrying on their work."

CAWNPORE.

A lance-corporal in the 78th Highlanders writes

as follows to his relatives near Edinburgh, dating from the camp on the left bank of the Ganges, August 2nd:—

"After all our hard work we were too late to save the poor Europeans at Cawnpore; they were put to an awful death by the bloodthirsty rascals. But we are making them suffer for it now in their turn. If they had spared the helpless women and children, we could have forgiven them, but now they are doomed to die if ever they fall into the hands of a European. After we retook Cawnpore, the man they called the 'Butcher' fell into our hands. There was a very old European woman who had made her escape. Having dressed herself up like a native of the country, she remained in Cawnpore all the time the mutineers had possession of the place, and as soon as our army found their way into the place, she came to us and told us the awful truth. It made our blood boil with rage, and I could hear the men of the 78th saying one among another, 'I will never spare a man with a black face.' She pointed out the 'Butcher' to us, and he was brought up and sentenced to be hanged. But before his execution, we took him to the house where he killed the women and children. It was a terrible sight to behold their long hair all matted on the floor, with parts of dresses lying scattered about the place where the horrid massacre took place. *We made the ruffian bend down on his knee, and lick up part of the blood of the helpless that he had spilled, and then we hung him up on a tree until he was dead.* But hanging is thought nothing of among us, we see so much of it every day. Sometimes as many as thirty are executed in a morning, and others we blow from the mouth of the guns. I have seen some terrible sights. There is only a handful of us, and we have to encounter about nineteen to one of us, and sometimes more. I have had some narrow escapes lately, and I am in danger of my life every moment; but I still live in hopes that I will be spared to see this affair finished and return home to old Scotland again. He will be a lucky dog, however, that gets through safe. This war is not like the late Indian wars. We have our own drilled soldiers with our guns and ammunition to contend with. Besides, this is the worst season of the year that the mutiny could have taken place in, as there are heavy rains and a scorching sun. We have hard marching and hard fighting, with very little to eat; and, as our clothes and shoes are very nearly worn out, we are just like so many ragamuffins. The war is beginning to tell very much on the ranks of the Royal Artillery, 64th Regiment, 78th Highlanders, and 84th Regiment. After the last engagement we had, on the 29th July, these regiments mustered only 1000 men fit for duty—that is 200 men under the strength of a regiment in India, which are supposed to be 1200."

THE WORK OF RETALIATION.

Another soldier of the 78th Highlanders writes to his friends at Perth:—

"We came to a large village, and it was full of people. We took about two hundred, and set fire to it. I went in, and it was all in flames. I saw an old man trying to trail out a bed. He was not able to walk, far less carry out the cot. I ordered him out of the village, and pointed out the flames, and told him as well as I could that if he did not he would be burned. I took the cot and dragged him out. I came round the corner of a street or lane, and I could see nothing but smoke and flames. I stood for a moment to think which way I should go. Just as I was looking round, I saw a house and the flames bursting out of the walls, and, to my surprise, I saw a little boy, about four years old, looking out at the door. I pointed the way out to the old man, and told him if he did not go I would shoot him. I rushed to the house I saw the little boy at. The door was by that time in flames. I thought not of myself; I thought of the poor helpless child. I rushed in, and after I got in there was a sort of square, and all round this were houses, and they were all in flames; and instead of seeing the helpless child, I beheld six children from eight to two years old, an old dotal woman, an old man not able to walk without help, and a young woman about twenty years old, with a child wrapped up in her bosom. I am sure the child was not above five or six hours old. The mother was in a hot fever. I stood and looked, but looking at that time would not do. I tried to get the little boys to fly, but they would not. I took the infant: the mother would have it; I gave it back; I took the woman and her infant in my arms to carry her and her babe out. The children took the old woman and old man. I took the lead, knowing they would follow. I came to a place that it was impossible to see whereabouts I was, with flames. I dashed through, and called on the others to follow. After a hard fight, I got them all safe out, but that was all. Even coming through the fire, part of their clothes, that did not cover half of their body, was burned. I set them down in the field, and went in at another place. I saw nothing but flames all round. A little further, I saw a poor old woman trying to come out. She could not walk; she could only creep on her hands and feet. I went up to her, and told her I would carry her out; but no, she would not allow me to do it; but, when I saw it was no use to put off with her, I took her up in my arms and carried her out. I went in at the other end, and came across a woman about twenty-two years old. She was sitting over a man that, to all appearance, would not see the day out. She was wetting his lips with some sista-

The fire was coming fast, and the others all round were in flames. Not far from this, I saw four women. I ran up to them, and asked them to come and help the sick man and woman out, but they thought they had had enough to do, and so they had, poor things; but, to save the woman and the dying man, I drew my bayonet, and told them if they did not I would kill them. They came, carried them out, and laid them under a tree. I left them. To look on, any one would have said that the flames were in the clouds. When I went to the other side of the village, there were about one hundred and forty women and about sixty children all crying out and lamenting what had been done. The old woman of that small family I took out came, and I thought she would have kissed the ground I stood on. I offered them some biscuit I had for my day's rations; but they would not take it; it would break their caste, they said. The 'assembly' sounded, and back I went with as many blessings as they could pour out on anything nearest their heart. Out of the prisoners that were taken, the man that the 2000 rupees were offered for was taken by us for nothing. We hanged ten of them on the spot, and flogged a great many—about sixty. We burned another village that night. Oh, if you had seen the ten march round the grove, and see them looking the same as if nothing was going to happen to them! There was one of them fell; the rope broke, and down he came. He rose up and looked all around; he was hung up again. After they were all hanged, the others were all taken round to see them. Then we came marching back to the carts. Left Benares with few on the 6th of July, or rather on the night of the 5th. We had to turn out and lie with our belts on. On the 6th, we, a number of one hundred and eighty, went out against two thousand. We came up close to them; they were all drawn up in three lines; it looked too many for us, but on we dashed, and in a short time they began to run. We set fire to a large village that was full of them; we surrounded it, and as they came rushing out of the flames shot them. We took eighteen of them prisoners; they were all tied together, and we fired a volley at them and shot them on the spot."

THE GRAVE AT CAWNPORE.

"H. C." writes to the *Times*:—

"I travelled a few days since with a gentleman, a retired officer of engineers, who is a near relative of seven of the Cawnpore victims; five of them were young ladies, one of them was the writer of that little chronicle of woe which you published some weeks back, and over which thousands of tears (not all feminine) have been shed since then. Among many interesting things which this intelligent man said, there was one which, it strikes me, ought not to pass and perish with a casual railway journey. 'They talk,' he said, 'of raising a monument over that well. They don't understand the natives, or they would do nothing of the sort. What does a Hindoo care for a marble pyramid or obelisk? Now, what they should do is this:—Build above that well a Christian temple, as small as you like, but splendid, so that after generations of Christians shall say to as many generations of Mahomedans or Hindoos, 'Look here! On this spot your fathers wrought the blackest of their deeds to get rid of Christianity from India. See what came of it! Christian rites are now celebrated, and Christian worship presented, on the very site of that well, and above the ashes of two hundred martyrs!' That would be worth one hundred missionaries."

GENERAL NEILL AND MR. GRANT.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

"General Neill will remain behind at Cawnpore. This gallant officer has already experienced proof of Mr. J. P. Grant's insolence and assumption of power. In my former letters I have mentioned that this gentleman had been suddenly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, with the avowed view of putting a stop to the work of retaliation on mutineers. It was pointed out by the local press at the time that the whole country being under martial law the appointment was not required. It was made, however; and although Mr. Grant on arriving at Benares found himself compelled to shut himself up in his house on account of the temper of the European troops, who had heard of his mission, still he lost no time in transmitting orders to General Neill to put a stop to all hanging until the sentences should be transmitted to Benares and confirmed by himself. The gallant Neill, it is stated, replied that the country was under martial law, and that he would take his own course. That that course is a proper and correct one, the present state of the Cawnpore district has made evident, for in that alone has any revenue been collected since the commencement of the present insurrection. . . . The appointment of Mr. Grant, the removal of Mr. Taylor from Patna, the orders to abstain from hanging mutineers, and the rewards given to disarmed rebels and to deserters, have had an effect upon the minds of the European soldiers, as well as upon the independent community, which cannot be sufficiently deplored."

THE INDIAN PRESS.

The *Hurkaru* was suppressed for five or six days on account of an article and a letter offensive to the authorities. Mr. Sydney Laman Blanchard, the editor, thereupon gave in his resignation, and, after much humble begging, the proprietor got the prohibition removed.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

SEVERAL large meetings have been held in the provinces in connexion with the Relief Fund; and the speeches at many of them have exhibited a political aspect. It has been remarked with regret that there have been but few meetings in Ireland, and that the sister country has contributed only a small amount to the collection. Even Dublin has joined the movement in a very cold and half-hearted manner. The fact appears to be attributable to the opinion which, whether correct or not, is very generally entertained in Ireland, that the Roman Catholics were not fairly dealt with in the distribution of the Patriotic Fund.

A large meeting of the Worcestershire nobility and gentry was held at the Shire Hall, Worcester, last Saturday. The chair was taken by the High Sheriff, Mr. E. V. Wheeler. A cheque for 200*l.* was sent by Lord Ward. Among the speeches delivered during the evening was one by Mr. Acton, a Roman Catholic magistrate, who repeated the assertions made by his coreligionists with respect to the Patriotic Fund. He said, "231,000*l.* of the capital was appropriated to Protestant orphanages and endowments, while the application of a party of Roman Catholic gentlemen in Ireland for an allotment for the education of Catholic children was refused, although one-half of the Crimean army were Catholic soldiers. He hoped that the Roman Catholic noblemen and gentlemen in both Houses of Parliament would early next session raise the question of the distribution of the Patriotic Fund. At the same time he protested against their remonstrance with regard to the Patriotic Fund being confounded, as it had been by some of the public papers, with any supposed disposition of the Roman Catholic body to oppose the great purpose for which that meeting had been convened—viz., to alleviate the distress which had been caused by the late terrible events in India." These observations called up Sir John Pakington, who observed that, "as a member of the Royal Commission for the Administration of the Patriotic Fund he could not allow to pass unnoticed what had fallen from his friend Mr. Acton. From his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who was its head, down to the humblest member of that commission, he was convinced that the feeling furthest from their minds was that they should be influenced in dispensing that noble charity by anything so unworthy as religious prejudices. (*Cheers.*) On the contrary, he could say for himself, and he was sure also for every member of the commission, that one of their first objects had been to avoid any semblance of partiality on religious grounds, and when an investigation took place—for after such an allegation an investigation must take place—his worthy friend would find that he had been misled by erroneous reports." (*Hear, hear.*) Sir John, in a subsequent speech, which he made on moving an address to the Queen, observed that questions will arise with reference to the future government of India. "The first question will be—Is the extraordinary idea that a vast country like India can be governed by a company of merchants to be carried out; or is it a case in which the direct authority of the Crown of England ought to be exercised? Twice has this double government been tried, and twice it has been found wanting. The next question will be—What is to be the mode of raising the revenues of India? Are we to continue to raise the revenues by an oppressive land or salt tax, or from some unworthy and immoral source such as the sale of opium? A third, and not an easy, question will relate to the native army. Are we to abandon the native army? Are we to have a native army organized and recruited in a manner violating every dictate of common prudence and common sense, or an army organized on a different principle, so that it may be efficient, and so that we may regard it in England as an effective force? Lastly, let me refer to a question which is already deep in the minds of thinking Englishmen, and which is perhaps the most difficult of all. Hereafter, in India, is the flag of England to be prostituted to the support of the barbarous rites of Indian superstition? (*Hear, hear.*) Or are we to govern our Eastern Empire in a way which, without violating the prejudices of a people, shall do honour to and uphold that Christian religion which we believe and know to be founded on divine truth? (*Cheers.*) This is not a time for entering into a discussion of the important questions to which I have referred, nor do I think that it is desirable at this moment to enter into a statement of opinion with regard to what may have been the cause of the outbreak, although I find it very difficult to refrain from commenting on such acts of insatiation as the establishment at Delhi, the old seat of the Mogul Empire, of one of our largest and most important arsenals, and then the leaving of that important fortress to the care of notoriously disaffected Sepoys." The various resolutions having been carried, the meeting separated.

At a county meeting for Devonshire, held yesterday week at Exeter, Earl Fortescue spoke in favour of tempering justice with clemency, and of thoroughly considering the question of Indian administration. "I hope and believe," he said, "that, with the sweeping march of our armies throughout the land, the stern hand of British justice, while it makes strict inquiry and inflicts condign punishment upon all who can be proved

to have been willing actors in the late dreadful mutinies, will at the same time be accompanied and tempered with British clemency and justice. (*Cheers.*) I hope that, wherever doubt exists, the benefit of that doubt will be given to the accused party—(*hear*)—and, while we inflict punishment on the guilty, I trust we shall acknowledge and reward the fidelity shown by many of the native princes to our alliance, and that we shall also acknowledge and reward the unshaken allegiance which has been yielded to us by a large portion, happily, of the native population. And, gentlemen, when peace and order shall have been restored, as I trust, by God's help, they will be restored throughout the length and breadth of British India, then, I hope, that due consideration will be given to some improvement in the administration of our Indian Empire. (*Applause.*) In the expression of that hope, let us not charge upon the present Government, or upon the present East India Company, or upon any past Government, or any past East India Company, the blame of the disasters which have unhappily befallen us. (*Hear, hear.*) Whatever may be the shortcomings—and shortcomings I believe there have been—in the direction of the affairs of India, at least I believe that our Government has been based upon just and merciful principles. (*Hear, hear.*) But, after such a disaster as the present, the British public have a right to inquire, and the representatives of British interests in India have also the right to inquire, whether a form of government combining the rule of the British Crown with that of a mercantile body is the best form of government that can be devised for that great portion of our empire. (*Hear, hear.*) To that inquiry the British Empire and the Indian Empire have a right to receive an answer." Among the resolutions assented to was one acknowledging the fidelity of various native princes.

The Right Hon. W. Beresford, at a gathering of the Conservative electors of the northern division of Essex at Saffron Walden, last Saturday, made some observations for the purpose of repudiating the idea that he had become a Whig—an idea derived from his recent promise to support Lord Palmerston during the present crisis—and of denouncing the plea put forward by several persons for treating the Indian rebels with mercy. He also entered into some other matters personal to himself. Two more speakers were Lieutenant-Colonel Brise, who thought our military energies, as shown in recruiting, are equal to those of 1803; and Mr. Charles Ducane, who, while willing to support the present Government in putting down the mutiny, 'did not feel bound to abnegate all his political principles, and bow the knee to this Palmerstonian dictatorship.'

MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.

At a meeting at Taunton, last Monday, presided over by Mr. Kinglake, M.P., the author of *Eothen*, and at which Mr. Gore Langton, M.P., Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., and a considerable number of the local gentry, were present, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., the Secretary of State for the Colonies, took occasion to advert to the great topic of the day, and to the determination of the Government to confront the rebellion and to re-establish British rule in India. He said he felt confident that the Government of this country would not fail to act up to their fearful responsibilities, which they believed were not lessened, but increased, by the manner in which they (the Government) had been supported by all parties in the country. He acknowledged that it was the duty of the Government not only to put down this rebellion and to establish law and order, but to look closely into the causes by which it had been produced, and to examine narrowly the circumstances of the Indian Government, not only in its military organization, but in the civil administration of the affairs of that country. That duty, he thought, the Government were prepared to undertake, and nothing, he trusted, would be wanting on their part to the fulfilment of it, in the full confidence that they would be supported by the country." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Arthur Mills, in addressing the meeting said:—"We had had a dominion given us over 180,000,000 of people in that vast country, which had for a century been committed to our care; we have at this moment a Government maintained there at an enormous expenditure, and that Government is now deeply involved in debt; while the multitudinous population of India, after a hundred years of our rule, are now in a condition very little removed from that in which they were under the most corrupt and cruel member of the House of Tamerlane. He did not impute the slightest blame to the existing Government of India; but he blamed all for so long permitting a state of things to exist which was a disgrace to the Christian name. (*Hear, hear.*) When he adverted to that subject, he did so, not in a party spirit, but in the spirit of a true patriot, and he thought it was not too strong an expression to say that our rule in India had been used as a screen to protect the natives from the contamination of Christianity. He stated, on the authority of the late pious Bishop Heber, that in one district in India Christians were precluded from holding office, an order having been issued by the British Government prohibiting any but Mussulmans and Hindoos from holding any office."

THE ART TREASURES EXHIBITION.

A general meeting of the guarantee subscribers to the late Art Treasures Exhibition was held on Wednesday

morning in the Mayor's parlour, Town Hall, Manchester. Colonel Hamilton, secretary to the committee, read the report, wherein it was stated:—"The total number of paying visitors reached 1,053,538. The season-ticket holders of both classes availed themselves of their privileges to enjoy 282,377 visits, making the total number of visitors 1,335,915. Up to the public close of the Exhibition, on the 17th inst., the cash receipts from all sources standing to the credit of the committee may be stated at 98,500*l*. The total expenditure up to the same period, and the further liabilities which are definitely known to the committee, such as cost of police to the end of November, insurance of all kinds, rents, &c., amount to 99,500*l*. The still further outlay to be incurred, includes all the expenses of returning the contributions to their respective owners." To meet the excess of expenditure over the cash receipts, there is the building and its fittings. The committee are of opinion that the guarantee fund will remain untouched. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—"That this meeting, as well on behalf of the immediate promoters and supporters of the Exhibition of Art Treasures of the United Kingdom, as the city of Manchester, where that exhibition was held, and the vast thousands of all ranks and countries who have enjoyed its beauties and benefited by its lessons, records its sense of profound gratitude for the existence of that social harmony in this country which alone rendered such a gathering possible. It acknowledges for the country at large the munificent liberality and disinterestedness of the contributors, whether in the highest or the humblest ranks of life, believing that one and all were moved in their decisions by a sincere sympathy for a great and refining work, and by an honest desire to improve and gratify their fellow-creatures." "That full powers be given to the executive committee to dispose of the Exhibition and its fittings in any way they may think proper." "That a sum not exceeding 1000*l*. be placed at the disposal of the executive committee, to be used by them, at their discretion, should they deem it desirable to recognize the services of the officers of the committee." "That the warmest thanks of this meeting be rendered to the Executive Committee of the Art Treasures Exhibition, for their unwearied exertions in furtherance of the Exhibition, and the admirable manner in which they have carried out the designs of its promoters."

THE WIGAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Lord Stanley delivered a speech on the subject of education on Tuesday evening on the occasion of the fourth anniversary *soirée* of the Wigan Mechanics' Institution, held in the Public Hall, Wigan. Adverting towards the end of his remarks to the opportunities for advancement offered to North of England men, he said:—"I was told lately by one of the heads of a great firm not far from Manchester that they were at that time employing three persons in their business, each of whom had been an ordinary mechanic on weekly wages—each of whom had risen from the ranks, and each of whom was at that time in receipt of a salary of 1500*l*. a year, which is just the pay of an Under-Secretary of State. (Applause.) That fact I verified. I suppose it is not an isolated instance, and I mention it because we hear a little too much about the impossibility of men in an old country like this rising above their actual position. Why, I say that in that respect we are not an old country, but a new country." (*Hear, hear.*)

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Earl of Harrowby at the annual dinner of the Sandon and Marston Agricultural Society; Mr. Monckton Milnes and Mr. Wood, the members for Pontefract, at a public dinner in the Town Hall; the Solicitor-General at the anniversary meeting of the Reading Philanthropic Institution; Messrs. Miles and Knatchbull, the members for East Somerset, at the meeting of the Farrington Gurney Agricultural Association; and General Sir Frederick Smith, M.P., at Chatham, have delivered speeches more or less bearing on the Indian question.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

The second inquest in connexion with the accident on the South Wales Railway, after spreading over some days, was ultimately adjourned to Tuesday, November 10th.

George Cooke was on the rigging of the barge *Mercy*, lying off Southwark, last Saturday, when he fell head foremost into the hold of the vessel, and fractured his skull and ribs. A similar accident occurred to William Lawson, who was at work on a scaffold in Fenchurch-street, when he fell a depth of thirty feet, and fractured his skull.

A dreadful occurrence took place on Monday in the neighbourhood of Ratcliff Highway. A cattle van was conveying from the London Docks a Bengal tiger recently imported into this country. The latch or lock of the door suddenly gave way, and the animal finding itself at liberty, leaped into the road, and ran in a crouching position up the thoroughfare, evidently in some degree alarmed at its unexpected freedom and the novelty of the scene. Encountering a boy, eleven years old, at a street corner, the tiger sprang on him, and frightfully lacerated the back of his neck and head.

The keepers, by this time, came up, one of whom repeatedly struck the beast on the head with a crowbar, and at length stunned it; but one of the blows glanced off, and fell on the head of the poor wounded boy. He was removed to the London Hospital in a highly dangerous state, but it is thought he will recover. Another boy was also injured, but less seriously.

A frightful catastrophe happened on the Central Railroad, United States, on the evening of the 15th inst., about six miles west of Syracuse. Heavy rains had weakened an embankment at Nine-mile Creek, so that when the train came along it gave way, and the cars were thrown one upon another into the stream. To add to the horror of the scene, the mail car caught fire, and all the mail bags except one were destroyed. It is stated that, of sixty passengers who were in the cars, two or three were killed outright, and some dozen others were shockingly mutilated.

IRELAND.

