

*Head Band and Galloway, 802 Rand*

# 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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## Review of the Week.

LORD DERBY has completed his arrangements, and, in general terms, laid down the line of policy that he intends to pursue. The distribution of offices in the Cabinet is, in the main, like that which was reported last week; the minor appointments are decidedly good, and, upon the whole, the DERBY-DISRAELI Ministry is stronger, both in its composition and its position, than it was in 1852. Lord MALMESBURY is not the best medium of communication with France; but the French affair is, in every respect, a bad job, and Lord DERBY will obtain some credit if he can back out of it decently, or even go through it without much disgracing the country. Lord ELLENBOROUGH is peculiarly associated with an idea of power, and he understands Indian affairs better than most men in Parliament. General PEEL, the new Secretary for War, is 'an officer and a gentleman,' considerably past the middle age, but reputed to be a man of business—and of pipe-clay. The new Secretary for the Colonies, Lord STANLEY, we all know. Mr. WALPOLE, the Home Secretary, is respected, and even liked. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON is an odd Lord of the Admiralty, but a valuable member of the Cabinet. The less conspicuous posts in Lord DERBY's dozen are respectably filled, and the minor appointments are decidedly good, introducing 'new blood' in Mr. SOTHERON, Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, and Mr. ADDERLEY. It would look difficult, especially in the management of home affairs, to keep down a certain sectarianism which appears to show itself in this Cabinet; but Lord DERBY has so completely kept down his own Toryism, and laid it at the feet of Reform, that he has made himself a good example to encourage the others.

His course of policy is also clear. He began his speech with apologies, like an old gentleman who is asked to sing after he has lost his voice, and fears his songs are old-fashioned. He made a great point of that same power, Fashion; admitting that he would have been inclined to stop where he was, but that, to oblige the QUEEN, he felt bound to take office as it was vacant, and to oblige the country he felt bound to be a Reform Minister, as the country wished it. He emphatically deprecated the idea that he should start on any original course, or any course of his own; his aim, in fact, is to follow in the line of his predecessors, with some slight modifications, sacrifices to the form, at

least, of 'consistency.' Lord MALMESBURY will take up the correspondence with France, and will introduce a bill, only he will consult the dignity of this country better than Lord CLARENDON did. Lord ELLENBOROUGH will undertake to abolish the East India Company, only he will modify the details of the arrangement. Even a Reform Bill is to be produced, though Lord DERBY reserves to himself time for full consideration, and postpones it at least till next session. The country has become so accustomed to a Reform Bill introduced 'next session,' that it can hardly blame Lord DERBY for keeping up the practice. On other matters we have no distinct information, but there is a hint that law amendments are to be carried on, and that public business is to be interrupted as little as possible. That is the DERBY policy—PALMERSTON's history of England continued by DERBY.

The explanation given by Lord CLARENDON, on Monday night, as to his reception of the offensive despatch from Count WALEWSKI, answered in the main the purpose for which it was made, which was to set the late Government right with the country as far as the facts of the case were concerned. He went, however, beyond this legitimate object, and spoiled his success. To answer the French despatch in the manner demanded, he said, we ought to have been in a position to deny the allegations contained in it, and we were not in a condition to do so, for the simple reason that we knew them to be true. "It was in England that PIANORI formed the plan of striking the Emperor; it was from London that—in an affair the recollection of which is still recent—MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN, and CAMPANELLA directed the assassins whom they had furnished with arms," said Count WALEWSKI's despatch. "Now, my lords, these words are strictly true," says Lord CLARENDON. Are they? The evidence given in the case referred to was given by an Italian, and was such as would have carried no sort of weight with it in an English court of law; but, such as it was, it entirely exonerated LEDRU ROLLIN, and did not in the least assist to make out the case against MAZZINI and CAMPANELLA, the latter of whom it will not be forgotten, denied any participation in the affair. Lord CLARENDON, therefore, only begged the question, when he asserted that Count WALEWSKI's sweeping charge was 'strictly true.' Again, Lord CLARENDON affirms that where Count WALEWSKI says, referring to the attitude taken by skilful demagogues in England, "it is assassina-

tion elevated to a doctrine and preached openly," the Count's statement is also "strictly and literally true;" and he mentions in confirmation of his opinion the fact that the late Government have had brought under their notice "reports of inflammatory speeches made at funerals and at debating societies, where one might least expect that such harangues would be delivered." Lord CLARENDON's simplicity on this point is surely as doubtful as the conclusions he draws from these facts. Where could he have thought such harangues more likely to be made than at the places named by him? But it is nonsense to pretend that such harangues have given Count WALEWSKI the right to use the language he has used in his despatch. What Lord CLARENDON has succeeded in doing is, to show that Lord PALMERSTON was tolerably right in the explanations addressed to Count WALEWSKI and to the Count DE PERSIGNY, but that he was wholly wrong in not making those explanations as public as the offensive document which had called for them.

To return to the new Ministry, it seems likely that the whole of those who have placed their resignations in the hands of their constituents will be re-elected. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, has been returned by acclamation for Droitwich, and he spoke for an hour and a half without committing the Ministry to which he has attached himself. Upon the whole, he weighed lightly upon the fallen Government. Perhaps the most important point of his address referred to the expected legislation on the question of Parliamentary reform during the present session: it is clear that there is no intention on the part of his leader to attempt the production of a Reform Bill. This conclusion is strengthened by the remarks of Lord STANLEY at King's Lynn, on Thursday. The speech of the new Secretary for the Colonies is calculated to puzzle a great many people. How is it possible, they will say, for a man of Lord STANLEY's advanced state of opinion to work with colleagues such as those with whom he is in concert at present?—and the only answer ready is, let us wait and see whether he *will* work with them. Meanwhile, there is a gallantry in the conclusion of his speech—that will win him respect and sympathy from the gallant of all parties.