AN ORANGE MANIFESTO.—The Central Committee of the 'Grand Orange Lodge' have published an address in reply to the Lord Chancellor's recent letter. They indignantly deny that their proceedings have assumed an illegal or improper character, and add:—"In the episode of Orange history to which the Chancellor has directed our attention (without, it appears, having attended to it himself), the character of our society is exhibited. We are asked by some, 'What good end has it achieved?' We are asked by the more sordid, 'What benefit has it conferred on its members?' 'Has the society been able to accomplish or prevent any great political measure?' 'Has it enabled its members to attain any high political or social distinction?' We are not careful to answer such inquirers. Sufficient for us to say, the Orange confederacy has protected rights of property and person; it has contributed to the maintenance of domestic peace and public well-being. Wherever it has been powerful, the country has been at peace, and persons of all religious persuasions have been safe under its protection. Wherever lawlessness, outrage, and murder have had their saturnalia, Orangeism has been feeble and unknown. This is our answer to those who prefer a taunting accusation against us. Before Orangeism came into existence, counties in Ulster were in a state of more sanguinary disorder than has disgraced the most lawless southern county since." The Committee afterwards have the kindness to say that, though they have been so scurvily treated by the Government, they will give the Queen all the support possible in connexion with India:—"We know full well the duty of loyalty to our revered monarch, and we feel too deeply because of the deplorable disasters in India to permit precipitancy or indiscretion in any portion of the executive to recal us from the duty of sustaining, by every possible way, the rights of the throne and the deliverance of the oppressed. We utterly repudiate and abhor all sentiments which would inculcate indifference or disloyalty, or which would narrow or pervert the streams of national benevolence on behalf of our much-afflicted fellow-subjects, men, women, and children, in that distant portion of the empire. We would hold it utterly unworthy of our high calling and of our Scriptural principles to seek to avail ourselves at such a time of any other mode of protection or relief than such as is to be found in the dignified assertion of the rights of the Queen's subjects, and in the verdict which we fearlessly demand in our behalf from all independent and intelligent men."

A SECRET DIPLOMATIC MISSION.—The *Waterford Mail* states that the hon. member for the borough of Youghal (Mr. I. Butt) is at present at Vienna, entrusted by Lord Palmerston with a secret diplomatic mission.

THE TIPPERARY BANK.—The creditors of this bank held a meeting on Thursday week at the office of Master Murphy, Court of Chancery, to select an official assignee, or assignees. Mr. Patrick Stephenson, of Fairbrook, county of Waterford, proposed that the Earl of Bessborough, and Mr. John G. Armstrong, of the Bank of Ireland, should be appointed joint official assignees, to act in conjunction with Mr. George M'Dowell, the official manager representing the shareholders, in carrying out the provisions of the act of last session for facilitating the winding up. The Rev. Dr. Howley, parish priest of Tipperary, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.—Commenting upon the official returns lately issued by the Registrar-General of Ireland, the *Derry Standard* (a leading Presbyterian organ) thus sums up the result:—"Last year, the numbers who left Ireland, as noted in the Government returns, were 65,766, and this year there has been a net increase of 6240 emigrants. Since the 1st day of May, 1851, to the 1st of September, 1857, the collective emigration from Ireland has amounted to 910,966 persons,—viz., 460,640 males, and 450,326 females, or within a fraction of a total million of the Irish population!"

MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Mr. Ellis, a Scotchman, was shot dead at Templemore on the night of Thursday week. The act was committed on the highway, and in the sight of several other persons. He was agent to a

gentleman, and had himself purchased some property in the neighbourhood.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BY A MANIAC.—A farmer named John Doyle, a tenant of The M'Gillicuddy, a gentleman of property residing at Whitefield, about fifteen miles from Tralee, recently requested that gentleman to keep in safe custody for him the sum of 40*l*. On Wednesday week, he went to The M'Gillicuddy's house, and said he wanted to draw out 4*l*.; but he was told to take it all, as it was not convenient to retain it. As they entered the office, the gentleman perceived that Doyle was fumbling in his pocket, and afterwards saw him draw out a pistol. The M'Gillicuddy seized the weapon, and in doing so the contents were discharged, but without doing any injury. Doyle was then handed over to the police, and was found to be insane.

THE RECENT TEA FRAUDS.—No tidings have yet been received of the whereabouts of John James Moore, the Custom House swindler. An inquisition has been held at the sub-sheriff's office, in pursuance of a writ of extent issued by the Court of Exchequer, at the instance of the Crown, to discover what property Moore possessed at the date of the writ for his apprehension. The jury ultimately found "that there were two hundred and fifty-six packages of tea in the Custom House, removed from Moore's store, of the value of 1000*l*.; that there was at present in the hands of the manager of the Bank of Ireland a certain security or charge on lands in Ireland, on which the directors of the Bank of Ireland have a lien, and which the jurors valued at 700*l*., less 140*l*., leaving 560*l*. of a balance; that, at the time of taking the inquisition, there were certain wines and spirits in a cellar of Moore's store, which wines and spirits have been claimed by Samuel Gelston as having been bonded by him, and in his name, and that these wines and spirits are of the value of 2000*l*."

THE LATE 5TH ROYAL IRISH DRAGOONS.—Colonel Dunne, the late member for Portarlington, is said to have made an offer to the Horse Guards to raise in a short time, so as to be ready for immediate active service, a regiment of Irish Dragoons, to bear the revived title of the 5th Dragoons. That regiment was disembodied shortly after the Irish rebellion of 1798, on a charge of sedition, and it has never again been called together. It was raised in 1688, and served under Marlborough, as well as in subsequent wars. Many of the men whom Colonel Dunne would enlist are about to proceed to America; and he thinks that an effort should be made to preserve their services for this country.

THE CASE OF SPOLEN.—The grand jury at Dublin have found 'No Bill' in the case of James Spollen, charged with robbing the late Mr. Little. He will be released from custody at the close of the commission.

AMERICA.

The financial news from the United States wears a less gloomy character, though the New York banks suspended specie payment on the 13th, being unable to meet the heavy demand for gold. They have required of the Governor of the State to summon the Legislature, for the purpose of passing laws for the relief of the present condition of things; and they recommend that no dividend should be declared until the resumption of cash payments, which they pledge themselves shall take place as soon as possible, every effort being made to effect that result. A great many fresh commercial failures are reported from all parts of the Union; workmen in large numbers are thrown out of employ; and there is much distress. The Boston banks have also suspended cash payments, and there has been a serious run on some of the savings banks, but it was promptly met. The Federal Government has suspended redeeming stocks; but the Pennsylvania Lower House has defeated the bill of the Senate for legalizing the suspension of payments by the banks. The New Orleans bank, at the last dates, was considered strong, and the stock was not influenced by the revulsion: indeed, in some cases, a slight advance had taken place. The paper of the Illinois Central, Erie, and Michigan Central Railways has been contested.

The determination to suspend payments in specie, to which many of the banks have come, has had a favourable effect in checking the panic and the failure of large houses. One or two important houses which had stopped have resumed business under an extension from their creditors. The rate of exchange on England has advanced from 100 to 108, and in all the principal speculative stocks there has been an average recovery of ten per cent.

The Judges of the New York Supreme Court have adopted and promulgated a code of opinions in regard to the enforcement of the penalties of the law against suspended banks. They agree that it is for the banks to wind up or not, in the exercise of a sound discretion; that they are not to be enjoined unless they are insolvent, or unless an injunction may be necessary to prevent fraud or injustice; that a suspension of specie payments is not proof of insolvency; and that no injunction should issue without giving both parties a hearing.

Some details are published with respect to the elections. In Kansas, the result is supposed to be in favour of the Free State party; but the Democrats have carried the day in Georgia and Pennsylvania.

Mr. George Washington P. Custis, the last member of the great Washington's family, has just died.

The Hon. Louis M'Lane, an American statesman of note and standing in bygone days, died at New York on the 9th inst. in the seventy-second year of his age.

It is reported that one hundred and ninety-nine lives were lost in the Central American. The steamer Empire State sank on her voyage to Boston, but no lives were lost.

The case of Mrs. Cunningham came on on the 13th inst., but she had fled. The Custom-house at Richmond, Virginia, was burglariously entered on the same day, and 155,700 dollars were stolen. Walker's army is being recruited with great vigour, and hundreds of volunteers have joined.

The murderers of Mr. Sullivan, the English minister at Peru, have been discovered, but have not been arrested. They are stated to be hired bravos: those who employed them are not known. The Mexican Congress has held a preliminary meeting, and chosen Emanuel Ruiz President. The insurgents in the south continue to hold out against the Government forces, and it is reported that Alvarez has been assassinated.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

THE trial of M. Migeon seems likely to prove a very bombshell in the midst of French stagnation. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes that "the law officers of the Government at Colmar, who form what is termed the *Parquet*, will, it is said, be removed, in consequence of the indiscreet use they made of the police reports in the late proceedings. The documents furnished by that department to the prosecutor were not intended to be exposed to the public; they were for the private eye of the Procureurs, with a view, no doubt, to secure the conviction of the accused. The language used by the Prefect of Police in them was of the harshest kind, and the prisoner's counsel declared their intention to prosecute that functionary for defamation of their client. Moreover, the decision of the Tribunal declaring its incompetence is not satisfactory. The matter will not end here. M. Migeon intends taking his seat in the Legislative Chamber." The same writer tells a story of the election of M. Migeon last July. For a long time the people believed that he was the Government candidate, and, "when the hostility of the Prefect was known, the electors were astonished and incredulous. The Sub-Prefect was asked to explain the fact; this bold citizen replied that there was no explanation to give, and, according to the evidence of a witness, added, that, when people mean to get rid of a servant, they turn him off without alleging any reason for what they do. The members of the Legislative Corps cannot be otherwise than flattered at this description. The legislators display, it is true, a uniform, but till now the embroidered coat was not formally declared to be a livery."

The Chamber of Commerce of Algiers has appointed a deputation to wait on the Emperor when he visits Marseilles, and at the same time the Chamber of Commerce will pray for the construction of a network of railways as a matter of urgent necessity.

The 'Memoirs' of M. Guizot are to be published in Paris next January. It is anticipated that they will throw great light on the history of France from 1820 to 1848.

In virtue of an arrangement with the Austrian Government, a French consul is about to be established at Pola, where a new and important arsenal and dockyard have been constructed for the Austrian war navy.

Dr. Siegl, chief physician to the military hospitals at Vienna, has arrived in Paris, charged with a medical mission. He has been authorized by the Minister of War to visit the military hospitals in France, and he has begun by minutely examining the hospital at Vincennes.

Very serious inundations have again devastated the departments of the Loire and Allier; but the waters are now subsiding. Great floods have also occurred in Piedmont.

General d'Orgoni has arrived at Marseilles on his way to Rome. Prince Napoleon passed through Turin on the 22nd inst., on his journey to Rome. He is accompanied by the Marquis Francesco del Gallo.

The improvements in Paris are causing the destruction of some houses of note. Among others, the dwelling in the Rue St. Claude, in which the famous Marshal Turenne was born, is now being taken down.

The Emperor, Empress, and Court, have been amusing themselves with a grand hunt in the forest of Compiègne. All were in full hunting costume, and a pack of English stagbonds was used on the occasion.

The Bishop of Strasburg has issued a circular recommending all persons in his diocese to burn all Protestant Bibles, and all books and tracts whatsoever published by Bible societies, which may be in their hands.

A strange story is told in a Paris letter published in the *Indépendance*, of Brussels, where we read:—"A solemn visitation, held recently in one of the towns of the archiepiscopal province of Bordeaux by the new Archbishop of Aix, Mgr. Chalaudon, was marked with an incident of painful interest. The bishop of a diocese, whom I will not name, but who is noted for his violent

ultramontanism, placed himself on his throne in presence of all his clergy, about two hundred in number, and humbly confessed that he had committed a number of culpable acts charged against him. The gravest of these acts was the misappropriation of the funds of the diocese, which were destined for the relief of aged and infirm priests, and the prelate avowed that being in want of a large sum to construct an establishment for the Marist Fathers, he had appropriated those funds for the purpose. He then proceeded to state that for some time he had been an object of hatred to his clergy, and that this hatred had been carried so far that he had received an anonymous letter, in which he was threatened with death by a dagger. He concluded by declaring that, with respect to the unfortunate money question, he was ready to give all the explanations that his clergy could require. You may judge of the effect which this revelation created. It is positive that the prelate had been pointed out to the Minister of Justice and Public Worship as guilty of embezzlement."

SPAIN.

The Spanish Ministry had been definitely constituted as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of War, General Armero; Foreign Affairs, Martinez de la Rosa; Justice, Casaus; Finance, Alexandro Mon; Marine, Bustillos; Home Department, Bermudez de Castro; Fomento, Salaveria; Governor of Madrid, Marques de Corbera. It is believed by some that Armero means to govern constitutionally. The *Epoca*, a Moderado paper, gives him its support. The new Governor of Madrid is said to have declared that he will not tolerate reactionary manifestations of any kind.

The *Espana* says that the Queen wished the Ministry to be composed as follows, but the negotiations for the purpose failed:—The Interior, with the Presidency, M. Isturitz; Foreign Affairs, Alcalá Galiano; Justice, Gonzalez Romero; War, General Pezuela; Finance, Bravo Murillo; Marine, General Armero; Fomento, M. Caveda.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte is on a visit to Navarre and the Basque Provinces, with a view to prosecuting those philological and antiquarian studies for which he is famous. He was received at Pampeluna with much enthusiasm.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 21st inst. publishes a royal decree, signed by Don Francisco Armero y Peñaronda, adjourning the meeting of the Cortes from the 30th of October to the 30th of December.

PRUSSIA.

The King was sufficiently recovered on the 23rd inst. to enable him to sign a mandate empowering the Prince of Prussia to assume the conduct of public affairs, for the next three months, unless the King should be fully recovered before.

M. de Niebuhr, the Cabinet Councillor, has expired at Berlin. The President of the Council, informed of the event by the Prince of Prussia, immediately proceeded by a special train to Potsdam to take the necessary steps for preserving the State papers and correspondence which were in the keeping of his Majesty's secretary.

The Portuguese Count Lavradio has formally demanded the hand of the Princess Stephanie of Hohen-zollern for the King of Portugal.

The Berlin Ministerial journal, the *Zeit*, and the *Prussian Correspondence*, announce that the Prussian Government has ordered its representative at the Diet to call immediately for the intervention of the Germanic Confederation in favour of Holstein, and also to request the support of Austria.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The second elections in Moldavia and Wallachia are said to have been even more illegal than the first. "The following facts," says a writer from Vienna, "have been communicated by persons of high respectability who were at Jassy before and during the elections in Moldavia:—The Kaimacan was ordered by the Porte on the 24th of August to revise the electoral lists 'upon the interpretations given at Bucharest to certain doubtful points in the electoral firman.' Instead of following the instructions received, Prince Vogorides deprived the committees of the right to examine into the validity of the reclamations of persons whose names ought, if the Wallachian interpretations had been followed, to have figured on the electoral lists. On the 14th of August, the Moldavian Government agreed to allow the committees to examine the electoral lists, but still it continued to act as if no such bodies existed, inserting or erasing names according to its own good pleasure. At Berlad, two Greeks, named Pogonate and Jouvare, were entered as electors by special order of the Government, although they were not naturalized Moldavians. The Minister of the Interior was dismissed because he declined to put into execution orders that were not in keeping with the instructions which the Kaimacan had received from the Porte. The Minister's successor is the aide-de-camp of the Kaimacan, and he naturally executes the behests of his master to the letter. Before the second elections took place, all the prefects of the districts were dismissed by the Kaimacan without the knowledge of the Administrative Council, and their places given to aides-de-camp and secretaries of the Prince. In conclusion, the names of no fewer than twenty-three members of the Moldavian Divan *ad hoc*

are given who have no right to the seats which they occupy in that assembly."

AUSTRIA.

Several large houses at Pesth have suspended; and at Vienna a good many small failures have occurred.

On or about the 12th or 13th inst., the Austrian Government forwarded a circular to its diplomatic agents abroad, in which it was said that the union of the Danubian Principalities could not be decreed by a majority of the parties to the treaty of the 30th of March, because that document distinctly says that the question of the reorganization of the two provinces cannot be definitively settled without an accordance between the Porte and the Powers.

At one o'clock on the 19th inst., a slight earthquake was felt at Trieste.

PORTUGAL.

Yellow fever continues to rage at Lisbon. Many persons of importance have been carried off, including three generals—Casal, Francos, and Rezende; but the cases were principally confined to the lower parts of the town and the banks of the river, the hills being comparatively free.

The employment of sulphur in the treatment of the vine disease has had a very singular and a very awkward effect. The wine made from grapes which have grown on vines so treated has an unmistakable brimstone flavour. Those who are singular enough to like a fiery wine may now have it in the highest degree; but the flavour is described by those who have experienced it as being abominable.

GERMANY.

A congress of delegates from a number of the German banks affected by the late restriction of the Prussian Government upon the circulation of their notes in Prussia is now sitting at Frankfort, under the presidency of Prince Felix von Hohenlohe. Their present labours are directed to the establishing of a 'solid identical principle' by which the issue of bank-notes is to be regulated.

DENMARK.

Baron Buxen-Finecke, brother-in-law of Prince Christian, heir presumptive to the Danish throne, announces in the Copenhagen newspapers of the 15th inst. that he has become a member of the Chamber of Nobles in Sweden, and that he renounces the rights and titles he possessed in Denmark.

SERVIA.

The Servian Government (according to a letter in the *Cologne Gazette*) has announced that it appears, from the disclosures made by the persons lately arrested, that the intended movement was republican, and that the chiefs of the insurrection were in communication with the excitors of agitation in the Principalities. A story is also told to the effect that a Servian, of the lower orders, was hired 'by certain persons' to take the life of the Hospodar; but, recollecting that his father had been very kindly treated by the father of the Hospodar, he repented, and divulged the whole plot. M.M. Martzailovitch and Stefanovitch have made confessions which have led to further arrests. Stefanovitch says that the plot originated at Bucharest.

NORWAY.

The Norwegian Storting was dissolved on the 14th inst. by the Prince Regent. The session, which is the fifteenth since 1815, is the longest that has ever taken place, having lasted from the 2nd of February. The speech of the Prince Regent comprised the following passage:—"His Majesty regrets that the Storting did not adopt the propositions founded on the nature of the union of the two kingdoms, and the common interests of the two nations, which were submitted to by the Government in order to facilitate reciprocal commerce and navigation, and to regulate certain juridical relations of the inhabitants of the two States. But the considerable minority which the first of the propositions encountered in the Storting leads his Majesty to hope that the time is not far distant when the relations of union, so important for the two kingdoms, will be better appreciated, and that all cause for mistrust will have disappeared."

RUSSIA.

The *Northern Bee* says that an English gentleman, Mr. Seymour Kerry Wodehouse, nephew to Lord Wodehouse, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, arrived at Astrakhan on the 6th of September, and thence proceeded to visit Prince Tumenew, the chieftain of a tribe of nomad Calmucks in Tartary. He has since returned to Astrakhan to examine the Russian fisheries there established, and intended to embark on the 1st instant to go to Bakou by the steamboat Tarki. Mr. Wodehouse designed, also, on his way home, to visit Georgia, the Crimea, and South Russia, and then to return to London by way of Constantinople.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has exhibited very great favour to Redschid Pacha, at whose house he dined on the 10th inst., to the chagrin of the existing ministers. Since then, Redschid has been made Grand Vizier. Aali Pacha remains Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Sultan's brother-in-law is reappointed Master of the Ceremonies.

Mr. Hornby, the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court, has arrived at Constantinople.

The Porte considers that treaties have been violated by the recent appearance of a Russian ship of war near

Rustchuk, and it has accordingly demanded explanations from the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople. These have been given, to the effect that the object of the vessel was the same as that of the French steamer *Lyonnais*; that she had no more guns on board than the latter; and that therefore she could not be considered a vessel of war.

The commission for settling the Turco-Russian frontier in Asia has returned to Constantinople, with the exception of the Russian commissioners. The *Times* Constantinople correspondent, in giving an account of the results of their mission, says that, but for the accurate Russian surveys of the ground, the work could not have been done. The Turks do not possess any survey. "The want of this became fatal during the last war, and I can tell it you as the opinion of a competent judge that, had there been a knowledge of that country like that which can be acquired by the Russian maps, Kars might have been relieved. As it was, all the plans for a campaign had to be made from inaccurate maps, and on a scale altogether insufficient for military operations, and the English Government, when it considered the possibility of a campaign in those parts, had to send Major Cathcart to find out whether there was any possibility of advancing with an army from Batoum to Erzeroum. The commission first visited the southern part of the frontier, towards Mount Ararat. The summit of little Mount Ararat forms here the limit between the three empires of Russia, Turkey, and Persia. The line, passing then over the Great Ararat, follows the highest ridge of the chain, with scarcely any variation, up to the junction of the Araxes with the Arpa-Chai, which coming down due south forms the frontier between the two empires, until it touches near its source the spur which unites the mountains of Asia Minor with the Caucasus. To the north of the plain of the Arpa-Chai, the frontier follows again a succession of mountain chains running from south-east to north-west, which rise in some places to a height of 10,000 feet. Gouriel is the last province towards the sea which forms the frontier between the Turks and Russians."

ITALY.

The house of Balabio, of Milan, has failed, with liabilities to the extent of about 300,000*l.* sterling. Signor Balabio has recently dealt a good deal in Lombardo-Venetian shares, and is said to have made 'time bargains' to a very large amount. The house has been crippled for a long time past; and the fall in the price of silk has hastened the catastrophe.

Matters remain as bad as ever in Naples. The persons seized on board the *Cagliari* are still kept in custody without trial; and among the crew are two Englishmen, engineers, who are described as being in a state of desperation at the manner in which they have been treated. One of the prisoners, whose name and nationality are not mentioned, has made two attempts on his life. Our countrymen have not been allowed to see the English Consul, or any of their friends, and money sent for their relief has been returned. All English residents, indeed, are scandalously used, neither their lives nor their property being safe. The murderers of Mr. Blandford, who was killed in the streets early in the spring, have never been arrested; and two English merchants, usually resident at Naples, are now in London, urging on our own Government certain complaints against the Neapolitan Ministers. The Neapolitan people are utterly sick of their present Government, are ripe for any change, and are looking with some degree of favour on the pretensions of Murat. Those who reflect gravely on the matter are opposed to the French Prince; but a writer from the spot says that popular sympathy inclines towards him. It appears that the possibility of the Emperor Napoleon at some future day openly favouring his cause gives constant uneasiness to the King of the Two Sicilies; the more so as the French Government has for some time past made a demand on the Neapolitan Government for a considerable amount of property which belonged to King Joachim at his death.

The Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom has just permitted thirteen political fugitives to return to their homes.

GREECE.

The King of Greece has contributed 300*l.* to the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers in India.

THE LATE EARL FITZHARDINGE.

MR. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY has published a statement in the daily papers, with reference to his sudden disappearance from Berkeley Castle on the morning of the funeral of the late Earl, and his absence from the ceremony. He states:—

"Shortly after the death of Lord Fitzhardinge, I received a civil note from Sir Maurice Berkeley, who had not spoken to me for many years, asking me to Berkeley Castle on the Friday, and to attend the funeral on the following day. The note being addressed to me in the usual style of brothers when on good terms, I took the opportunity in accepting the invitation to say that it pleased me much to come, and to think no more of past hostility. It was natural to suppose that those who attended for months around the death-bed of a man who had asked my forgiveness, and who was said to have repented of his hostility, persecutions, and pecuniary

oppressions towards me, would have been glad to have buried all family feud in the grave; but I am compelled to say that neither in the living nor the dead were the behests of St. Paul attended to: impenitence of a desire to injure me and mine was still rife, and the greeting I received but the echo of the words engraved upon the coffin plate."

He then gives an elaborate account of a meeting of the various members of the family at the Castle, just previous to the funeral, at which the old quarrel with respect to the succession to the titles and estates was revived, and Mr. Grantley Berkeley, according to his own account, was taxed by all present with falsely assuming to be the heir presumptive, and with having attacked Sir Maurice Berkeley anonymously in the papers. Mr. Grantley Berkeley is the second son of the late Earl of Berkeley, born after the public and undisputed marriage, and he claims the titles and estates for his own line on the death of the first son so born; but the elder brothers born before that marriage, and whose legitimacy is not clearly established, oppose this arrangement, and it would appear that they unduly influence the eldest legitimate son. Mr. Grantley Berkeley asserts that the meeting was packed, and that he was received with clamour and unfair treatment. He therefore departed as soon as the funeral was over.—The solicitor to the family has denied the truth of these statements.

An admirable letter has been published in the *Bristol Times* and *Felix Farley's Journal*, severely, but most justly, criticizing a 'flunkeyish' sermon with respect to the death-bed of the late Earl. The evil embodied in that sermon is so widely diffused through society, and is of so disastrous a nature to all true morality and religion, that we make no apology for transferring to our own columns the excellent remarks of the Bristol editor's correspondent:—

"Sir,—For the sake of society, and to prevent the injurious effects which such statements may have upon it, I must beg your permission to record my solemn protest against a part of the Rev. Moreton Brown's sermon in Cheltenham, on Sunday week, while 'improving' the death of Earl Fitzhardinge. The Doctor is reported, in the *Examiner*, to have said that 'during his twenty-six years' experience in the ministry, he had never witnessed so tranquil an end,' and that 'it was a scene which he (Dr. Brown) should never forget to the last day of his life.'"

"Dr. Brown seems to have been so impressed with the honour of attending a lord in his last moments, that, in his eagerness to make the most of it, he lost sight of a long life of (to use a mild term) uselessness, for a few months, in which approaching death compelled a man to think and talk of something different to those objects and pursuits to which he had devoted the freshness of his youth, the maturity of his manhood, and every year and day of his life, up to that moment when an accident, occurring at threescore years and ten, prevented him continuing any longer a career, one month of which he never disinterestedly devoted to the benefit, religious, moral, and physical, of his humbler fellow-creatures."

"Now, sir, do not mistake me; I do not claim the use of your columns to say wantonly uncharitable things of the dead or the living either; but I do raise my voice against any such doctrine going forth from the pulpit, as that propounded by the Rev. Moreton Brown—namely, that a nobleman with 40,000*l.* a year, whose intellect and opportunities did not allow him to plead ignorance of his duty—who had that duty set before him by precept and remonstrance—should spend the active part of threescore years and ten as a selfish voluptuary, as a libertine with women, and overbearing towards men—wanting in that generosity and tenderness, which, even in some of loose lives, extort for them from the virtuous a mitigating excuse,—I say, sir, I do protest against its being publicly avowed from the pulpit, that a few months at the close of such a life—months in which a man, whatever his nature, was obliged to abstain at least from active vice—should furnish grounds enough for a minister of religion to set up the death-bed of the deceased as an example of spiritual tranquillity, surpassing anything he had known in the course of a quarter of a century of ministerial labour."

"If, sir, it shall go forth to the world, that not how a man lives, but how he dies, is regarded by that just and holy Being, who is said to reward every man according to his works, who will do their duty in this world? What rich man will recognize his duty to the poor man? What plans to alleviate suffering and lessen ignorance will be conceived or carried out—what sacrifices made for philanthropic purposes? What weight will social obligations have in the social body? Who will, in short, care for anything but sensual enjoyment, selfish gratification, if they think threescore unprofitable years, devoted either to indolent uselessness or active mischief, can be all atoned for by a few months of bedridden acquiescence in the views and exhortations of a minister of religion, however pious! What is all this, in fact, but rank Popery; for there is more than one kind of extreme unaction. We owe many of our finest churches to the Berkeleys of old, who, after spending lives of

violence, wrong doing, and lust, compensated (as their monkish confessors doubtless made them think they might do) for all this injury to fellow-men, all this impiety towards Heaven, by making at the last a supposed peace offering of stone and mortar to that God, who, being of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, is not, like a corrupt judge, to be bribed from justice by a present made to himself."

"See the effect of such an example as that set forth by Dr. Brown, if other rich men, and powerful men, shall be encouraged from it to think that they may follow the life of the sensual voluptuary, until disease or accident deprive them of the power to pursue such a career any longer, and then that they can call in some minister, and get doctored up for Heaven in a few months. Had a certain personage, who, according to the couplet, 'when sick, a saint would be,' departed in his notable illness, Dr. Brown would probably have put down his end as the most tranquil he had known for a quarter of a century. But there are people who require to know, ere they accept such assertion, if there were any fruits of repentance to justify so ecstatic an assurance. May I ask, sir, what restitution to society did Earl Fitzhardinge, ere

'The family vault received another lord,'

make; what restitution to the parishioners of Berkeley for standing between them and proper religious ministrations for so many years; what restitution to the locality for the ill effects of the immorality in high places, ay, and in holy places, which he countenanced; what restitution to the young and the old, for the means of improvement withheld or never afforded, and the pernicious example set them; what restitution to the men who have suffered from his violent temper, and to the women who have suffered from his licentiousness; what, in fine and in short, did he in these last days to warrant Dr. Moreton Brown in holding him up as a saintly example, on account of a few months of partial insensibility: or to warrant the reverend gentleman in calling the end of such a man the most tranquil he had ever witnessed for a quarter of a century? Good gracious, sir, if it be preached up that the expiring moments of a life like that of Lord Fitzhardinge are those of a saint, every Berkeley that ever inherits the Castle and the 40,000*l.* a year may go on for threescore years and ten living as he lived, provided he have only a Dr. Moreton Brown in his neighbourhood to send for, when he has met with a mortal accident in crossing a field or leaping a gate in pursuit of a fox."

"What a contrast to the funeral *éloge* of the Presbyterian minister was the conduct of the martyr monk Savonarola, when called to the death-bed of Leo the Magnificent; he refused to give the dying Medici false comfort, or promise him heaven, unless he made restitution to the people of Florence of the rights of which he had robbed them. The Prince prayed to be assured of beatitude without making a sacrifice, and pleaded hard for the monk's benediction, but Savonarola left the chamber sooner than deceive the dying man, or wrong society, by promising forgiveness for injuries unrepaired while reparation were possible."

"If, sir, the evil of this imprudent sermon of Dr. Brown's were interred with the Earl's bones on Saturday last, I should not have written this letter; but honesty and the principle of self-defence forbid society to accept the doctrine involved in that discourse. There are some natures that can only be kept from doing mischief, or compelled to fulfil their social obligations, by the knowledge or the fear that they shall have to render an account of their stewardship, as men, to whom God has committed the power of doing good to their fellow-creatures, if they will. If, therefore, ministers of religion will lay down the doctrine that seven months of bedridden seriousness, or a terrified or semi-torpid joining with a minister in prayers, out of seventy years devoted to self, are sufficient to entitle the deceased to be preached up in the face of the world as a dying saint, then, sir, I am afraid, we should have a world composed entirely of dying saints and living devils. There may be exceptions, but I doubt if any man, in the course of his ministerial experience, can say that he has seen persons otherwise than serious and anxious for their souls on their death-beds. When a man's night is coming, and he feels himself gradually descending into the deepening twilight of the grave—when he knows assuredly that the world is receding from him, and as assuredly that eternity is at hand—that his eye will soon close upon objects here, and that he will awaken in another state—a state to be for ever and ever—he must be a fool or a madman not to listen to words which give courage or comfort, or not to repeat from the lips of the spiritual guide by his bedside, phrases which he thinks have safety in them. But, sir, all this is no new knowledge to the patient: God, and man, and his own conscience have told him the same truths a hundred times when he was in health—have whispered his obligations to him when he could perform them, and as he before ignored his noble life duties for selfishness, so I can look upon the last scene, so lauded by Dr. Brown, as little better than another form of selfishness; for I have no doubt that Dives, after a life of luxurious enjoyment, was as anxious as Lazarus himself to have a place in Paradise.—I am, sir, yours,

"PLAIN SPEAKER."

OUR CIVILIZATION.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

THE adjourned inquest on the remains found in the carpet-bag on Waterloo-bridge was resumed on Monday. A man named Samuel Ball was the first witness, and he testified to having seen the woman pass through the turnstile on the night of Thursday, the 8th inst., and to hearing the remarks addressed to her by Errington. She was 'a short party,' about five feet three inches in height (this was the height mentioned by the toll-collector). She carried a bag and a parcel; was of sallow complexion and rather sunken eyes, with a mark on the left cheek, near the nose, like a mole. The hair was white, but did not look a natural colour. Ball distinctly noticed her features, but not her dress, or the character of the carpet-bag she carried. He afterwards passed her on the bridge, and, near the Surrey shore, observed a rather tall man, walking easily towards the Strand. Of this person he took no particular note, and could not identify him. Mr. Paynter, the Bow-street surgeon, then said he had made a further examination of the remains since the former sitting, and had discovered beyond doubt that they are those of a male.

The most important witness was Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, to whom the bones and clothes had been sent for examination, and who read an elaborate report, to which were appended two summings-up of facts and conclusions—the one relating to the human relics, the other to the garments. The former stated:—“1. That the remains are those of a person of the male sex, of adult age, and in stature of at least five feet nine inches. 2. That they present no physiological or pathological peculiarities by which they can be identified. The only fact observable under this head is that the portions of skin remaining are thickly covered with dark hairs on the wrist and right knee, and that the deceased was therefore probably a dark hairy man. 3. That the remains present no mark of disease or of violent injury inflicted during life, with the exception of one stab in the space between the third and fourth ribs on the left side of the chest. This stab was in a situation to penetrate the heart and to cause death. It presents the characters of a stab inflicted on a person either living or recently dead. 4. That these remains have not been dissected or used for the purposes of anatomy. All those parts which are useful to the anatomist have been roughly severed and destroyed by a person or persons quite ignorant of the anatomical relations of parts. They have been cut and sawn before the rigidity of death had ceased, i.e. in from eighteen to twenty-four hours after death, and in this state have been partially boiled and subsequently salted. The body of the deceased has not been laid out or attended like that of a person dying from natural causes whose body might be lawfully used for anatomical purposes. 5. That the person of whose body these remains are a part may have been dead for a period of three or four weeks prior to the date at which they were examined by me—namely, on the 21st of October.” With respect to the clothes, the conclusions are thus set forth:—“The examination of these articles of clothing leads me to the conclusion that the body of the person who wore them must have been subjected to great violence. The stab penetrating from behind the double collar of the overcoat must have been inflicted with great force, as it extends through the collar of the undercoat and waistcoat. It is chiefly on the inside and on the left side, towards the left armpit, that the principal stains of blood are met with in the overcoat, undercoat, and waistcoat. The only wound found in the remains is a stab on the left side, which, by its situation, might have led to the effusion of blood. Assuming that the clothes belonged to the deceased, these facts appear to receive an explanation. The clothes have, however, been exposed to wet since they were stained with blood, and this creates a difficulty in forming an opinion. The cutting and tearing of the coat, trousers, and drawers at the back, and the cutting and tearing of the right sleeves of the overcoat, undercoat, and shirt, are consistent with the assumption that the body had become rigid after death in a distorted position, and that the clothes were violently torn from it. This position is indicated in the remains, especially on the right side, by the flexed or bent condition of the hip and elbow joints. Some of the stains of blood present the appearance of having flowed from a living person, and this renders it therefore probable that the clothes were on a living body when the wounds producing such effusion of blood were inflicted. While there is nothing to prove directly that these clothes were worn by the deceased, they have, in my opinion, been worn by some one who has sustained serious personal injuries. Their condition, however, is consistent with the supposition that they were actually worn by the deceased individual with whose remains they were found.” Dr. Taylor acknowledged the great assistance he had derived from Mr. Paynter in making this report.

The Coroner, in summing up, spoke with much confidence as to the probability of the murderer or murderers being discovered—an event he thought all but certain; and the jury, after a brief retirement, found a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown. The bones will be retained at the police-office for the present.

The excitement with respect to this obscure tragedy, which has agitated the public mind from the first discovery of the bag to the present moment, has found its vent, as usual on these occasions, in street ballads, originating in some Seven Dials or Whitechapel poet, and sung to a doleful air by wandering minstrels of the Jem Baggs order. Of one of these we have possessed ourselves, and find that some stanzas of it ought to be preserved in a more permanent form. Lord Macaulay sets such value on these exponents of popular feeling, that he once journeyed all the way to the east end of London to make a collection for some literary purpose; touching which expedition a grotesque story is told, to the effect that the boys of whom the historian made the purchase followed him all the way back to the Albany, and, being then perceived, and required to explain their motive for such suspicious conduct, replied, referring to the ballads, “We was only a-waiting, guvnor, to hear yer sing ‘em.” However this may be, a street ballad is a veritable bit of ‘Our Civilization;’ and we therefore make a selection from ‘The Waterloo Tragedy, or the London Mysterious Murder,’ retaining all its felicities of grammar, spelling, punctuation, and versification:—

“Oh such a year for dreadful murders
As this before was never seen,
In England, Ireland, Britain over,
Such horrid crimes has never been
But this which now has been discovered
Very far exceeds the whole,
The very thought makes man to shudder,
How horrible for to unfold.

“See and read in every paper,
This dreadful crime, this mystery,
Worse far worse, than James Greenacre’s
Is the London mystery.

“His body it was cut to pieces
Oh, how dreadful was his fate,
Then placed in brine and hid in secret
Horrible for to relate,
The head and limbs had been divided
Where parts was taken no one knows
In a Carpet bag they packed the body
Over Waterloo bridge they did it throw.

“It is supposed a female monster
Her victims body onward dragged
With no companion to assist her
All packed within a Carpet bag.
Justice determined is to take her
When without doubt she’ll punished be,
The atrocious female Greenacre
Of the Waterloo Bridge Tragedy.”

There being a space at the bottom of the second column of this ditty, which the poet has lacked invention to fill up, a picture of a rose is inserted, which the reader may, if he please, consider as a portrait of the flower in the pattern of the memorable carpet-bag.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.

The trial of Thomas Diamond Evans and Captain Henry Thorne for misdemeanour in having published a libel on the Hon. Frederick William Cadogan, deputy-chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company, and in endeavouring to extort money from him by offering to suppress it, has taken place this week in the Central Criminal Court before the Recorder, Mr. Russell Gurney, and has occupied two days. On the 5th of August, Evans made some statements to Mr. Sampson, the City editor of the *Times*, with respect to the management of the Submarine Telegraph Company, with which he had formerly been connected. He was requested to embody his allegations in a letter, which he did three days afterwards, when he again appeared at the City office, accompanied by Captain Thorne, and delivered in the written communication. Mr. Cadogan was here charged with visiting the instrument room, reading the despatches, and using the knowledge thus obtained in unfairly influencing the Stock Exchange to his own advantage; with causing the contents of public despatches to be forwarded to his private residence; and with directing Evans, on one specific occasion, to give precedence to a message of Baron Rothschild’s over several others. Mr. Sampson declined the responsibility of inserting this letter in the *Times* on his own authority, and therefore referred Evans and Thorne to Mr. Mowbray Morris, the manager-in-chief of the paper. At seven o’clock the same evening, Captain Thorne called on Mr. Cadogan in fulfilment of an appointment made between two and three in the afternoon. He referred to the letter; gave Mr. Cadogan a copy at a subsequent visit the same night; said ‘it was a pity it should be published;’ and made certain hints with respect to pecuniary affairs. It appeared all through that he was acting as the agent of Evans. Mr. Cadogan refused to enter into any terms, and the letter was sent to the *Times* on the 10th of August, but was not inserted.

On cross-examination at the trial, Mr. Cadogan made some singular admissions. For several years past, he has speculated a good deal in funds and shares, and he stated, in answer to questions: “I am the director of four other companies in the same office and premises. One is the Railway Signals Company, and another a Steam Ferry Company. These companies are both in embryo. At times I was constantly in the room where

Evans was engaged during the years 1852 and 1854 and, of course, I should have an opportunity of seeing the top message on each file, if I did not look further. (A laugh.) I might, if I pleased, have looked at every one of the messages on the file. I should not imagine that any one but the officials of the Government could read the cypher made use of by them. Private individuals are not allowed to send messages in cypher. I do not believe that during the war I ever had more than six messages sent from the office to my private house. During the war I frequently had occasion to examine the messages that were received, because there were difficult questions relating to the tariff for messages delivered over foreign lines that arose, and which it was necessary I should settle. This duty was not cast upon me, but, as I was one of the promoters of the company, and took a great interest in it, I felt it my duty to interfere in these matters. No complaints were ever stated to me of my being too frequently in the instrument room. I do not recollect a Mr. Brett saying so. To the best of my belief, nothing of the sort was ever stated to me. You are taking me quite by surprise by such a suggestion. From 1852 to 1854, I was constantly making these examinations of the messages in the execution of my duty. I may have gone out of the office immediately after I examined the messages; but I should say that I have not done this frequently. I may have done so three or four times a week. I may have carefully read some particular message that I was seeking, and then have left the office. I did once authorize a message of Baron Rothschild’s to have precedence. I cannot recollect what it was about. This only happened once, but a second application was made to me to do so. I did not consider that I gave an unfair advantage to Baron Rothschild, though it was certainly giving an advantage. On the second occasion, the message contained the price of the funds, and I therefore refused to give it priority. I swear that the message to which I gave precedence was one of a purely private nature, which required an answer from some distant place, and, as the wires were out of order, that answer could not have been received unless it left England by a certain time; but the message was one of a purely private character, and had nothing to do with any Stock Exchange operations. I am very intimate with Baron Rothschild. I once sent a message to his residence at Gunnersbury-park on a Sunday, after I had been to the office. It was not my regular practice to be at the office on a Sunday. I may have gone to the office of my stock-broker two or three times a day; but I swear it was not in consequence of what I saw in any of the messages. The *Daily News* made a complaint with reference to the transmission of telegraphic messages; but I know nothing of a rumour that that paper instructed its correspondents not to send Stock Exchange information through the Submarine Telegraph Company.” This line of evidence was overruled. On the cross-examination being resumed, Mr. Cadogan further admitted that he had once apologized to Mr. Mowbray Morris on account a despatch belonging to the *Times* being made public.

Evans and Thorne were found guilty of both charges, the jury adding that the libel was not justified, as the whole of the statements had not been proved. The Recorder then condemned each of the accused to a year’s hard labour—a sentence which appeared greatly to startle them.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

This court resumed its sittings on Monday, when two cases of cruelty at sea were tried. The first of these was a charge against Mr. Johnson William Doyle, the master of the ship John Sugars, of having committed a series of aggravated assaults upon Robert Eastwick, an apprentice on board the same vessel. The case was fully proved, and Doyle was sentenced to imprisonment for three months. The other trial was that of John Green, who was indicted for an assault on Moheoddeen, a Lascar seaman, on the high seas. A great deal of counter testimony was brought forward in this case, and the jury, after a consultation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Bridget Kavanagh has been found guilty of the manslaughter of her infant by administering laudanum to it. The defence was that she merely administered the laudanum with the design of setting the child to sleep. Judgment was deferred.

John Ryan, a private in the Middlesex Militia, has been condemned to penal servitude for four years, for a ferocious assault on a policeman near Brentford.

Charles Stewart Mills, a genteel-looking lad of seventeen, has been convicted of uttering, with a guilty knowledge, a forged cheque for 250*l.*, with intent to defraud Messrs. Hankey and Co. Sentence was deferred.

The Grand Jury has ignored the bill preferred against Thomas Plant Rose for misdemeanour. It will be remembered that the charge was that of having endeavoured to extort money from Sir R. W. Carden, the Lord Mayor elect, by threatening to publish a libellous placard, with a view to oppose his election to that office.

Several persons have been tried for uttering forged notes, the prosecution in some cases being successful and in others not.

Henry Welsh has been Acquitted on the charge of causing the death of his wife, the particulars of which have already appeared in this journal. The Judge leaned towards the supposition that the woman had come

by her injuries from falling about during a drunken fit, and indeed suggested that line of defence to the husband's counsel. The woman was a confirmed drunkard, while the man is represented as a hard-working, respectable person.

Mary Anne Wood has been found Guilty of setting fire to some oakum with intent to burn the Marylebone workhouse. She was sentenced to a year's hard labour.

SINGULAR CASE OF FRAUD.—A young man, named John Singleton Copley Hill, described as an accountant, has been tried at the Reading Sessions on a charge of obtaining 50*l.*, by means of false pretences, from Mr. Pole, a grocer at Reading. Hill went to the house of Mr. Pole, and said he was authorized by the house of Caster and Co., of Old Jewry Chambers, London—an establishment doing business as agents for the collection of debts—to require the payment of Mr. Pole's liabilities. He first of all demanded the sum of 45*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; and a cheque for that amount was given. He then asked for 114*l.* 14*s.* on another account, and Mr. Pole said he would give a cheque for that also. But Hill said, "There is no use in your doing that, for to-morrow morning I shall receive by post authority to demand of you 800*l.* due to your creditors." Mr. Pole was quite startled by this announcement, and indeed it appears that he did not owe a quarter of that amount. Hill then suggested that Mr. Pole should let him look into the books, adding, "There was a meeting of your creditors yesterday at Caster and Co.'s, who are authorized to act for them; and I have in my possession notices of bankruptcy." He mentioned the names of the persons signing these notices; but among them was a house to which no debt was then due. Mr. Pole consulted his solicitor, who advised him to let Hill see the books. This was done, and Hill proposed to take off three-fourths of the book debts as being possibly bad; to estimate the stock in hand at one-half its value; and to fix the worth of the household furniture at 200*l.* or 300*l.* Finally, he said to Mr. Pole, "If you will give me 50*l.*, we will get you through for 12*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. We will divide the debt you have already paid me, and I will return the amount in the statement I will send up to your creditors in London." Mr. Pole indignantly refused to accede to such terms; and, having telegraphed to one of the alleged creditors, ascertained that the statements of Hill were wholly false. A verdict of Guilty was returned, coupled with a recommendation to mercy. The Recorder sentenced Hill to a year's hard labour.

EXECUTION AT ABERDEEN.—John Booth, convicted of murdering his mother-in-law at Old Meldrum, last July, has been executed by Calcraft. He addressed the crowd, contradicting his statement made to the Judge in court, that his wife's unfaithfulness, abetted by her mother, had led to the murder.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Henry Barker, a gardener in the employ of Mr. John Maisters, Register House, Beverley, has killed the housemaid of the same gentleman, to whom he was engaged to be married, and has also cut his own throat, though not with immediately fatal results. The girl was missed for a time, and her fellow servants searched the garden, which was very large, but without finding her. They discovered, however, that Baker had left his house, and had taken his razors with him. The police were communicated with, and the garden was searched by them with greater closeness than it had been by the servants. It was not long before they discovered the man and the woman with their throats horribly cut—the latter dead, the former only just alive.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—Thomas Bastin, a young man, assistant to a pawnbroker, has been tried on a charge of robbing a girl of the town of a ring valued at fourteen shillings. He was in the habit of visiting her, and one day took the ring, and never returned it. She afterwards met him at Cremorne, and taxed him with the theft, which he at first denied, but afterwards acknowledged taking the ring in joke. He added that he had lost it; but it ultimately found its way into the hands of his father, who returned it to the girl. Bastin was Acquitted.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A MEETING for the proof of debts in the bankruptcy of the Hastings Old Bank, and for the examination of one of the chief partners, was held in the Court of Bankruptcy last Saturday. Mr. James Hilder, who is about eighty-seven years of age, and who spoke with great reluctance, was questioned at considerable length. It appears that he managed the Robertsbridge branch; that the books were irregularly kept; that the private ledger had been destroyed since the bankruptcy by his wife, 'who was not of a mind that it should injure his character'; that Mr. Hilder frequently gave large sums of money to his son John (now on the Continent), with the understanding that they were not to be returned; that this son was told he might draw to any amount he liked; that, for some little while before the bank stopped, Mr. Hilder, senior, knew that it was in a very precarious position; that the two Smiths, the chief proprietors, were largely indebted to the concern, and had been so for many years; that at one time the debt of Mr. Tilden

Smith was about seven or eight thousand pounds more than the amount of notes they had in circulation; and that Mr. Hilder had made a settlement upon his son John of everything he possessed, excepting his household furniture and his share in the bank. Mr. Hilder, it seems, had also had another son, named James, born before wedlock, and now dead, to whom he had paid, in all, between 12,000*l.* and 13,000*l.* He was under the impression that he had bound John not to give James any of the property settled on the former. He wished 'to keep James from ruining the family.' The proceedings were adjourned.

Evidence was given in the Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday in support of the charges against Mr. Samuel Adams, the banker of Ware and Hertford, of having put forth untrue accounts, and concealed a sum of 3500*l.* from his creditors. A summons was issued for his appearance in court on the following Thursday morning.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque has granted a certificate of the second class in the case of W. Hadfield, a merchant of Liverpool, and late of Constantinople.

Francis Allen, a news-vendor of Bath-street, City, is under a remand at Guildhall on a charge of stealing a ream of *London Journals* from the shop of Mr. Clark, Warwick-lane. He is also suspected of thieving other property to a large amount.

THE FLOODS.

THE heavy rains which fell towards the close of last week have caused serious floods, especially in the eastern parts of the country. Some of the culverts on the Eastern Counties Railway were so overcharged that they burst, and damage was done to the line; but it was repaired in a day or two. In the meanwhile, however, the traffic was suspended, the line at different points being under water, and the road partly destroyed. The Lea river burst its embankments, and the adjoining marshes were for some days covered with water. The country for miles round presented the appearance of a large lake, with small islands of trees standing up here and there. Several boats rowed about over that which had been dry land, and a vast amount of property, including several haystacks, fell before the advancing torrents. The station on the North Woolwich line at Stratford was inundated to the depth of several feet, and the officials had to fly with some precipitation. The farmers have been great sufferers. One of them has lost fifty sheep, besides some cattle, and on one farm the upper soil of the fields was carried away by the violence of the waters. The barns and other farm buildings were inundated to the depth of several feet, while the farm houses themselves have not escaped serious injury.

From Burnham, a sad catastrophe is reported. A wedding in the town had been attended by a party of young farmers from the neighbouring district, and two of them were on their way home at night, in a horse and gig, when they were met by the flood. One of them, Mr. James Rham, on jumping down to secure the horse, was swept away by the torrent and drowned. His body was found next day some distance from the spot. At Colchester Camp, the storm on the night of Thursday week was severely felt, and a high wall adjoining the military road was carried down by the wind and the flood.

Between Hertford and Welwyn the rising of the water has been very great. The lower parts of the former town have been flooded. At a neighbouring village, Murden, a blacksmith who left home on the Thursday evening was overcome by the flood, and was carried away by a stream leading from Seacombe pond. His body, much mutilated, was found on the following morning. At Chelmsford, the Chelmer overflowed its banks, and a farmer is reported to have lost his life. At Colchester, the rain came down in torrents, and for an hour or two on Thursday week there was thunder and lightning. In Kent and Surrey, the full of the rain appears to have been nearly as great as on the northern side of the metropolis. At Greenwich, Lewisham, and on the banks of the Ravensbourne, the floods destroyed much property. The torrent from the hills swept away trees, plantations, stacks, &c. For several hours, the lower part of Lewisham was completely under water, the houses were inundated, and the inmates were compelled to seek refuge in the upper floors, where they remained until the flood had subsided. A similar scene was witnessed in some parts of Greenwich, where several houses were inundated to the extent of three or four feet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, visited the Countess de Neuilly at Claremont last Saturday morning. They afterwards went to Hampton Court Palace, and then returned to Windsor.

'BIG BEN' CRACKED.—It was discovered last Saturday that the celebrated new bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament was cracked. 'Big Ben' is, therefore, useless, and must be recast at a great expense to the nation. It is alleged that the bell was unfairly tried by being struck when only in a temporary and disadvantageous position; and it is also stated that it was struck in a very injudicious manner. However this may be, 'Big Ben' for the present is no more.

SOURCE OF THE WORD 'TELEGRAM.'—The last Eng-

lish journals all contain a new word which will doubtless come into immediate use on both sides of the Atlantic. In speaking of a telegraphic despatch, they call it a 'telegram.' But this is not a term of English coinage; it was used by some of our country contemporaries a year or two ago, the *Syracuse Journal*, if we mistake not, having invented it. It has rather a queer look at first; but it is a very convenient term, and it will soon become familiar to the eye.—*New York Times*. ['Queer,' by the way, is thought to be a slang word, and it is one which hardly serves any purpose; but 'telegram' is certainly a useful coinage, whatever the scholars may say.]

THE LATE SMUGGLING CASE AT LEITH.—The Provost of Leith has received a communication from the Board of Customs in answer to a memorial adopted at a public meeting there, relative to the case of nine men of the steamer Holyrood, who, in default of payment of 100*l.* each, were lately sentenced to imprisonment during her Majesty's pleasure for being found on board of a vessel in which was a quantity of smuggled tobacco, stating that the board have directed the immediate release of all the parties concerned except Dixon, against whom it appeared, from the report of the evidence submitted to the board, that the evidence was stronger than against the other parties.

IS IT POSSIBLE?—The *Leicestershire Mercury* announces that Lord Palmerston has given a pension of 50*l.* a year to Mr. S. H. Bradbury, a gentleman writing under the signature of 'Quallon.' We have more than once, in our literary columns, noticed some very indifferent poetry by Mr. Bradbury; and his appearance on the pension list is certainly a surprise to us. Even if his faculty were considerable, the justice of making him a grant of public money before he has won his spurs would be open to reproach. The fund set aside for men of approved genius is but small, and should only be given in cases where the recipient has earned a high position by years of service, or by some signal achievement, and where he really requires it as a means of life. Mr. Bradbury, we believe, is young, and he is connected with the provincial press; so that he cannot be in want. From his last volume of poems it would seem that Lord Palmerston takes a peculiar interest in him; but that is no reason why 50*l.* a year of public money should be intercepted from those who have grown grey with life-long toils. If every writer of a few volumes of verse is to have a pension, the demands on the national exchequer in that direction will be very large.

MR. LAYARD AND MR. MACKAY.—Mr. Mackay has written to the papers to explain that the letter to him from Mr. Layard which was published last week found its way into a Liverpool paper by accident; that it was 'written partly in jest'; that he owes an apology to Mr. Layard for its appearance in print; and that, for himself, he is content, in these dull times, that 'the public should have a laugh at his expense.'

THE SIAMESE EMBASSY landed at Portsmouth on Wednesday. They were received by a guard of honour; breakfasted in state at the Admiralty House; were shown over the dockyard, which greatly astonished them; walked about the town; took up their temporary quarters at the George Hotel, within the garrison; and in the evening went to the Theatre Royal. They were objects of great curiosity to the vulgar, who almost stared them out of countenance. "The chief Ambassador," says the *Times*, "acknowledges to the luxury of fifty-eight wives, and it is related of him that on going round the dockyard to-day his eye lighted on a young lady whom he would have liked to make the fifty-ninth at the purchase-money of 3000*l.* This was related to us by a lady to whom the Eastern Mormon confessed the weakness, with whose charms he also acknowledged himself smitten." The ambassadors reached London by one o'clock on Thursday morning.

THE 'ILLUSTRATED INVENTOR.'—We have received the first number of a new illustrated journal under this title, and, so far as we may judge from a first glance, it appears to us, if not to fill an obvious void, as the cant phrase of new journals runs, at all events to fulfil a very useful and ornamental office, and at least in material respects, to be a creditable and meritorious production. Its speciality, we presume, will be to represent art and science particularly, as the *Illustrated London News* represents the world and its doings generally.

LECTURES ON INDIA.—The Rev. John Bellew delivered an interesting lecture upon the past and present state of India on Tuesday evening last, at the Assembly Rooms, St. John's-wood. The room was crowded to excess, and many having been unable to obtain admission, Mr. Bellew has consented to repeat the lecture on Monday evening next at Exeter Hall. The proceeds will be handed over to the Indian Relief Fund.

NAVIGATION OF THE INDIAN RIVERS.—We learn that the 'Oriental Inland Steam Company' has ordered two trains of barges, propelled by steam on Mr. Bourne's plan, for the navigation of the Indus and its branches. Each train consists of a steam-vessel towing three cargo-barges, one passenger-barge, and one troop-barge, making six vessels in all. The two trains will therefore contain twelve vessels; and these vessels, it is expected, will be plying in India within twelve months from the present time. The trains, when laden, will not draw more than two feet of water; and each train will carry on this draught a good many hundreds

of tons. The East India Company is giving to this undertaking their most strenuous support, feeling the importance of such an undertaking in a military point of view, and also as affording the only feasible means of getting the cotton, sugar, and other valuable productions of India, carried from the interior to the sea-coast at a small expense. We understand that the trains of barges are to be built by Messrs. Vernon, of Liverpool; and that the engines will be constructed by the eminent engineers, Messrs. Rennie, of London.

THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—The Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Relief Fund have written to the Lord Mayor to request that a portion of the English may be sent to Bombay, as well as to Calcutta, as originally intended. The request has been complied with.

SUICIDE OF MAJOR WARBURTON, M.P.—Major Warburton, the member for Harwich, and brother of Eliot Warburton, author of 'The Crescent and the Cross,' and other works, who perished some years ago when the Amazon steamer was lost, shot himself on the morning of Friday week. He had been subject to periodical attacks of pain in the head, during which he suffered greatly in spirits, and to bilious attacks; and it appears to have been during one of the latter, of an unusually violent and even dangerous nature, that he put an end to his life. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The preparations for the launch of this Titanic steamship are approaching rapidly to completion, but the day is not yet fixed.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, the American sculptor, died in England, on the 8th inst., of a tumour of the brain. He was of Irish parentage, but was born at New York in 1814. His works exhibit great boldness, and freedom from the conventionalities of art.

THE APPREHENDED CHOLERA.—The St. Pancras Representative Council has determined on appointing an additional Inspector of Nuisances, under an apprehension of advancing cholera.

THE BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA.—Monday being the anniversary of the battle of Balaklava, the officers who were engaged on that occasion dined together at the London Tavern. Covers were laid for fifty, and the chair was taken by General Sir James Scarlett, K.C.B., supported by the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., Lord George Paget, C.B., Colonels Douglas, Hodge, C.B., Conolly, Low, Mayow, Wardlaw, Shute, and Hartopp; Majors Jerriens, Brown, and Manley; Captains George Sandeman, Glynn, Hunt, &c.; and Sir George Wombwell.

PROFESSOR RAWLINSON. We regret to announce the death of the Rev. George Rawlinson, Professor of Applied Sciences in the Elphinstone Institution, which took place early on the 24th of September, from abscess of the liver. Mr. Rawlinson has not been long in India, having only arrived in Bombay about ten months ago, but, during his short sojourn among us, his excellent qualities endeared him to all those who made his acquaintance. The remains of Mr. Rawlinson were followed to the grave by a numerous circle of his friends and admirers.—*Bombay Times*.

A TRADESMAN CONVICTED OF THEFT.—Benjamin Hinchliffe, a clothier and commission agent at Pudsey, has been found guilty at the Leeds Quarter Sessions of stealing nineteen ends of cloth from James Hare, of Leeds. He appears to have obtained the cloth from Mr. Hare by alleging that he was acting as the agent of some cloth merchants, as indeed he had been; but he appropriated the property to his own use. The case, however, came under the Fraudulent Trustees Act, and the jury having convicted Hinchliffe, he was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months, with hard labour.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.—Some boys, while playing in Shelton-court, Chandos-street, last Saturday night, found a small coffin, and, on opening it, discovered the body of a full-grown female child, covered with white bedclothes. A constable removed the box and its contents to Charing-cross hospital.

THE NOTTINGHAM MURDER.—Since the offer of 100*l.* reward, five persons have been arrested on suspicion in various parts of the empire, even including Ireland; but one has been set at liberty.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—At a meeting of the Hibernian Bible Society held in Belfast on Tuesday week, the Rev. Mr. Graham, of Bonn, related an anecdote of the Indian hero who is now winning the applause of all Europe. He said:—"General Havelock, although a Baptist, was a member of his (Mr. Graham's) missionary church at Bonn, and his wife and daughter were members of it for seven years. When General Havelock, as colonel of his regiment, was travelling through India, he always took with him a Bethel tent, in which he preached the gospel; and, when Sunday came in India, he usually hoisted the Bethel flag, and invited all men to come and hear the gospel—in fact, he even baptized some. He was reported for this at head-quarters, for acting in a non-military and disorderly manner; and the Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Gough, entertained the charge, but, with the true spirit of a generous military man, he caused the state of Colonel Havelock's regiment to be examined. He caused the reports of the moral state of the various regiments to be read for some time back, and he found that Colonel Havelock's stood at the head of the list; there was less drunkenness, less flogging, less imprisonment in it than in any other. When that was done, the Commander-in-Chief said, 'Go,

and tell Colonel Havelock, with my compliments, to baptize the whole army.'"

MR. T. B. SIMPSON.—Some friends of Mr. Simpson have determined to invite him to a dinner, and to present him with a testimonial expressive of their high sense of his ability as a caterer for the amusement of the public, and their sympathy with him in his recent contest with the Chelsea Puritans.

AN EPIDEMIC IN ESSEX.—That formidable disease, diphtherite, which is now endemic in some parts of France, and which, ever and anon, breaks out there epidemically, and proves fatal to a large number of the population, appears to have lodged itself temporarily in Essex. For some time past 'a peculiar kind of putrid sore throat' has been very prevalent and very fatal in the Rochford Hundred. Lately it has excited much alarm. It is said to kill in twenty-four hours, sometimes less. In one house five persons died from its attack. We shall publish fuller details of the character and progress of the disease.—*Lancet*.

MR. BALFE'S NEW OPERA.—We have no space this week to do more than briefly record in the present place the production at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday night of Mr. Balfe's new opera, *The Rose of Castille*. The house was crowded, and the success unequivocal and well-deserved. We shall refer critically both to it and to the mode in which it is performed on a future occasion.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, October 31.

FRANCE.—DEATH OF GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

General Cavaignac died suddenly on Thursday of disease of the heart while snipe-shooting on the estate of M. Beaumont, in the Sarthe. The body was immediately brought to Paris in a special train by Madame Cavaignac. The funeral will take place to-day at Montmartre.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains a report addressed to the Emperor by M. Magne, relative to the budget for 1858. There is an excess in the revenue of forty-eight millions of francs, ten millions of which are applied to the liquidation of the debt. The financial review of the country is of a favourable character. The reduction of the floating debt is assured, and all loans are paid.

It is not true that General Leffé has obtained, or demanded, permission from the Government to return to France. He has taken up his abode in Piedmont.

BELGIUM.

Extraordinary success has been obtained by the Liberal party in the communal elections of October 27th. The Liberals have been equally triumphant at Ghent and Antwerp. At Ghent, where the Catholic party has heretofore been dominant, the Liberal candidate who stands lowest on the poll has nearly nine hundred votes more than the top candidate on the rival list. At Brussels there were a good many abstentions; but at Ghent and Antwerp almost the entire constituency voted. At Brussels, the Catholic party was beaten on every point. In fact, with the single exception of Schaerbeek, every commune in the Brussels district voted for the Liberal candidates.—*Daily News*.

NEW TURKISH LOAN.

A great financial operation is projected by the Turkish Government with the Ottoman Bank. It is to involve a loan of 200,000,000 francs at ten per cent., destined to liquidate the debts of the civil list, to withdraw a portion of the paper money, and to restore the exchanges to their normal state.

GENERAL LLOYD has written a defence of his conduct during the Dinapore mutiny, in a letter to his brother. He contends that he was as energetic as ever in his mind, but admits that, on the day when the crisis occurred, he was unwell, and that his manner might consequently have lacked firmness. He was also scarcely able to move, owing to gouty feet. As early as June, he states, he contemplated the possibility of mutiny, and did his utmost to provide for the contingency. He did not disarm the Sepoys, because he thought it impracticable. He denies that he gave the rebels time to deliberate whether they would give up the caps of their muskets, or not; and insinuates that his subordinates were slow in pursuing the mutineers.

DINNER TO LORD BROUGHAM.—The magistracy and gentry of Westmoreland and Cumberland entertained Lord Brougham at a public dinner at Penrith on Wednesday.

THE TRAGEDY IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH PRISON.—Antonio di Salvi was tried yesterday at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of murdering Mr. Robertson in the Queen's Bench Prison. He pleaded *autrefois acquit*, on the ground that he had already been found guilty of wounding Mr. Robertson with intent to murder him. The point of law having been fully argued and overruled, Di Salvi pleaded Not Guilty, but was convicted of manslaughter. Sentence was deferred.

HAWARDEN CHURCH has been destroyed by fire. It is believed that the flames were purposely kindled.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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 31, 1857.

Public Affairs.

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

INDIAN MILITARY PROSPECTS.

DELHI has at length succumbed, after a resistance of fury and despair on the part of the rebel garrison; a resistance to be judged by the fact that six or seven days were consumed in obtaining full possession of the city and palace. Under these circumstances we cannot think that a reported casualty list of six hundred men* and fifty officers should be deemed heavy in proportion to the grand result of the achievement. It does not appear that any estimate had yet been formed of the loss inflicted on the rebels during the final operations of the siege; but, as no quarter was given, there can be little doubt that they were slaughtered in vast numbers by the British assaulting columns and their emulous levies of Sikhs and Ghorkas. Yet, after all, many of the garrison must have escaped. This would necessarily be the case, for the simple reason that General WILSON's force was manifestly inadequate to prevent, or even to guard against, such a contingency. On this point, however, we possess some specific information. It is stated that, apart from stragglers and fugitives, two large bodies of armed men left the town deliberately in opposite directions, perhaps with as opposite intentions. The whole of the mutineer cavalry took their departure on the eve of the assault, and marched southward, in the direction of the Kootub Minar. The other of the two parties above mentioned consisted of infantry alone, and was said to be composed of such regiments as had not offended so deeply as to be excluded from all hope of mercy—all those corps, in fact, which, however criminal in revolting from their allegiance, were at least unburdened with the inexpiable atrocities of lust and murder. It was not unreasonably conjectured that this band of seceders (which left Delhi by the bridge of boats on the 14th September, and took the road towards Meerut) would either await in some convenient locality an opportunity of surrender, or might possibly even attempt by volunteer acts of good service to make atonement for their past misconduct. But this is matter of mere speculation. Still it is some satisfaction to be assured that the infantry mutineers who met their doom in the city were the representatives of that blood-stained gang, to forgive whose crimes would be (even their less ferocious comrades seem to acknowledge) an unpardonable insult to the memory of the helpless victims.

* We assume six hundred to be the total of casualties, and not merely the first day's loss. But there seems to be some doubt on this point.

Once more, then, the British flag waves over the ramparts of Delhi. The stronghold of rebellion has been stormed and captured, and the focus of disaffection is, for the time at least, put out. But the puppet King appears to have escaped. There is, indeed, a rumour of his Majesty having been made prisoner: but we cannot trace the report to any reliable source. While the living representative of the GREAT MOGUL continues at large, the standard of revolt will be ever raised, or ready for raising, in whatever quarter that personage may find an asylum.

This is an inevitable consequence of the titular monarch having abandoned 120,000l. a year and a quiet life for traitorous intrigues and dreams of restoration, destined, ere long, to end in poverty and exile. The King of DELHI must, therefore, be looked up with as little loss of time as possible. We have no sympathy with one who so little deserves any.

The House of TIMOUR owes its continued existence to British interposition. On the 12th of September, 1803, Lord LAKE released poor blind SHAH ALLUM from many years of captivity and subjection to the iron rule of the Mahrattas. His empire had already passed away; and so had the day for re-constituting it. He lived thenceforth and died (as his successors have since lived and died) a wealthy pensioner of the British Government. Indeed, far too great indulgence was shown towards these royal shadows. Their permitted regal pomp in Delhi had long been recognized as a fatal error. But the mistake remained uncorrected, until at last it corrected itself. What a wonderful maxim is it—'That a Native [of India] may forget an injury, but he never forgets a benefit!' Yet in this dictum we own to having once believed—ay, as firmly as we were convinced that OLIVER CROMWELL cut off CHARLES THE FIRST'S head with his own hands. Since our remarks of the 4th July were penned, the nature of the King of DELHI'S gratitude has been more fully manifested. We could pardon the ill-starred ambition that aspired to recover an ancestral throne, but when a would-be Emperor of the East has stooped to be the instrument of common thieves and murderers, he cannot reasonably expect to be judged independently of his associates. Their lots are cast together, and together they must hang; although, in respect of his antecedents, the King of the Mutineers may be indulged, *pace nostrâ*, with a silken rope, and the gallows of HAMAN.

Delhi is ours again; but the struggle is not yet over, nor is it likely to be soon terminated. The head of the conspiracy has been sorely bruised, but its limbs are fiercely writhing still. Hitherto, all the main operations have been confined to the vicinity of great lines of communication, such as the river Ganges and the Grand Trunk Road. All this must now be changed. The war will now be transferred to hill and jungle. A series of campaigns may be looked for of the most harassing nature—unhealthy too—and eventually more destructive to human life than any number of pitched battles, fought by the same number of troops, within a given period of time. All the North-Western Provinces have to be more or less reconquered: Oude, Rohileund, Gwalior, Bundelcund, and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories almost entirely so. The whole of these states are dotted with forts and strongholds of every description; and the trouble that some of these are capable of giving, even to a well appointed detachment, is long since but too well known. Central India is already menaced, and much confusion prevails throughout all that important region. The Bengal mutiny still hastens to its completion; witness the

recent instances of the 50th N.I. (at Nagode) and the 52nd N.I. (at Jubbulpore), which leave a balance of *three* regiments still supposed to be faithful. Seditious movements are also rife in the Bombay army. Nor could it well be otherwise, seeing, as we have before mentioned, that more than half of the Bombay Sepoys are drawn from Oude or the neighbouring districts, and are own brothers to the class with which the Bengal army swarms.

It is far from our wish or intention to speak discouragingly; unless, indeed, it be to discourage false confidence, an error that has so often proved the bane of military enterprise under British auspices. We most sincerely believe that all will come right in due time; but no relaxation must be dreamed of in the efforts now making. There will be work enough yet to test the military genius of our best and bravest commanders, and the endurance of our hardiest troops. The intelligence received by the last overland mail breaks off so abruptly as not to admit of our pursuing the present subject into anything like detail. The succeeding despatches may perhaps supply us with a more definite text.

THE NEW ASPECT IN INDIA.

THE operations at Delhi must be regarded as the prelude to a systematic and laborious campaign. We have still to wait for intelligence of the effect produced upon the native mind by the result of the six days' conflict between the forces under General WILSON and those of the Mogul apparition. We cannot doubt, however, that it will be considerable. The spell of the sudden Mohammedan triumph has been destroyed, and circumstances accompanied its collapse which will alienate the sympathies of large numbers who had previously relied upon the grandiloquent assurances of the extraordinary Restoration attempted in the North-West. While the four columns were preparing to advance, some princes at the palace sent to General WILSON offering to surrender the murderers upon condition of being themselves pardoned by the British Government. The answer was that future heralds would be hanged. This incident must have shown to the Sepoys what trust they would repose in the chiefs under whose standards so many of their comrades have fallen. Dissension, however, partially opened a way to the attack. The General defeated at Nuffjughur, afraid to return in disgrace, abandoned the city and took to military freebooting on his private account. Thus, the rebellion had begun to dissolve between the Jumna and the Sutlej even before the great achievement of the 14th and 20th of September. Major-General TUCKER, himself no optimist, writing before the event, said, "With the reoccupation of Delhi, the revolt in our old possessions in the Upper Provinces will cease, and we shall have simply to resume our control and authority." The grand arena of the struggle has been thus transferred to Oude. While Lucknow and the forts along the Gogra remained in possession of the rebels, General OUTRAM'S Commissioner-ship would be equivalent to the royalty of Barataria; but the political aspects of that country as exhibited by the recent despatches, are of a very remarkable character. From various quarters the Hindoo population had intimated their anxiety to be rid of the monstrous Mohammedan authority which had been thrust upon them. The NANA SAHIB, in fact, was neither more nor less than a lieutenant of the fictitious King of DELHI, to whose sovereignty his proclamations have generally referred, and who stood at the head of an armed Muslim conspiracy, into which bodies of the Hindoos had been decoyed. The people, as a people,

have taken no part in the insurrection, except to intercept and kill the dispersed mutineers. At the same time, we should be mistaken if, calculating upon the fall of Delhi as a dislocation of the revolt, we omitted to notice the fact that the native Bengal army was chiefly a Hindoo force. It contained less than thirteen thousand Mohammedans, the vast majority being made up of Brahmins, Rajpoots, and Hindoos of an inferior description. The larger proportion of Mohammedans is in Madras, of the Mahrattas and mixed castes in Bombay. Therefore, keeping in view the military character of the outbreak, we are at no loss to imagine how the Mohammedans, with a deep design, worked upon the growing rancour of the Hindoos, who, when instigated by their comrades of another religion, formed plans and combinations of their own, but not in concert with the people—if so loose an aggregate as the population of India can be so termed. Brahmins and Rajpoots flung themselves into the cause of the Sultateen of Delhi. Goojars and riff-raff joined them. Some of the kindred of the Sepoys were drawn into the movement. But the hereditary chieftains, the zemindars, and the ryots generally stood firm, actuated by friendly feelings, or by considerations of interest. The NANA SAHIB is a Mahratta, with a grievance; but HOLKAR and SINDIAH are not with him. We hold it to be impossible that the small English army, without reinforcements, should have held its ground so well, and broken up the political organization at Delhi, had the mass of the inhabitants of India been arrayed, even by their passive sympathies, against them. But between the several divisions of the Bengal army there was the bond of language. The Mohammedan spoke Hindostani to the Rajpoot, while in Madras he was unintelligible to the Tamilun and Telinga. This facilitated the insurrection, and gave it a unity and concentration which it could not otherwise have possessed.

These points are brought out with fresh and peculiar distinctness in the latest intelligence. The union of the rebels is palpably shown to have been ephemeral and fortuitous. Even at Delhi the garrison was without regular plans, and acknowledged no undivided allegiance. The division defeated at Nuffjughur marched off, as we have seen, upon a separate adventure, and never returned to the city. While the streets and walls were being forced, the cavalry and large bodies of infantry consulted their own safety by disappearing across the river. So also in the Lower Provinces. Two regiments in Oude sneaked out of the enemy's lines, and proposed terms of accommodation. Clearly, the mutiny has no longer a consistent or substantial basis. It must now range over an immense 'open,' the Sepoys having possessed themselves of no considerable fortress except the citadel of Delhi. Politically, they represent no cause whatever—unless, perhaps, that of a mendicant Mogul in woman's clothes. That is an effigy which will scarcely continue to excite the enthusiasm of thirty millions of the Faithful.

With the progress made by the army the public is undoubtedly content. We happen to have good men in India at this moment; certainly, we could not have better than LAWRENCE, WILSON, NICHOLSON, HAVELOCK, NEILL, EYRE, and COLIN CAMPBELL. OUTRAM has so far done his work well. But the civil power is unfortunately in an officious fever, and there are strange reports of collisions between the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. We do not wish to exceed our knowledge; but a few plain questions may be put without injury to any

one. Did an altercation arise between Lord CANNING and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL concerning the military arrangements in Fort William? Did Sir PATRICK GRANT, by suspending General HEWITT, commit an act offensive to the civil supremacy at Calcutta? Have the magistrates, SANDYS, PALMER, and IRVING, been rebuked for the summary justice they executed upon captured assassins? Were the civilians who displayed so much courage and promptitude at Patna and Monghur removed, to appease the milk-and-honey viceroyalty at Calcutta? Has Mr. J. P. GRANT, with his two confidential Moham-medan colleagues, informed General NEILL that no further punishments should take place without his sanction? Is there, in fact, a split between the civil and military authorities? If so, how is the rebellion to be stamped out?

There seems no reason to doubt that Mr. J. P. GRANT released a hundred and fifty of the Cawnpore malefactors, of course without consulting General NEILL, who had seen the blood two inches deep upon the floor. Every European in India and in England, except the clique which finds its beatitude in its admiration of Lord CANNING, is at a loss to understand this proceeding—premature, to say the least of it. Were the rebels in want of reinforcements, that Mr. GRANT should send them a hundred and fifty of his hostages? We submit that he might have waited for the relief of Lucknow. It is useless, we well know, to protest. An article from this journal, reprinted in the *Englishman*, would subject it to a week's suspension. Lord CANNING governs without the aid of public opinion, and in defiance of it. He will allow no one but himself to bring the administration into contempt. To a thorough distrust of his countrymen he unites a miraculous reliance upon the Sepoys, who have seen, in Bengal alone, nearly a hundred thousand examples of sedition. We still hear of native regiments entrusted with arms, and marching over to the enemy. There is no dominant principle at work at Calcutta. Caprice is supreme. If our commanders had not been made of stern stuff, we might have been expelled from our Oriental dominions. We have LAWRENCE, who seems too far away to be interfered with; we had his relative, who was killed at Lucknow, and whose death gave Lord CANNING an opportunity to hint that to certain military functionaries (names suppressed) hanging, shooting, and blowing from guns were congenial tastes; we have NICHOLSON and WILSON, but they are rebuked by a 'civil' circular; we have NEILL, but Mr. GRANT domineers over him; HAVELOCK is in the field, whither none of Lord CANNING's civilians may care to follow him; consequently, he is at liberty for a while to follow the precedent established by WILSON, in his admirable General Order, and prohibit his men to grant the rebels quarter on the field of battle. The effect may easily be traced. At Calcutta, under civil law, large classes of the natives are insolent and threatening; at Benares, not a Baboo or a Coolie passes an Englishman without a salute.

We do not believe that India is in safe hands. If mere strategy and courage would restore it to prosperity and peace, the army might accomplish the work, although hampered by Calcutta proclamations, and the jealousy of the Governor-General in Council. But this is not all that is necessary. It is far-sighted and fearless statesmanship that is required. What was the foresight that allowed the mutiny to creep on in spite of a thousand oral and ocular warnings? What was the fearlessness that hesitated at every step, and was only rash when it dictated the Leniency Circular? The late Adjutant-

General of the army in Bengal distinctly accuses the local government, and prays for a Royal Commission to proceed to India and investigate the charges against Lord CANNING and his colleagues. Let the appellant be easy if his demand be not granted. A commission would not be 'royal' if it failed to exonerate 'my noble friend' and the 'men of the highest character' acting with him.

LABOUR AND COTTON SUPPLY.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce is engaged in bringing before the public a very important question—that of the Cotton Supply. For many years our commercial classes have acknowledged the evil of depending upon a single country for the raw material of our greatest branch of industry. Not even the Indian mutiny could be compared, as a national disaster, with the sudden stoppage of the Lancashire mills by a failure of the crop. The misfortune is not probable, but it is possible; and it would be madness to continue, year after year, without guarding against so formidable a danger. But we need not adopt a point of view so extreme. Without supposing the total or partial cessation of the American supply, it would assuredly be advantageous to increase our resources, to cheapen the staple of our manufactures, and to enrich some of our own possessions with a few annual millions of the purchase-money that now fills the pockets of the Transatlantic planter. British India offers an immense scope for the cultivation of cotton. Railway and river carriage—the latter upon the plan of Mr. BOURNE—to bring the produce to port, would considerably quicken the movement; but the simple truth is, that agricultural enterprise is wanted for India. Five hundred new settlements of Europeans, besides creating thousands of private fortunes, would act as a powerful impulse in promoting the mutually beneficial intercourse of Bengal and Lancashire. Why should not Manchester fabrics, made of Indian materials, replace the famous cottons of Balasore? Again, a large surface of soil is applicable to cotton cultivation in Borneo. In his letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, recently published in the daily journals, Mr. SPENSER ST. JOHN, the British Consul-General, has entered into some very remarkable details, inviting the attention of traders, manufacturers, and adventurous capitalists, to the singular advantages enjoyed by the vast island among the independent princes and chieftains of which he acts as the representative of the English Government. Happily, the political and social relations thus established are of the most amicable character; the capacities of the soil have been variously and systematically tested, and it appears certain, from the evidence accumulated, that a great cotton crop could speedily be raised in the maritime districts of Borneo. There is no doubt, moreover, that the West Indian group, if cultivated with energy, might yield a large supply, which would go far to redeem the shattered West Indian interest. In the Virgin Islands, the present governor has carried out some very satisfactory experiments, and expects to send home, in the next winter or spring, about ten bales, the growth of six acres. Next year he intends to plant the best Sea Island seed, in sufficient quantities to introduce it as a permanent production of the islands, which, it is believed, with a proper complement of labour, might annually ship twenty thousand bales of cotton of a first-rate description. Yet, last year, the amount of only about ten bales, or twenty-nine hundred weight, was exported. The reason is, that the land lies fallow. Naturally prolific, it only waits the touch of agricultural art to

spring into abundance. Where are the workmen to be found? It is useless to think of Englishmen. They may be masters, but not servants, in the tropics. With Australia and North America open to him, no emigrant will think of competing with the West Indian negroes. The idea of such a thing is preposterous. Another project has been conceived—that of transporting a large number of the captured Sepoys to the Atlantic cotton-fields, and there allowing them to atone for their offences by hard and profitable labour. It would be better than hanging them. They would be far more useful than Coolies. It would matter little whether or not they belonged to the agricultural class. It would be as easy to make Brahmins dig as to compel them to lick the blood on a stone pavement, as the British soldiers did at Cawnpore. Nor would the transfer from the rice and poppy plains of the East Indies to the sugar and cotton plantations of the West Indies be injurious to the Sepoy constitution. We have reason for thinking, in fact, that this suggestion has been received with favour by those who might assist in carrying it out, provided that the Government interposed no obstacle. Something must be done with thousands of the captured mutineers. They cannot be pardoned, and they cannot all be hanged. Mr. JOHN P. GRANT, it is true, would discover an easy plan of dissipating the difficulty by letting the cut-throats loose; but his is not exactly the principle that will save the British dominions from prolonged anarchy. It might be worth while, at all events, to test the value of the proposal by selecting one of the smaller groups as the scene of an experiment conducted upon a regular plan; for the West Indies want nothing but labour to render them more prosperous than ever, and we have at our disposal thousands of vigorous arms belonging to men born in a hot climate, who have no right to complain of transportation.

LORD CANNING.

Why is not Lord CANNING recalled? That seems to be the question which naturally rises when the public witness such acts as his minute of council on the treatment of natives, and the appointment of Mr. J. P. GRANT to paralyze General NEILL and the other military commanders. The release of the hundred and fifty prisoners is the last exemplification of Calcutta fatuity. But why was Lord CANNING sent out at all? How is it that he retains the implicit confidence of his patrons at home? Nothing could be imagined more mischievous than his show of indulgence to the rebels at the very moment that the generals are straining their utmost energies; yet the Governor-General not only proceeds uninterrupted in this compromising career, but appears to enjoy the unbounded admiration of the chiefs of the Cabinet. The public naturally has some difficulty in understanding how such a man can be so trusted, or how a man who can be trusted can commit himself to such extraordinary courses. But the mystery is solved if we look to the circumstances under which Lord CANNING was appointed; and to his personal character.

Lord CANNING is a man of conscience and of average intelligence, and he really possesses that sort of ostentatious energy which ingratiates him with the Ministers at home. He is superficially active. No sooner did he attain to the government in India than, knowing of the existence of much abuse, he inquired into everything for himself, sought to make himself master of every department, and of every branch in every department; and he has carried out that principle of go-

vernment with an irritable persistency very unusual and very unlike the behaviour of some past Governors, who have actually assisted to develop abuses in India. The evidences of this course of conduct are unmistakable. The communications which he has sent home, the copies of correspondence that have been received in the East India House, the very complaints of those whom he has thwarted or displaced, have been so many testimonies to the universal activity of the Governor-General, as it is seen, not only in every department, but in every province of the Indian Empire. There is, probably, no part of the Indian Empire, however remote, from which the correspondence received at the East India House and the Board of Control does not bear the unmistakable stamp of Lord CANNING's own hand,—attending to the matter himself, directing business, settling disputes, overruling difficulties—in short, governing. Now, when we reflect that, amongst persons of his class, this kind of diligence in business is not very usual, that it characterizes chiefly men of the highest stamp; and when we recal the fact that Lord CANNING showed the same activity, the same intelligence, and the same useful supervision of the Post-office, we can understand that he must stand very high in the official estimation.

It is to be remembered that Lord CANNING is personally known to the members of the present Government, and to many others of the official class, and they are well aware of some personal traits that do not usually come before the public. He is 'a perfect gentleman,' and he possesses some of the highest qualities of the gentleman. His bearing is distinguished by courtesy, and yet he is able to fulfil his duty in a conscientious manner by speaking frankly, decisively, and even sternly, where he sees necessity for reproof. Let us remember how exceedingly rare is this combination of qualities, and we shall understand how greatly esteemed the man must be. His views and resolutions are expressed in good language, not studied, not artificially turned, but straightforward, lucid, and vigorous. Even his handwriting, which is clear, gentlemanly, and even scholarly in its structure, helps to mirror the estimable character of the writer.

How is it, then, that a man so intelligent and so conscientious can make such serious mistakes? The reason is, partly, that his conscientiousness has drawn him into a false position. He is so anxious to fulfil his responsibility by looking after everything himself, that he has actually interfered in the details of thoroughly subordinate work; and that not in one place, but, probably, throughout the vast Empire of India. The master's hand is perceptible in everything, but no man can spread himself over so vast a surface without enfeebling his own powers and abdicating the very post to which Lord CANNING had been appointed—that of principal supervisor over others. He has made himself one of the clerks, and a most hard-working clerk; for not content with drafting public despatches which are written out in the usual way, he sends, on important occasions, with the official paper, a private note of his own, a duplicate, enforcing, correcting, augmenting, or explaining away the ostensible document that is forwarded by his order. Imagine such an exertion! There is, probably, no Government in the world which distributes daily such an extraordinary mass of correspondence as that of India. The evil has in some degree been corrected under the new regime, after the last revision of the charter; but still the correspondence cannot, perhaps, be paralleled by that of any Government in the world; and a large part of this correspondence, besides being personally directed by the Governor-

General, is accompanied by autograph duplicates, or variations.

Here at once we see the reason why Lord CANNING must, to a certain extent, have lost his head, and must have forfeited the power of governing by dispersing himself in a personal administration over the whole surface of Indian details. That weakens the man. But besides the species of degradation in rank to which he has sentenced himself, he is animated by a most unlucky spirit. An intelligent gentleman of our day, he has at his fingers' ends the principal facts which are considered to embody the most valuable points of the current knowledge, and he entertains those opinions which are the intellectual coin of the best educated circles. Thus he is a moderate philanthropic man—not exactly a peace man, but preferring the arts of peace to war, and believing that one's principles must never be entirely laid aside. It is in the execution of his duty with these habits and views that Lord CANNING has astonished the world by a pedantic sermon on peace, addressed to military commanders even before they had the mutineers at their feet. In these views he has received a support from quarters which he must most value. It is understood that he has found a perfect sympathy in his own home, such as must be most engaging and flattering to a public man; and of course that tends to confirm him in the path of duty as he has marked it out for himself. In the Council of India he has discovered similar views to exist, and no man has been more conspicuously active in maintaining them than Mr. GRANT, who possesses, no doubt, a certain sort of tact, energy, and determination. In this manner has he laid down a rule for the conduct of civilians, who persist, in the midst of rebellion and panic, in applying their dilettante maxims to the followers of the NENA SAHIB and his wandering master, the mock Mogul.

HONEST LAWYERS.

THE trite old proverb about the pot and the kettle received a curious illustration the other day. At the Middlesex Sessions held by Mr. CREASY, the Assistant Judge, after a man had been tried and found guilty of the heinous crime of kicking a sheriff's officer down-stairs, the wife of the offender complained that she had employed a solicitor, one Mr. JOHN PATER, of No. 33, Argyle-square, to defend her husband, for which purpose she had paid certain moneys. Upon hearing this statement, the accused lawyer, happening to be in Court, affected an indignation which reminds us somewhat of the wolf when the lamb meekly complained of his conduct, protesting, 'upon his honour as a gentleman (by Act of Parliament we suppose), that he had been taken by surprise,' and wished the case to be reheard. Then ensued a scene of curious interest, and pregnant with instruction to those who know anything of the awful mysteries of THEMIS. Mr. CREASY, the presiding Judge, was animated by such virtuous indignation, that he told Mr. PATER 'not to talk to him about the honour of a gentleman, or he should have to say something he would not wish to hear; for it was quite clear that he had taken the woman's money, and yet the man had been tried without counsel.' Nor was this all; for when Mr. PATER wished to urge something further in extenuation of his conduct, he was imperatively ordered to quit the Court, upon pain of instant committal.

Now we do not propose for one moment to offer any excuse for the conduct of the solicitor. If, as the woman alleged, and as there seems every reason to believe, he took the money without doing the work, such an act

is, in morality, whatever it may be in law, a gross and inexcusable piece of knavery. Is it not already too much that there should be in the midst of us a band of men organized with terrible skill, and drilled to act with fatal precision—of men who live upon the misfortunes of their fellow-creatures, and grow fat upon the necessities of the poor? Human nature is eternal and invariable, and that which has once existed will always reappear in one form or other. When, therefore, men ask what has become of the brigands of the Alps, or the buccaneers of the Spanish main, we would take them into Chancery-lane and its purloins, and there show them what they ask for under a new form; men with hungry aspect and cruel eyes; insatiable and unsparing men, whose hands are against every one, to spoil and destroy according to certain forms and traditions—armed too with weapons more deadly than the carbine of Fra Diavolo or the dagger of the Red Rover of the Seas. Is it not enough that this horrible conspiracy against the peace of the world should be suffered to proceed within what are held to be legal grounds? Must the conspirators throw off the mask audaciously, and defy the very laws by favour of which only they exist? That, indeed, were an unendurable evil; and that it is so held universally is clear from the indignation always excited by the lawyer who is detected as a law-breaker. Without, therefore, entirely agreeing with Mr. CREASY as to the hardship of being 'tried without counsel'—which seems in his eyes to have been the gravamen of the mischief—we are quite willing to concur in the indignation with which he views the taking of the poor woman's money, and cheating her of that which she had dearly paid for. But what strikes us as the most peculiar feature of the whole business is the fact of a learned counsel rebuking 'one of the lower branch of the profession' for taking the money without doing the work. Why, Mr. CREASY knows, and Mr. PATER knows—the latter probably to his cost—that nothing is more common than for counsel themselves to commit this very offence; that there is scarcely an honourable gentleman at the bar, who has any business at all, who does not accept fees for work which he does not perform.

We are quite aware that there is a distinction to be drawn between the cases; but the difference is a legal and not a moral one. There is that magnificent fiction about a barrister's fee being honorary, which renders it, after it has once been paid, irrecoverable by law. But in our estimation there is no greater piece of humbug in connexion with the law than this. A barrister is paid for his work just as a cabman is, and to call his wages fees makes no real difference in the nature of the transaction. It is true that as the barrister cannot be sued on account of fees, so neither can he sue; but the inconvenience of this is very trifling. By the etiquette of the profession, he may always insist upon payment in advance, and as the non-paying attorneys soon become marked men, none but very young and inexperienced counsel take much harm from their roguery.

The evil is a crying one, and deserves the serious attention of those who govern the etiquette of the bar. It is a subject of complaint among many respectable barristers themselves, and among the entire body of solicitors; it is a positive wrong to suitors. If we pay 10*l.* 10*s.* in order to secure the attendance of Mr. Serjeant SILVERTONQUE, and he leaves us and our case to the inexperience of young MUFF of the Home Circuit, to whom, out of regard for his family, our solicitor has entrusted the junior brief, then are we robbed of our guineas, and perchance of our verdict into the bargain. For SILVER-

TONGUE would as soon think of sending us his wig as those guineas which he has *not* earned. Nay, if we were to remonstrate and to characterize his conduct in the manner which, to our inexperience, it seems to deserve, that ingenious ornament to the British Bar will tell us that the ten guineas was not the price of his certain attendance to our case, that it was only the value of the chance of his being able to be present. He will logically observe that it is impossible for him to be in two places at the same time, and that if his presence be required in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, he cannot at the same time be representing you at the Guildhall sittings. This is perfectly true, but our complaint is not that he found it impossible to come—though that was a grievous hurt to us—but that he does not return the money which he took for coming. As for the statement that we have only purchased the *chance* of his presence, we have no hesitation in saying that if SILVERTONGUE's clerk were shrewdly examined upon the point, it would be found that we had, in truth, purchased the certainty of his absence; that it was perfectly clear at the time our brief was accepted and the guineas pouched, that the learned gentleman could not, by any possibility, attend to our case. We say advisedly, that there are gentlemen in Mr. CREASY's branch of the profession who undertake business which they well know they cannot execute. In one case, the facts of which have been communicated to us, a common lawyer of some eminence accepted a fee of five-and-twenty guineas to attend and cross-examine witnesses before one of the Masters in Chancery. Availing himself of a prolonged examination-in-chief, he prevailed upon his client to consent to a short absence, on the plea of an appointment at chambers, and went away upon the solemn promise to return within the half-hour. He never returned; the attorney had to conduct the cross-examination himself; after which he went to Westminster and found the truant counsel leading a case in one of the courts there! Now, if Mr. PATER is not to be allowed to talk of 'the honour of a gentleman' what shall be said of the learned counsel who can play such a trick as this?

But many of the learned gentlemen consider that if they provide a substitute they have discharged every obligation which the most chivalrous honesty could impose. Here again we must differ from them. The substitute is scarcely ever so good as the person he represents. Generally speaking, it is a young and as yet briefless barrister, who hopes to get into practice by holding briefs for some more fortunate man. This is a good advertisement for him, and on that consideration he is content that he who has done none of the work shall pocket all the fee. It is understood, however, that if the junior who 'devils' (as it is termed) manifests any signs of ability, it is not found convenient to employ him further. The senior fears the rivalry of his gratuitous substitute.

It is only fair to admit that a certain amount of the evil which we here complain of arises from the public themselves. It is a positive fact that some suitors will retain counsel, not with the view of having him in their cause, but to prevent the other side from securing him. Barristers have therefore work thrust upon them which they know they are not expected to perform, and this tends to aggravate the loose principles which govern their intercourse with their clients.

The remedy for this disgraceful blot upon our forensic system must proceed partly from the clients and partly from the Bar itself. If the former would resolve to divide the business more equally, instead of run-

ning, like sheep, after a few men, and if the latter would revise the etiquette now in vogue amongst them, much might be done. The benchers of the leading Inns of Court should take the matter in hand, and make a rule for the return of the whole, or, at any rate, a part of the fee when the work has not been performed. It is impossible to misconceive the result of this if wisely carried out; the legal machine would get through more work and do it better; the tone of the Bar would be raised, and perhaps even we might approach the realization of that mythical notion faintly indicated in the title to this article—we *might* get a few HONEST LAWYERS.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES REPORT.

WHEN an experiment has been in operation for several years, it becomes desirable to test its advantages by some tangible facts or visible results. We have before us the seventh annual Report and summary of proceedings in the Encumbered Estates Courts, and from it we glean some curious and not unimportant statistics. The figures extend over a period commencing with the filing of the first petition on the 25th of October, 1849, and ending with the 31st of August, 1857, the concluding day of the seventh session of the commission. We learn from the Blue Book that within this time 4164 petitions, including those for partitions and exchanges, as well as for sales, have been presented; that the number of conveyances executed by the commissioners have amounted to 7283, whilst 10,327 lots have been disposed of; that is to say, by public auction in court, 7270; by provincial auction, 1436; and by private contract, 1621. The expedition with which work has been got through in these courts is remarkably evidenced by the fact that, when they were first instituted, 1267 cases were hopelessly pending in the Court of Chancery. And not only have these been long ago arranged and settled; the large number we have already mentioned has been disposed of, and the documents and muniments of title connected with them safely deposited in the archives of the Record-office. One feature in the purchases may be noticed specially as indicating the comparative wealth and independence of Ireland. The proportion of Irish new proprietors is very great. While 7180 estates, or parts of estates, have been bought by Irishmen, only 309 English, Scotch, and foreign purchasers—less than one-twentieth of the whole number—figure upon the list.

The gross proceeds of the sale of the encumbered estates, up to the last day of the session, amounted to 20,475,956*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, of which sum 13,941,207*l.* 10*s.* was obtained by public auction in court; 2,824,381*l.* by provincial auction; and the rest, 3,710,367*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, was obtained by private contract. The amount of purchase-money paid by English, Scotch, and foreign purchasers bears but a small proportion to the gross sum expended, being only 2,826,295*l.* New vigour has been thrown into the life of Irish industry and enterprise, now capital introduced, a new stimulus given to agriculture, new beauty and prosperity created over the length and breadth of the land. The beneficial results of the operation of the Encumbered Estates Courts are thus shown, not only in the figures and sums above set down, but in the improved condition of the country at large. On this encouraging picture it is not our purpose to dwell; we have merely offered a summary of the business transacted in these courts since their establishment. In 2395 strong-boxes deposited in the Record-office may be seen and examined the 250,000 documents and muniments of title giving validity to the pos-

session of the properties which have recently passed through the hands of the Encumbered Estates Commissioners.

YELLOW FEVER AT ST. THOMAS.

THE West Indian steamers are continually bringing home the yellow fever. The reason seems to be that they make the island of St. Thomas their rendezvous, the yellow fever being there a chronic disease. That entrepôt is a hotbed of infection. The Orinoco last summer left it with twenty-eight cases on board, ten having previously proved fatal. Five or six coal vessels had previously been stripped of their crew by the fever. Is this to go on? Need it go on? On the contrary, it is a purely unnecessary evil, and a very simple process would abolish it. Why are the packets sent into the fever region of St. Thomas? There are hundreds of bays in our own healthy Virgin Islands which are rarely, if ever, visited by yellow fever, adapted for the safe anchorage of the largest of the steam fleet. Provisions in abundance are close at hand. Indeed, St. Thomas is supplied direct from Tortola. A receiving-vessel might be anchored at a convenient distance off the coal-yard at St. Thomas, and all passengers from Europe should be transferred to her. In ten hours this could be accomplished; certainly, within a day the entire cargo and passengers could be delivered. The outward boat need never go near the coal wharf. With her fires banked she might go straight back east as far as Virgin Gorda Sound, a distance of from thirty to thirty-five miles, or to a nearer anchorage in the roads, at Tortola, or to Norman's Isle, four miles to the south. A tender should run from St. Thomas to complete loading homewards, and at Tortola a small coal wharf or hulk might be established for the exclusive service of the European packet. We cannot conceive why St. Thomas, without provisions, but never without fever, should be selected as the nucleus for passengers from all parts of the West Indies. In the Virgin Islands beef, mutton, poultry, and fish may be obtained in any quantities—as we have said, they supply the locality favoured by perpetual traffic and pestilence. If, however, there are reasons against them, St. John, although a Danish island, with inferior anchorage and less regular supplies, is, at all events, preferable to the town where the Orinoco and other packets embark their batches of disease. Tortola is five miles north, and sixteen miles east of St. Thomas, a chain of islands stretching between them, and as far as Virgin Gorda Sound, thus intercepting the Atlantic breezes. The navigation presents no difficulties; but, if necessary, vessels of any draught find safe anchorage in eleven fathoms water to leeward of the High Land on the west side of Virgin Gorda. In a general sense, Antigua is preferable to St. Thomas, lying as it does more directly on the European route; but, now that a startling evil calls for a remedy, it is time to ask whether the West Indian passenger traffic is to be checked by the certainty which will shortly prevail—that to go out to St. Thomas is to stand face to face with Yellow Fever? Of late, scarcely any European vessels have escaped a visitation more or less severe. The passengers become reckless; champagne is wasted in oceans to drown fear, and unless they stretch away rapidly northwards, which they never do, the disease flourishes under the influence of tropical heat, infected coal bunkers, and close berths, and sometimes it even reaches and alarms Southampton. It may go further unless preventive measures are adopted. The question has become very serious. We state it preliminarily, in a practical shape, and trust that it will not be neglected by those who

are associated with the West Indian traffic, and who are specially interested, in circumscribing the ravages of the Yellow Fever.

'CIVIS ROMANUS SUM.'

In the attempt at insurrection which took place some months back in the dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies, the insurgents seized the Cagliari, a Sardinian steamer, from which they landed at Sapri. The expedition, it will be remembered, failed, and the Cagliari was captured by two Neapolitan frigates. The captain and the whole of his crew were found in the hold of the steamer, tied with ropes: they were nevertheless taken prisoners, and treated as if their complicity with the insurgents had been manifest. The Cagliari was captured early in July, and these unfortunate men have been held in durance ever since, their treatment being such as seems common to Neapolitan prisoners—that is, as bad as it can possibly be made, short of being directly fatal. Among the captives are two Englishmen, engineers on board the Cagliari, the story of whose sufferings is enough to arouse the indignation of the whole country, and would do so, but that all men's minds are at present full of a more tremendous narrative, ever reaching us 'in parts.' A letter from the brother of one of the two sets forth a case of atrocious tyranny on the part of the Neapolitan Government, and of scarcely less atrocious neglect or lukewarmness on the part of our own Government. Lord CLARENDON, it appears, has been written to twice: to the first letter he returned for answer that the British Consul at Naples should be instructed to see that the English prisoners were properly treated; to the second letter he made no reply. Meanwhile, our two countrymen are enduring such torments as have driven one of them to attempt self-destruction, and the other 'quite out of his mind.'

There was a time when Englishmen did not wait for incentives to vindicate their countrymen. That was in Tory days, when we had Governments that despised 'the rabble,' and dragooned the million. Now we have a 'Liberal Minister,' who says that every Englishman must be protected by his country's power, wheresoever he may be; yet suffers these things to be done on the family estate of diplomacy—Naples. Government has undertaken to protect our countrymen and control Naples; but it is our countrymen who are coerced, and Naples that is licensed.

AN 'HONOURABLE' ACQUITTAL.

THE real interest of many a tale lies in some episode. The conviction of EVANS and THORNE may 'satisfy the ends of Justice'—that capricious, blind goddess who rides about on a wheel—but it still leaves untouched the interest in the tale of FREDERICK WILLIAM CADOGAN. EVANS wrote a letter to the *Times*, intended to 'expose' Mr. CADOGAN, and EVANS is sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour; but some curious revelations remain as matters of history.

The Hon. FREDERICK WILLIAM CADOGAN is a barrister and speculator in shares and funds. He was a promoter of the Company, which has since become, what it is now, the Submarine Telegraph Company, in which he holds the position of Deputy-Chairman. His place at the Company's chief office was the board-room, but he admitted that, at one time, he was 'constantly' in the instrument-room, examining both the incoming and outgoing messages. His object for doing so, he said, was strictly connected with the discharge of his duty to the Company. He admitted that

he had gone into the instrument-room, carefully examined a file of messages, and then gone out without saying a word to any one. "Have you not been in the habit of going from the Company's office to your stockbroker's four or five times a day?" asked Mr. Serjeant PARRY; Mr. CADOGAN's answer is remarkable: "I have not been in the habit of doing so. I may have gone to my stockbroker's two or three times a-day, but not four or five times." His answer to Serjeant PARRY's question, whether he considered he had done right in giving precedence to a message sent by Baron ROTHSCHILD, a friend of his, was also remarkable: "It was perfectly justifiable, and perfectly—not wrong. That is not very good English, I admit," he added. The 'English' of Mr. WOLLASTON's evidence is unquestionable. Mr. WOLLASTON was formerly a director of the Submarine Telegraph Company, and is still one of its engineers. He said, "I have seen Mr. CADOGAN go from that room (the instrument-room) to a stockbroker's. I have seen him do so more than once on the same day. I have seen him leave the instrument-room and go into the stockbroker's door direct twice on the same day, and I have seen him go into the instrument-room, and within half an hour afterwards have seen him in the stockbroker's on the same day." "This office" (the stockbroker's), he said, in answer to Serjeant BALLANTINE, "was No. 3, Exchange-buildings, and was perfectly within view of the door of the telegraph-office."

This is a tale of our betters. Our titled orders will not permit any class of national activity to pass without their being represented in it. We send an army to the Crimea, and the Earl of CARDIGAN goes to the wars—in his yacht. Bill dealing is an English institution, and we see in connexion with it a name like that of FORTH, illustrious in the chivalry of the Crimea, of MAIDSTONE in the Legislature, and of another amiable but too adventurous patrician in discounting, and stock-dealing too. Frauds are discovered in the City of gigantic proportions, and we find noble names and baronets who duly represent their orders in the gaol, the hulks, and the penal colony. The Stock Exchange has its romance, and our aristocracy will not suffer itself to be omitted. Conservatives inveigh against the 'levelling' tendencies of the age, but who are the grand levellers? Our noble betters sneer at trade, but when do they lose a chance if they can be coal-dealers, corn-dealers, money-dealers, or stock-dealers. The only discernible difference is that their rank secures privileges denied to other classes. Perhaps a 'common man' might have been summarily turned out of the instrument-room and rudely checked in the 'constant' reading of other persons' correspondence.

PROFESSOR ACLAND.

THE University of Oxford has a right to be congratulated on its two most recent Professorial appointments: the one proceeding from the Crown, the other from the free elective voice of Convocation.

Within the month, Doctor ACLAND, so highly respected and esteemed alike by the University and the City for his pure and generous character, his intellectual gifts, his professional skill, and his scientific accomplishments, has been appointed Regius Professor of Medicine, and elected Clinical Professor. Such a concurrence of the Government and of the University in recognizing and rewarding the services of this distinguished man of science to the cause of sound progressive reform in the studies of the University, deserves the thanks of all who have at heart the best interests of Oxford.

A FIREWORK WORD TO BOYS.

WE wish to take counsel seriously with the British Boy. Is he open to a suggestion? We assume that he is, being sensible, and generally of gracious, albeit impatient, demeanour. Well, then, there is not a pinch of ashes left of GUY FAWKES. He will not burn brightly this forthcoming firework Fifth of November. A substitute might be provided. We want no more JAMES THE FIRST Protestant demonstrations in the streets. But the British Boy will insist upon his annual halfpence, and fathers and mothers will not be released from the immemorial glitter on the lawn of Roman-candles, Catherine-wheels, rockets, and purple and pearl fire. As we have said, the very name of GUY FAWKES has been calcined. The ceremony has lost its meaning. But SREEMOO NURSOO DHUNDU PUNT, commonly called the NANA SAHIB! How picturesque the effigy! He wears a French dress, as we believe, but that may be stripped off. Make a Black-hole-of-Calcutta King of him, with turban, tinselled vest, and other Asiatic attributes, and burn what SHERIDAN would have called 'the sanguineous beggar.' The tribute-money will be the more abundant. And there will be some significance in that which otherwise is merely a carnival of cracked throats and skeleton bigotry.

Open Council.

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

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

THE BENGAL HINDOO.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

25th October, 1857.

SIR,—The letter of the 'Hindoo of Bengal' reached me through one of the most respectable publishers of London, as has also another communication from the same person, through the same medium, and no one who has had experience of the writing of the educated classes of our native fellow-subjects in India could hesitate as to what class to ascribe the composition. For reasons made obvious by the composition itself, I have withheld the writer's name. I trust to your candour to publish this note in the next issue of your paper.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

MALCOLM LEWIN.

31, Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park.

THE REPRESENTATION OF OLDHAM.—Mr. W. J. Fox has issued an address to the electors of Oldham on his being reinstated by them as their representative in Parliament. After speaking in high praise of their late representative, now deceased, and briefly referring to his own general principles, he continues:—"Since I last addressed you, the great topic of interest which has arisen is the Indian insurrection. Of course the power of the empire must be put forth for its suppression, and the Government will be generally and strongly supported for that object. But, in the words of a celebrated statesman, 'I know not how to draw up an indictment against a whole nation.' I cannot but believe that there has been gross misgovernment. While a righteous retribution ought to fall on the heads of those who have perpetrated unheard-of crimes, our justice should be pure from vengeance, and a thorough knowledge of the causes which have prompted this rebellion should lead to such modes of regulating the affairs of India as will best preclude any future extensive disaffection. Allow me also to say that the time seems fast approaching when the question of parliamentary reform, which essentially involves that of administrative reform, must undergo a national discussion and decision; and that I earnestly hope that, whatever their local differences, the Reformers of Oldham will as one man support their representatives in demanding for the people full, fair, and free representation in the House of Commons. This is no time for Reformers to be fighting under hostile flags. The question is not an open one. 'He that is not with us is against us.' You have character to support and vindicate; and I do earnestly hope that in the coming struggle you will assert your pre-eminence as the Radical borough of Oldham."

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*.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL have in preparation a complete library edition of Mr. DICKENS'S works. The volumes will be handsomely printed, and issued at a moderate price, and the edition will include everything which Mr. DICKENS has hitherto published, arrangements having been made with Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS to that effect. This work will supply a desideratum long felt by students of modern literature, and be a welcome boon to the whole reading public. To possess DICKENS'S works, in one shape or other, has, in fact, become almost indispensable. Of all modern writers he is the one most frequently quoted and referred to. The characters and incidents of his stories have become a kind of circulating social medium. Even the phrases in which he paints a typical individuality, or brands a popular evil, are so wrought into the texture of colloquial English, that acquaintance with his works has become a social necessity. You may or may not have read SCOTT and BYRON; but you must know DICKENS, or be continually at fault in the ordinary intercourse of life and the current literature of the day. There is only one drawback to the complete success of such an edition—that most readers have DICKENS'S stories in their heads already. This, however, will scarcely make them less anxious to place them in a handsome and convenient form on their shelves.

The same publishers make another announcement that will be eagerly welcomed, not only in England and America, but on the Continent also—the issue, early next spring, of the first two volumes of CARLYLE'S long-promised and long-expected life of FREDERICK THE GREAT. The work is to be completed in four volumes, and the two latter will follow at no distant interval. This undertaking is in many respects a more ambitious one than any CARLYLE has yet attempted, for the life of FREDERICK THE GREAT is the history of modern Europe and the key of modern politics. Nor is the subject at all deficient in those individual and picturesque traits which none can paint so vividly as CARLYLE. A better subject than the great FRITZ and his court at Sans Souci, *en déshabillé*, could indeed scarcely be imagined for the historian of the French Revolution. And though nothing can surpass the latter in vivid interest, we believe that the life of FREDERICK will prove CARLYLE'S greatest work.

The *Quarterly Review* aspires to the position of a periodical county history, and promises to become an invaluable local gazetteer; the elaborate and minute article on 'Northamptonshire,' which appeared in a late number, being followed in the present by one equally elaborate and minute on 'Cornwall.' This, however, is quite in harmony with the character and position of the *Review* as the representative of the country gentleman, the county families of England. Whether the pages of a *Review* are exactly the place for such articles may be a question, but we are glad to welcome them anywhere, as they are really well written and full of information. The present one is specially seasonable and instructive, Cornwall being, perhaps, ethnologically and historically, at once the most interesting and least-known county in England. Much yet remains to be done towards the fuller elucidation of its early history, language, and antiquities, and the writer in the *Quarterly* gives some valuable hints as to the direction which such inquiries should take. The most popular and interesting part of the article, however, is the account of the character and habits of the people. Take the following, for example, as an illustration:—

One more quality we must allude to, as partly arising from their economical circumstances, partly, perhaps, innate in the race—the great predominance of the imaginative faculty. It may seem strange to assert this of a county which is totally without poetical legends—a county which has never produced a single English poet, hardly a few third-rate versifiers. So hard driven have the Cornish been to add a few bards to their very handsome list of local divines, lawyers, and men of science, that they have endeavoured to make a laureate even out of Peter Pindar; but though that eccentric personage (Dr. Wolcot) much affected the character of a Cornishman—though he calls on himself, in one of his odes, to

"Answer! for Fame is with conjecture dizzy—
Did Mousehole give thee birth, or Mervagizze?"

—though he passed his best years in Truro, where his talk made him at once the scandal, terror, and pride of the sober little town—he was in truth a Devonian, by birth and parentage. Nor can we make an exception for two poets of the present day, Mr. Stokes and Mr. Hawker, whom we have quoted in these pages—for both, unless we are mistaken, are only settlers in Cornwall. But the faculty in question is not less marked and powerful, although its usual manifestations are not of the poetical order, and it connects itself more readily with the practical. The sense of the vague and indefinite, which is of the essence of poetry, mingles greatly with that restless aspiration after change of place which makes the Cornishman one of the most locomotive of mankind. Emigration has been so large of late years as to keep the population stationary, notwithstanding a flourishing state of domestic industry: in all parts of the new world, in North and South America and Australia, knots of Cornish emigrants will be found, generally, but not always, attracted by their peculiar industry, and generally prosperous, though more through speculative qualities than the cool and thrifty determination of the sons of the north. The very recent outburst of the old English colonizing ardour, which has founded for us a fourth empire in the seas of the south, found its representatives and interpreters in the late Sir W. Molesworth and Charles Buller—Cornishmen both. Sometimes the same imaginative tendency tinged religious zeal: as in Henry Martyn, the Cornish missionary, the most imaginative, and by reason of that very faculty the most influential, of that noble band. Sometimes it colours the pursuit of science, as in Sir Humphry Davy—the most eminent of modern Cornishmen—in whom undeniable genius, as well as great

practical shrewdness, were united with a good deal of the visionary, and something—the words will out—of *charlatanerie* and pretension. Oftentimes we find it hovering on that undefined border which lies between enthusiasm and imposture, and leaving us uncertain whether he who exhibits it is really deceived or a deceiver. Easily affected by the wild and mystical, the Cornish seem calculated to become at once the frequent victims, and frequent originators, of imposture. They rose twice in rebellion for that enigmatical personage, Perkin Warbeck—in whom, were he true prince or pretender, no other part of the nation seems to have taken the smallest interest. The pseudo Sir William Courtenay, who led the blind Kentish peasants, a few years ago, to confront with naked breasts the muskets of the soldiers, came from Cornwall; so, if we are not mistaken, did Johanna Southcott; and many more of less note might be named, of whom to pronounce with certainty whether they were crazed themselves, or the wilful producers of craziness in others, would be a difficult task.

The notice of 'Tom Brown's School-Days' is a sketch of Rugby reminiscences, evidently by a pupil of the great master, who first gave the school a national reputation, and impressed on it an individuality as marked as it was noble—the reflex, indeed, of his own. Of the remaining articles the most elaborate and interesting are—one on 'Communication with India—Suez and Euphrates Routes,' marked by full local knowledge, graphic description and sound sense; and another, entitled the 'Parish Priest,' a sketch, partly historical, partly critical, of a clergyman's position in his parish, and his duties towards his people—how they have been, how they are, and how they should be discharged.

The recent numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contain two articles of some interest to English readers: one, entitled 'Une Promenade Philosophique en Allemagne,' by M. VICTOR COUSIN, in which the veteran champion of eclecticism and the reaction attempts to find a speculative basis for theology, by opposing the sentimental and pantheistic systems which in modern German thought have excluded the idea of a personal Deity from the domain of pure philosophy. The writing has all the well-known charm of M. COUSIN'S style, and the descriptive parts of the paper are delightful. While sympathizing with the spirit and purpose of the critic throughout, we cannot, however, congratulate him on the success of his attempt, so far as its philosophic aim is concerned. How, indeed, could M. COUSIN hope to bend the mighty bow for which the intellectual strength of KANT and HEGEL proved insufficient? The other article is one in the last number of the *Revue*, entitled 'De l'Etat des Beaux-Arts en Angleterre en 1857,' by M. PROSPER MÉRIMÉE, well known to the readers of the *Revue* as an able critic in art and literature. M. MÉRIMÉE directs his attention mainly to the Pre-Raphaelites. While acknowledging the more prominent merits of the united brethren, he at the same time attacks their position and practice in a very lively, characteristic way. He considers Pre-Raphaelitism not simply as an extreme, as the exaggeration of a good principle, but as altogether wrong in principle; his position being very much that, to reproduce nature in all its details being impossible, the attempt to do so is absurd: that art, being the reflex, not of nature, but of nature as regarded by man, necessarily involves a point of view and a principle of selection. The criticism—acute and happily illustrated—is, however, based on too partial and limited a knowledge of the school he so intrepidly condemns.

Mr. TRÜBNER sends us the following correction:—"Permit me to correct a slight mis-statement in your issue of last week. The elaborate criticism on the work of Baron KORFF by Mr. A. HERZEN, which you speak of, will not be published by me as a portion of the *Polar Star*, but as a separate work in the Russian language. English, French, and German translations are likewise in preparation."

STUDIES OF WINE.

The Chemistry of Wine. By G. J. MULDER. Edited by Bence Jones, M.D.

Churchill.

No one man, says Professor Mulder, could write a chemical monograph on wine. But he has himself supplied a treatise sufficiently elaborate, if not to exhaust one part of the subject, at least to open a broad line of research in an important direction. Dr. Jones admits that English chemical knowledge has not yet been brought to the study of wine. He performs a good service, therefore, in editing this book, which collects and arranges all that has been scientifically determined and recorded, the author contributing additional matter from his own observations. The area of inquiry is immense. When Chaptal was Minister of the Interior, in France, he planted twelve hundred different species of vines, from the French provinces alone, in the garden of the Luxembourg. Then, every species is capable of yielding several different grapes, according to the varieties of soil and cultivation. One cluster covered with a bell of dark glass, is totally unlike another from the same branch exposed to the light. The sunny side of the Johannisberg affords a produce far richer and more fragrant than that from the opposite side of the mountain. In all cases, however, the juice is colourless; purple grapes are not necessarily pressed into purple wine. Perhaps, suggests the professor, the heat of the sun penetrates more thoroughly the purple grape, while its dark skin partially preserves it from the action of light, which passes much more easily through the colourless skin of the white grape. But what, in a chemical sense, are grapes? The juice is a combination of sugar, gelatine, gum, fat, wax, vegetable albumen and gluten, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and lime; racemic, silicic and malic acid, oxide of manganese and iron, sulphate of potash, ordinary salt, phosphate of lime, and magnesia may also exist. No other ingredients have been discovered, but some must exist in small quantities—producing the vinous smell common to all wine, and the aroma and flavour peculiar to each quality in almost unlimited variety. These essentials have hitherto eluded analysis. They may be derived, in some instances, from the skins

when they are allowed, as in red wine, to ferment with the juice; but even this point is undecided. The varieties of wine depend, not only on the constituents of the original plant, but on the composition of the soil, and a hundred processes which follow the juice until it is decanted upon the dinner-table. The soil whence the Burgundy comes is a clayey lime, that of Champagne a more thorough lime; Hermitage is yielded by a granitic, Medoc by a sandy, and Vin de la Gaudie by a slaty soil. The additional influence of artificial appliances is important. Fetid manures, such as the mud and refuse of great towns, destroy the perfume of the wine; wool, hair, and bone black, which are inodorous and decompose slowly, improve it. That the putrefying organic substances of the manure pass largely into the plant, is shown, says Professor Mulder, by the fact that in the cauliflower of the Westland, the smell of the putrid fish, which is used to fertilize the gardens, can be distinctly recognized. He acknowledges, however, the existence of a theory, that plants do not bear a single trace of the organic constituents of the soil. In the preparation of some wines, the skins and stones, and in many cases the stalks, are allowed to ferment with the juice, the purple and white skins yielding tannic acid, while only in the former does any colouring matter exist. A considerable quantity of white wax may be obtained from grape skins, by means of boiling alcohol. The stones are remarkable as containing a considerable quantity both of tannic acid and of a fatty oil, the amount of which Ray reckons at more than ten millions of pounds weight annually for France alone. He considers it as well suited for food as for burning. Bender, of Coblenz, convinced himself that it was not worth the expense of pressing. Zeimer found it disagreeable to smell and taste; but it has been suggested by others to roast grape stones, and use them instead of coffee. The stalks have a sharp astringent flavour, and if treated with water and salt of oxide of iron, yield tannic acid.

A really well-flavoured wine can only be obtained from grapes at a point of perfect ripeness. In countries where the vintage begins everywhere on the same day much wine is necessarily pressed from the unripe or over-ripe fruits. Some grapes, however, are subject to a peculiar treatment before pressing. Tokay is extracted from grapes which have been not only allowed to get over-ripe but partially to dry upon the vines. Vin de paille is obtained from grapes which have been allowed to dry in the sun. In both cases water is evaporated, and the juice is therefore richer and stronger. This was the ancient mode of procuring heavy wines. When the grapes are allowed to dry on the vine the wine is called Dry wine; when they are dried on straw, Straw wine; when the juice is evaporated by heat, Boiled wine. But in the vineyard itself the ingenuity of adulteration begins to work. After a cool, damp summer, cane-sugar, beetroot, or potato syrup is introduced, nor can the admixture be afterwards detected. Raisin juice often sweetens and enriches the poorer German's bottle. Wine, in fact, professes to be grape juice, changed by fermentation. This it seldom is. The manufacturer adds chalk to extract the free acids; the fluid flowing from the press ferments in from three to four days, and to promote this action, as well as to stir up the contents, Professor Mulder tells us the custom formerly prevailed in France of allowing a working man to go into the vat, the temperature of his body promoting fermentation. According to Thenard, several individuals were killed in this way, the atmosphere of carbonic acid in which they found themselves proving fatal to them. The fermentation goes on until the vines blossom again, and the brilliant and fragrant fluid is then drawn off into casks. It is next cleared. Isinglass is extensively employed for this purpose. In Spain powdered marble, and in other countries gypsum or sand, is used. In warm climates many of the manufacturers prefer gum arabic powdered, or dissolved in spirit. Extract of nutgalls is sometimes added. Before this method was known it was impossible to render Burgundy quite clear without exposing it too much to the chance of spoiling; dried blood, which is sold in powder, milk, cream, and salt, have been tried, but are not applicable to the best class of wines. The process of sulphurizing—burning sulphur in bottles or casks before pouring in the wine—is intended to prevent fermentation; if carried to excess it communicates a disagreeable smell. To hinder this, cloves, cinnamon, lavender, thyme, and other aromatics, are occasionally put in with the strips of linen on which the sulphur burns; but they cannot destroy its odour, although, in its turn, it checks the formation of mould. Pulverized mustard-seed is resorted to in France to prevent the fermentation of white wine in casks and bottles. The next stage is the cellar. Here the wine may or may not acquire a new virtue. Some Malaga which was buried during the conflagration of London and only dug up forty years since, though nearly two hundred years old, was found perfectly good and well flavoured. Rhine wines are not fitted in general for great age. In others, odoriferous substances are formed, the wine becomes less acid and better tasted, the colouring sediment is deposited, and the alcohol increases. If kept in vessels of wood, or bottled, the watery part of the juice, of course, evaporates more freely than the spirit. But, as the water is absorbed through the wood, it is necessary to add wine, otherwise sourness would be produced by the action of the admitted air. Madeira is sent to warm countries to improve. "I have had Madeira," says the Professor, who must be a formidable judge, "which had been seven times in cask to the East Indies and back, and truly such wine was unknown to the gods of the ancients." As for old wines kept in bottles he explains their richness by saying that, had they not have been of a powerful quality, they could not have been properly preserved. Red wines grow darker in bottles; they develop, also, a new sweetness and aroma. This result is attributable to warmth. According to some opinions bottles corked, but not quite filled with wine, and laid for two hours in warm water, acquire, if containing much spirit, the flavour and fragrance of that which has been cellared ten or twelve years; but Professor Mulder doubts whether such artifices impart precisely those qualities elicited by time. Old casks act often very injuriously upon their contents; indeed, the principal dealers of Burgundy preserve their stock in walled reservoirs, lined with Roman cement, which, when filled, are covered over. The decay of corks is also pernicious; so much so that the Professor, with a startling contempt of conservative principles, wonders that "when so many other means can be employed cork should still be made use of to stop bottles." Some wines are

improved by warmth, others by cold. If a vessel full of wine be frozen over the ice will consist principally of the watery particles; the portion uncongealed will have derived additional strength from the process. Freezing, according to the calculations of Lamotte, renders the weaker wines almost equal to the better sorts in their alcoholic contents.

Professor Mulder treats of the diseases of wine under five separate heads:—Firstly, the turning, which darkens the colour, and destroys the flavour. This is caused by a decomposition of tartar. Secondly, ropiness, consisting in the formation of a vegetable mucus from the sugar of the wine. Tartaric acid is one cause of this corruption also. Thirdly, bitterness, to which Burgundies are peculiarly liable. This is attributed, hypothetically, to the formation of citric ether; it arises from the sediment, and often disappears of itself. Drawing off the wine in other casks is therefore a remedy; or young wine may be added. Acidification is a fourth form of disease. In weak wines contact with air at a high temperature will produce it. Carbonated alkali, introduced in time, stops it, but the colour and flavour are impaired. Mouldiness consists in the production of mould plants on the surface of the liquor. The admission of air encourages this disease, and the alcohol disappears in the process; but how the mould is formed science does not yet pretend to say. Mulder speaks of Greek wines, of all varieties, as liable to spoil easily. He otherwise distinguishes five classes:—the sweet, as Tokay, Malaga, and Madeira; the acid or harsh, which if good have generally the most bouquet, as Rhine and Moselle; the spirituous, as Portuguese and Burgundy; those containing tannic acid, to which most French sorts belong; and the effervescing, as Champagne and others; the last remains perfect, as a rule, only for a short time. With regard to alcoholic contents Madeira ranks next to Port; liqueur wines are stronger than red. Port contains most tannic acid, its natural colour being, not red, but dark violet. After depositing its sediment for a number of years, it should become yellow, and difficult to distinguish at sight from Madeira. This yellow tinge is well known in strong, old-cellared Bordeaux. No wine is made, however, the colour of which is not an approach to red or yellow, and yet really yellow or red wines are unknown. Some are of a deep brown, crimson, or purple; others are almost colourless. All are more or less fragrant; but art is employed to heighten their ethereal odours—rose-leaves, lime and elder flowers, the peel of quinces, wild vine blossoms, sage, centaury oil, the roots of the violet and Florentine iris. Happy would it be if this were all; sweet wine of Languedoc is tampered with until it resembles Madeira, Malaga, or Alicante. Mulder enumerates eight kinds of adulteration, and an array of mixtures—logwood, Brazil-wood, poppy, dwarf elder, cornelian cherries, litmus, bilberries, sandal-wood, and beet-root. But we can follow him no further. This account in outline of his studies, which we have not undertaken to criticise, may induce some readers to take the book in hand.

HORACE WALPOLE IN 1857.

The Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford. Edited by Peter Cunningham. Now first Chronologically arranged. Vol. V. Bentley.

ONE beauty of the Walpole correspondence is that the satire falls as sharply upon this century as the last. Horace Walpole, however, makes himself appear as mean as his contemporaries. He turned king's evidence against the fops and idlers of his race. Hurd called him an 'insufferable coxcomb' in antithesis to the 'seraphic madman' Rousseau, and, assuredly, coxcombry was never more at home than at Strawberry-hill. Yet Walpole's letters are delightful. The writer drivels about Clive, Raynal, Garrick, and a hundred men greater than himself, and is the very Maccaroni he satirizes; but it is impossible to gossip with him, without being impressed again and again with the incisive severity of his remarks, which print upon the page a pattern of the times he lived in. It is amusing to note how he personified (as well as laughed at) the follies, levities, and recklessness of the day, and how, if we had a Walpole among us, he would certainly utter the same bizarre, yet graceful, medley of truth and falsehood, absurdity and satire. We have no Walpole, however, and are forced to parody the one we have not. A good deal of degradation, for instance, would be necessary to reduce Wesley to a south-side parallel of 1857; but this description applies in some particulars:—

On either hand, a balcony for elect ladies. The rest of the congregation sit on forms. Behind the pit, in a dark niche, is a plain table within rails; so you see the throne is for the apostle. Wesley is a lean elderly man, fresh-coloured, his hair smoothly combed, but with a *soupyon* of curl at the ends. Wondrous clean, but as evidently an actor as Garrick. He spoke his sermon, but so fast, and with so little accent, that I am sure he has often uttered it, for it was like a lesson. There were parts and eloquence in it; but towards the end he exalted his voice, and acted very ugly enthusiasm; decreed learning, and told stories, like Latimer, of the fool of his college, who said, "I thank God for everything." Except a few from curiosity, and some honourable women, the congregation was very mean.

And if what 'they say' is true, Walpole is right again in this:—
There has been a dabbling with the Bedfords.

Towards Asia, Walpole turned an eye of scepticism; towards Clive one of narrow rancour:—

Lord Clive is arrived, has brought a million for himself, two diamond drops worth twelve thousand pounds for the Queen, a scimitar, dagger, and other matters, covered with brilliants, for the King, and worth twenty-four thousand more. These *baubles* are presents from the deposed and imprisoned Mogul, whose poverty can still afford to give such bribes. Lord Clive refused some overplus, and gave it to some widows of officers: it amounted to ninety thousand pounds. He has reduced the appointments of Governor of Bengal to thirty-two thousand pounds a year; and, what is better, has left such a chain of forts and distribution of troops as will entirely secure possession of the country—till we lose it.

We have a statement of the old fashionable creed, 'that four mutes and an epigram can set everything right,' the epigram being usually, in our times, stolen, and distended into an 'observation.' Here, moreover, is the countenance of the Twickenham Horace himself, reflected in his mirror of vanity:—

They tell me there are very bad accounts from several colonies, and the papers are full of their remonstrances; but I never read such things. I am happy to have

nothing to do with them, and glad you have not much more. When one can do no good, I have no notion of sorrowing oneself for every calamity that happens in general. One should lead the life of a coffee-house politician, the most real patriots that I know, who amble out every morning to gather matter for lamenting over their country.

It is a supreme silliness that despises public affairs. But there was more pretence than sincerity in Walpole's scorn; he lived in 'topics of the day.' In this passage he supplies us with a glance at Naples, as it was last spring, for it has not been heard of since:—

What a blessed life does Count d'Eyras pass, who is forced to lock up himself and all his power at the end of his palace, with guards in every room, and with every door barred and bolted! As superior power cannot bestow superior wisdom or strength, nor destroy the real equality between man and man, is it not wonderful that any man should stake character, life, and peace of mind, against the odious prerogative of being feared? Hated alive, and reviled dead, they risk everything for the silly satisfaction of turning voluntary into trembling sycophants. Every minister is sure of flatterers enough: no, those flatterers must be slaves.

He returns to his disdain of politics, which he never understood. There is some biting irony in this, however:—

Politics and abuse have totally corrupted our taste. Nobody thinks of writing a line that is to last beyond the next fortnight. We might as well be given up to controversial divinity. The times put me in mind of the Constantinopolitan empire; where, in an age of learning, the subtlest wits of Greece contrived to leave nothing behind them, but the memory of their follies and acrimony. Milton did not write his 'Paradise Lost' till he had outlived his politics. With all his parts, and noble sentiments of liberty, who would remember him for his barbarous prose? Nothing is more true than that extremes meet. The licentiousness of the press makes us as savage as our Saxon ancestors, who could only set their marks; and an outrageous pursuit of individual independence, grounded on selfish views, extinguishes genius as much as despotism does. The public good of our country is never thought of by men that hate half their country. Heroes confine their ambition to be leaders of the mob. Orators seek applause from their faction, not from posterity; and ministers forget foreign enemies, to defend themselves against a majority in Parliament. When any Cæsar has conquered Gaul, I will excuse him for aiming at the perpetual dictatorship. If he has only jockeyed somebody out of the borough of Veii or Falernum, it is too impudent to call himself a patriot or a statesman.

The following is not for an hour or a man, but for all time and all species of men:—

It is very lucky, seeing how much of the tiger enters into the human composition, that there should be a good dose of the monkey too.

Walpole has his own way of being serious. He would talk in this way of Delhi:—

It is amusing too, to live at the crisis of a prodigious empire's fate. Consequently, you must take care that Constantinople does not escape. I do not insist on its being sacked, or that, according to a line of Sir Charles Williams, in a parody of bombast rant of Lord Granville, there

"Should vizirs' heads come rolling down Constantinople's streets!"

I have no Christian fury to satiate, and wish revolutions could happen with as little bloodshed as in the Reharsal.

As prophets, gentlemen of his class are seldom accurate:—

Modern nations are too neighbourly to quarrel about anything that lies so near them as in the same quarter of the globe. Pray, mind; we dethrone Nabobs in the most north-east corner of the Indies; the Czarina sends a fleet from the Pole to besiege Constantinople; and Spain huffs, and we arm, for one of the extremities of the southern hemisphere. It takes a twelvemonth for any one of us to arrive at our object, and almost another twelvemonth before we can learn what we have been about. Your patriarchs, who lived eight or nine hundred years, could afford to wait eighteen or twenty months for the post coming in, but it is too ridiculous in our post-diluvian circumstances. By next century, I suppose, we shall fight for the Dog Star and the Great Bear.

Not for the Great Bear, or the Dog Star, is 'the next century' fighting, but for the 'north-west corner of the Indies,' exactly in the old-fashioned way. *A propos* of India, Mr. Malcolm Lewin may take a hint, which we quote for him in extreme good humour:—

The East Indies are going to be another spot of contention. Such a scene of tyranny and plunder has been opened as makes one shudder! *The heaven-born hero*, Lord Clive, seems to be Plutus, the demon who does not give, but engrosses riches. There is a letter from one of his associates to their Great Mogul, in which our *Christian* expresses himself with singular tenderness for the interests of the Mahometan religion! We are Spaniards in our lust for gold, and Dutch in our delicacy of obtaining it.

That would be a stroke for a Court of Proprietors. But it is presently surpassed:—

BLACKBURN PUBLIC PARK was opened on Thursday week with great pomp and ceremony.

ST. JAMES'S PARK IMPROVEMENTS.—The iron suspension bridge across the basin in the enclosure in St. James's Park was opened to the public last Sunday.

ADDITIONAL MAILS TO AND FROM JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.—Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of additional mails to and from Jersey and Guernsey by means of packets which at present run between those islands and Weymouth—leaving Weymouth on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returning from Jersey and Guernsey on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The mails from London forwarded by this route will be despatched on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, on which days there is no mail by way of Southampton.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday, October 24th, is 988. In the corresponding weeks of ten previous years, 1847-56, the average number was 1002. The same rate of mortality in the present increased population would produce 1102 deaths; and a comparison of the real with the estimated result shows a difference in favour of last week to the extent of 114. There have been 42 deaths from diarrhoea; six from cholera and choleraic diarrhoea.—Last week, the births of 814 boys and 768 girls—in all 1582 children—were

registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1475.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE addressed a large audience in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on the evening of Friday week. He was received with great enthusiasm, and a resolution was carried appointing a committee to bring before the townspeople the best way of aiding the distinguished traveller.

A GREEK LEGION FOR INDIA.—An Ionian gentleman suggests the formation of a Greek Legion for India. Greeks, he observes, would fight with peculiar zeal against Mahometans, on account of the atrocities committed by the Turks on their countrymen and countrywomen during the war of independence—atrocities even exceeding those of the rebels at Delhi and Cawnpore.

THE BOROUGH BANK, LIVERPOOL.—The following notice was posted on Wednesday morning on the doors of the Liverpool Borough Bank:—"The arrangements with the Bank of England not having yet been completed, the business of the bank will not be resumed until further notice."

THE FRUIT SHOW OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An exhibition of autumn fruits took place last Saturday in the Chiswick grounds. It was open to foreign competition, but our own fruits well maintained their reputations.

We beat Rome in eloquence and extravagance; and Spain in avarice and cruelty; and, like both, we shall only serve to terrify schoolboys, and for lessons of morality! "Here stood St. Stephen's Chapel; here young Catiline spoke; here was Lord Clive's diamond-house; this is Leadenhall-street, and this broken column was part of the palace of a company of merchants who were sovereigns of Bengal! They starved millions in India by monopolies and plunder, and almost raised a famine at home by the luxury occasioned by their opulence, and by that opulence raising the price of everything, till the poor could not purchase bread!" Conquest, usurpation, wealth, luxury, famine—one knows how little farther the genealogy has to go!

We have a criticism on the Abbé Raynal, which, though false as concerns that writer, should be taken to heart by authors of the exhaustive school:—

I am almost too indignant to tell you of a most amusing book in six volumes called 'Histoire Philosophique et Politique du Commerce des Deux Indes.' It tells one everything in the world;—how to make conquests, invasions, blunders, settlements, bankruptcies, fortunes, &c.; tells you the natural and historical history of all nations; talks commerce, navigation, tea, coffee, china, mines, salt, spices; of the Portuguese, English, French, Dutch, Danes, Spaniards, Arabs, caravans, Persians, Indians, of Louis XIV. and the King of Prussia; of La Bourdonnais, Dupleix, and Admiral Saunders; of rice, and women that dance naked; of camels, gingham, and muslin; of millions of millions of livres, pounds, rupees, and cowries; of iron cables and Circassian women; of Law and the Mississippi; and against all governments and religions. This and everything else is in the two first volumes. I cannot conceive what is left for the four others. And all is so mixed, that you learn forty new trades, and fifty new histories, in a single chapter. There is spirit, wit, and clearness—and, if there were but less avoirdupois weight in it, it would be the richest book in the world in materials—but figures to me are so many ciphers, and not only put me in mind of children that say, an hundred hundred hundred millions. However, it has made me learned enough to talk about Mr. Sykes and the Secret Committee.

Again, on India:—

We have no public news, but new horrors coming out every day against our East India Company and their servants. The latter laid a tax on our Indian subjects, without the knowledge of the former. One article was twenty-four thousand pounds a year—yes—to Mr. Sykes for his table—yes, yes,—and this appeared at the bar of the House of Commons from a witness he brought thither himself—*ex uno disce omnes*. Poor Indians! I fear they will be *disaffected*. Would you believe, I read that epithet the other day in a Portuguese relation of a meeting among their negroes in the Brazils. Hacked, hewed, lame, maimed, tortured, worked to death, poor Africans do not love their masters. Oh, Tyranny, thy name should henceforth be Impudence!

And again—a paragraph well pointed:—

There is an Eastern empire to be settled, governed, or held *in commendam*; and there is a little war, and not a little tyranny, at St. Vincent's; but none of them will give the Parliament a quarter of the trouble that a turnpike bill has often done. A few bankrupts have hanged themselves; we, I doubt, shall have hanged many poor Caribbees; and we shall not hang the East India Company and their servants, who richly deserve it.

One more quotation suggested by India:—

The House of Commons has embarked itself in a wilderness of perplexities. Though Lord Clive was so frank and high-spirited as to confess a whole folio of his Machiavelism; they are so ungenerous as to have a mind to punish him for assassination, forgery, treachery, and plunder, and it makes him very indignant. T'other night, because the House was very hot, and the young members thought it would melt their rouge and shrivel their nosegays, they all on a sudden, and the old folks too, voted violent resolutions, and determined the great question of the right of sovereignty, though, till within half an hour of the decision, the whole House had agreed to weigh and modify the questions a little more. Being so fickle, Lord Clive has reason to hope that after they have voted his head off, they will vote it on again the day after he has lost it.

We have many among us who think with Walpole, and who would settle imperial affairs as easily, if the ink ran so fluently from their pens.

Portfolia.

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

THE WOODSPRING PAPERS

Being the Letters of Joseph Andrews Wilson, Esq., from London, to his friends at Woodspring, Somersetshire, relating the most remarkable events of the day, with incidents and particulars not elsewhere published.

Will be commenced in this department of the 'LEADER' on Saturday next, and will be continued from week to week.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BATTISOMBE.—On the 16th September, at Hyderabad, Scinde, the wife of Lieutenant Battisombe, Bombay Artillery: a son.

HOWARD.—On the 26th inst., at Glossop Hall, Derbyshire, Lady Edward Howard: a daughter.

PHILLIPS.—On the 13th September, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieutenant F. B. Phillips, 22nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry: a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHOULES—ANGUS.—On the 27th inst., at St. Pancras, by the Rev. J. Andrews, R. Choules, Esq., of Coventry, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late J. Angus, Esq., Kentish-town, London.

PATTEN—JONES.—On the 25th inst., at St. Botolph Church, Aldgate, Capt. Charles E. Patten, of Bath Maine, U.S.A., to Miss Jessie J. Jones, of Ruthin, Denbighshire, Wales.

DEATHS.

HUNT.—On the 28th July last, at Monghyr, of cholera, Captain George Henry Hunt, 78th Highlanders, eldest son of Colonel Robert Hunt, late 49th Regiment, deeply and deservedly lamented by his afflicted family and a numerous circle of friends.

KELSO.—On Monday, the 20th inst., at Slough, in consequence of an accident, Edward John Francis Kelso, Esq., of Kelsoland and Horkeley Park, late Captain in the 72nd Highlanders.

RAWLINSON.—On the 23rd Sept., at Malabar-hill, Bombay, the Rev. George Rawlinson, Professor of Applied Sciences, Elphinstone College, Bombay, in his 30th year.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 27.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—RICHARD GALE, Hambleden, Buckingham, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—DAVID MANDELBAUM, Minorities, importer of foreign goods—ISAAC ROSE, Tooley-street, jeweller—SIR SAMUEL HANCOCK, Emmetts, near Eden-bridge, Kent, cattle dealer—BENJAMIN HAYDEN, Bermondsey-street, linendraper—THOMAS SOMMERVILLE, Abbey Nursery, Garden-road, St. John's-wood, nurseryman—JOHN ROLFE, jun., Leadenhall-street, tailor—JOHN BENJAMIN LINGS and JOHN LINGS, High-street, Southwark, cheesemongers—HENRY INGALL, Crutched-friars, wine merchant—JEREMIAH SELF, Bishop's Waltham, innkeeper—PATRICK MONAGHAN, Wolverhampton, newspaper proprietor—CHARLES WILLIAM KERBY, Nottingham, contractor—DAVID OLIVER, Kimberworth, York, miller—JOHN WILKINSON, Warrington, grocer—JOSEPH WOOD, Salford, timber merchant—JOSHUA NICHOLSON, Hexham, butcher.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. DURNO, Slioch, Drumblade, farmer.

Friday, October 30.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—CHARLES ALEXANDER HILL, Bristol, cabinet maker.

BANKRUPTS.—GEORGE WACEY STEVENSON, Fore-street, Cripplegate, general merchants—WILLIAM TREBBY CHAFE, Devonport, ironfounder—SAMUEL MENDEL, Fenchurch-street, commission agent—GEORGE GOSSLING, Upper, Bernmont-street, Middlesex, baker—JEREMIAH SELF, Bishop's Waltham, Southampton, innkeeper—WILLIAM PEMBERTON, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, commission agent—SAMUEL RAWNSLEY, Halifax, brush manufacturer—GEORGE BAKER, Fulham, Middlesex, flour factor—EDWARD ROGERS, Oswestry, draper—WILLIAM EDWARD WATERS, Haverstock-street, City-road, milliner—THOMAS GEORGE WHITE, Aldermanbury, lace warehouseman—JAMES CLARKE, Kingsland, timber merchant—EDWIN and WILLIAM SUNDERLAND, Oldbury, county of Worcester, bill brokers—ROBERT HINDY MASON, Sunderland, printer—JAMES MUSTO, JOSEPH MUSTO, and ROBERT WILLIAM MUSTO, Cambridge-road, Mile-end, Middlesex, millwrights—JOHN WOOLSEY, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, ironmonger—GEORGE TINDALL, Wickenby, Lincolnshire, wheelwright—WILLIAM ALLISTON LAMPRELL, Long-lane, City, carpenter—HENRY WHITMORE, Stockport, tailor and woollen draper—HENRY BASTOW, Manchester, mercer and draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—MICHAEL M'HAFFIE and Co., Glasgow, merchants.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, October 30.

THE subjoined list of leading prices will show improved quotations; markets have a firmer character. Consols close for money 89½, and for account 89½.

Blackburn, 8, 9; Caledonian, 77, 78; Chester and Holyhead, 29, 31; Eastern Counties, 53½, 54½; Great Northern, 94, 95; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 98, 100; Great Western, 50½, 51; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92½, 92½; London and Blackwall, 53, 53½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 102½, 103½; London and North-Western, 96, 96½; London and South-Western, 88, 89; Midland, 82½, 82½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 91, 92; South-Eastern (Dover), 63, 64; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½, 6; Dutch Rhenish, 5½, 5 dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27, 27½; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 5½, 6; Northern of France, 3½, 3½; Paris and Lyons, 33½, 33½; Royal Danish, 14, 15; Royal Swedish 1, 2; Sambre and Meuse, 6½, 7.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, October 30.

THE effect of the American crisis has produced similar results upon the corn trade to those now operating upon all wholesale business; it has made people very much indisposed to enter into new engagements till it is known what share England will have to bear in the disasters which have commenced on the other side of the Atlantic. In addition to this our market has been slightly influenced by the report that the French Government had allowed the exportation of native grain, which is, however, unfounded. The result of all has been a decline of about 3s. per quarter on Wheat on the spot, while for cargoes there has been no sale, except of Behira at 38s.

The trade in Barley is dull but prices are maintained. Oats are difficult to sell, and cargoes of Maize are obtainable on rather easier terms.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	210	209½	207	207	207	209
3 per Cent. Red.....	87½	87½	87½	88	88½	88½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	89½
Consols for Account	88½	88½	88½	88½	89	89½
New 3 per Cent. An.	89½	87½	88	88½	88½	88½
New 2½ per Cents....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Ans. 1860.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock.....	209	208½	208½	210	209½	—
Ditto Bonds, £1000....	35 d	40 d	—	—	—	—
Ditto, under-£1000....	—	—	40 d	45 d	45 d	—
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	11 d	15 d	15 d	15 d	11 d	13 d
Ditto, £500.....	15 d	10 d	10 d	15 d	—	10 d
Ditto, Small.....	15 d	10 d	10 d	15 d	14 d	13 d

FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEKENDING (THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds.....	100	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...	—
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	81½	Russian Bonds, 5 per	—
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	101½	Cents.....	105
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	—	Russian 4½ per Cents....	97
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	43½	Spanish.....	—
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.	97	Spanish Committee Cer-	—
Equador Bonds.....	—	of Coup. not fun.....	5½
Mexican Account.....	19½	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	87½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents....	75½	Turkish New, 4 ditto....	97½
Portuguese 3 per Cents.	43½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents..	—

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—MADLLE. JETTY TREFFZ.—Monday, 2nd November, 1857.—PART I.—Overture, "Semiramide," Rossini; Valses Sentimentales (1st set) "Constance," Jullien, third time of performance in England; Symphony-Allegretto from the "Symphony in F," Beethoven; Air, "Batti, Batti" (Don Juan), Mozart, Madlle. JETTY TREFFZ; Violoncello Obligato, Mr. G. Collins; Polka Mazourka—Jullien, third time of performance in England; Symphony, Allegro and Storm, from the "Pastoral Symphony," Beethoven; Solo—Trumpet, "The Soldier Tired," Dr. Arne—Mr. T. Harper; Quadrille, "The British Army," Jullien; Solos by MM. Lavigne, Pratten, De Folly, Collinet, Hardy, Hughes, Phillips, and Koenig.

PART II.—Operatic Selection from Verdi's Grand Opera, "La Traviata"—Solos by MM. Lavigne, Pratten, Hughes, Phillips, and Koenig—Verdi; German Lied, "The Young Recruit"—Madame Jetty Treffz—Kücken; Valses Sentimentales (Second Set), "Les Soupirs"—third time of performance—Jullien; Solo, Trombone, "I Capuletti"—Mr. Henry Russell, his Second Appearance in London; Galop, "Pélessier," D'Albert.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Promenade, 1s.; Upper Boxes, 1s.; Gallery, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and upwards. Private Boxes to be secured at the Box Office of the Theatre; at all the principal Libraries and Music-sellers; and at Jullien and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street, where Prospectuses, with full particulars, may be obtained.

EXETER HALL.—INDIA.—Rev. Mr. BELLEW.—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to announce that the Rev. J. M. BELLEW (late Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta) has consented to DELIVER A LECTURE, at Exeter Hall, on Monday, November 2, upon INDIA: its Past and Present Condition, and Future Prospects, the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Indian Relief Fund. To commence at Eight o'clock punctually. The arrangements of the Hall will be superintended by Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, where Tickets may be obtained.

Reserved and Numbered Seats, upon the Platform and Front Rows, Five Shillings; Reserved Seats (not Numbered), Three Shillings; West Gallery, Two Shillings; ORCHESTRA AND UNDER THE GALLERY, ONE SHILLING. Tickets may also be obtained at the Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall; at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Carter's, Carlton Library, 12, Regent-street; Fentum's Music Warehouse, 78, Strand; and at Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s Music Warehouse, 48, Cheap-side.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, KING WILLIAM-STREET, STRAND.

—Open every Evening, commencing at 8, and, on Saturday, in 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.

LECTURES of the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION.

A series of six introductory Lectures, intended to explain the objects of the department and of the South Kensington Museum, will be delivered in the new Theatre on Monday evenings, being the 16th, 23rd, 30th November, 7th, 14th, 21st December, 1857, at 8 o'clock.

- November 16. I.
On the Functions of the Science and Art Department.
By Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.,
Secretary and General Superintendent.
- November 23. II.
On the Gift of the Sheepshank's Gallery in aid of forming a National Collection of British Art.
By R. Redgrave, Esq., R.A.,
Inspector General for Art.
- November 30. III.
On Science Institutions in connexion with the Department.
By Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B.,
Inspector General for Science.
- December 7. IV.
On the Central Training School for Art.
By Richard Burchett, Esq.,
Head Master.
- December 14. V.
On the Museum of Ornamental Art.
By J. C. Robinson, Esq.,
Keeper of the Museum of Ornamental Art.
- December 21. VI.
On a National Collection of Architectural Art.
By James Fergusson, Esq., M.R.I.B.A.,
Manager of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
- A Registration Fee of One Shilling will give admission to the whole course of Six Lectures. Tickets may be obtained at the Museum and Offices.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—Mr. Harrison, Chemist, of Leeds, informed Professor Holloway, by letter dated April 20, 1855, that Mr. Umpleby, of New-town, had been a great sufferer for many years from Rheumatism, for which he consulted several eminent medical men, and tried a number of reputed medicines, but without effect. Hearing, however, of Holloway's celebrated Pills and Ointment, he was induced to try them, and, after using these wonderful medicaments for a short time, he has been effectually cured, not having had a return of the complaint for the last nine months.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 214, Strand, London, and 3, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

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

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.

HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 51, Pall-mall.

SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!! at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Box, containing 14, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 109, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS in VETERINARY SCIENCE.

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

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.

Contains iodine, phosphate of lime, volatile fatty acids—in short, all the most essential curative properties—in much larger quantities than the Pale Oils manufactured in Great Britain and Newfoundland, mainly deprived of these by their mode of preparation.

The well-merited celebrity of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is attested by its extensive use in France, Germany, Russia, Holland, and Belgium, by numerous spontaneous testimonials from distinguished members of the Faculty and scientific chemists of European reputation, and since its introduction into this country, by the marked success with which it has been prescribed by the Medical Profession.

In innumerable cases, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been taken with little or no benefit, it has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

Opinion of C. RADCLYFFE HALL, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Turquay, Author of "Essays on Pulmonary Tubercle," &c. &c.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I generally prefer your Cod Liver Oil for the following reasons:—I have found it to agree better with the digestive organs, especially in those patients who consider themselves to be bilious; it seldom causes nausea or eructation; it is more palatable to most patients than the other kinds of Cod Liver Oil; it is stronger, and consequently a smaller dose is sufficient."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 8s.; and bottled with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists in the country.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNER,
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