ORSINI, PIERRI, and DE RUDIO condemned to death, and GOMEZ to hard labour for life, the plot of the Rue Lepelletier would seem to be nearly done with; but the alarm which the attempt has caused to the Emperor is not yet removed, and he cannot, or will not, believe but more ORSINIS are lurking



wait for a new opportunity. Arrests are made in all parts of France, with or without pretext; and the persons arrested are, in some instances, dismissed after a certain period of detention, without receiving the least apology, or even explanation of the charge upon which they have been arrested. If such a state of things can be in the present state of the law, what have the people of France to expect when the *Loi des Expectants* comes into operation? But, in addition to that infamous law, they are threatened with the re-establishment of a Direction of General Security, which will put their personal security somewhat more at the disposition of their angry and terrified sovereign. In the meantime trade is dull, and though money is plentiful in the hands of bankers and capitalists, there is a strong indisposition to invest it in commercial speculations. In one branch of trade, however, there is likely to be an important change for the better. An imperial decree, published in the *Moniteur*, announced that, on the 31st of the present month, the trade in butcher's meat will be relieved of the restrictions under which it has been carried on since 1829, and will be made absolutely free. Great benefits are expected to result from this measure, one of which will be that numbers of the poor in Paris who are now unable ever to purchase butcher's meat will then be enabled to obtain it.

While ORSINI from his prison writes to entreat that the French Emperor will cease to stand between Italy and liberty, a conference of delegates from all parts of that land has met in London for the purpose of promoting a movement in favour of constitutional government for their country. The movement, thus commenced, is understood to have the countenance of a large number of Italians of high standing, noblemen, gentlemen, clergy of the apostolic Church, &c. The objects of the Conference are, "to obtain for the people of each separate state a constitutional form of government instead of the arbitrary one hitherto submitted to, and to induce the various potentates, by the strong pressure of a moral agitation, and by the influence of foreign allies, to enter into a confederation of political and social interests, for the joint benefit of both governors and governed; to create, by mutual arrangement, a central power, where the representatives of the sovereign and those of the people, elected by vote from the National Representative Assembly of each separate State (a constitution being beforehand freely given to each), should jointly meet to settle any differences that may arise between contending influences." The form of government intended is to comprise a National Representative Chamber for each separate State, a House of Peers, the liberty of the press, with the necessary restrictions to guard against libel or other offences, and the freedom of public assemblies. The addresses of the various speakers at the meetings which have taken place throughout the week were all in harmony with the statement of the objects of the conference just given, and from the reasonableness and extreme moderation of the views put forward by the leaders of the movement, a warm sympathy will be inspired in England, particularly at this moment, when the schemes of less moderate men for the liberation of Italy are giving us no end of annoyance and vexation.

The late despatches from India supply the details necessarily wanting in the telegrams referring to the events of the month between the 6th of December and the 5th of January; these details are from the pen of the Commander-in-Chief himself. The time, in spite of the halt of eighteen days at Cawnpore after the dispersal of the Gwalior Contingent, on the 6th of December, has been one of activity in the way of preparation for the greater operations in Oude, towards which all the arrangements made by him have pointed, and some important results of which we shall possibly learn by the mail which will be due on the 29th of the present month. Sir Colin has made Futehghur the place

of assemblage for his forces, and the whole of his dispositions appear to be such as to inspire the highest confidence in the result of his attack upon rebel-swarming Lucknow.

At home, the events of the week have not been without strong interest. One is the murder of an 'unfortunate' woman by an Italian, whose sole inducement appears to have been to possess himself of the poor creature's jewellery, wherewith he attempted to make his escape to Montevideo, but was captured on board the vessel in which he had taken his passage. It has been remarked as a curious and, in one sense, satisfactory fact, that nearly all the late cases of murder that have been brought before the Marlborough-street police-court have been committed by foreigners.

On Saturday last the great trial of the directors and general manager of the Royal British Bank was brought to a conclusion that will create disappointment; of the seven persons placed at the bar, six have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from twelve months to three months, and one has been ordered to pay a nominal fine and be discharged. But there is no room for reasonable disappointment in the matter; none of the Royal British Bank Directors did anything more than is notoriously done every day in business—they clung to the hope of propping up a ruinous concern, and they took their props wherever they could lay their hands on them. They failed—a little too late in the day, or they would have escaped the more disagreeable consequences of that sort of catastrophe as many a 'good man' in the City of London had done before them.

At the conclusion of the case of Mr. ISAAC BUTT, M.P. for Youghal, with his acquittal, there will be neither disappointment nor regret; while the inquiry will be serviceable in marking the limits to which professional gentlemen who are Members of Parliament may safely go in their dealings with clients whose affairs are of a nature to connect them with the business of the House of Commons.

As to 'coming events,' it is not generally safe to speak with any great confidence; but there is one event, at least, approaching about which there can be no reasonable doubt—that is, the almost total eclipse of the sun on the 15th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. A long and admirable letter from Mr. Hind, in the *Times* of Wednesday, March the 3rd, acquaints us with the whole of the phenomena of the coming spectacle, specially remarkable on many accounts; and not the least so that it will be the last total eclipse of the sun that will be visible in England during the present century.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. GEORGE A. CROFTON, on the reserved list, died last week, by which event a pension of 150*l.* per annum has reverted to the patronage of the Admiralty. The Admiral entered the navy in 1798. He was a midshipman in the *Medusa*; was present at the attack on the French flotilla in Boulogne Roads, under Nelson, and distinguished himself on many subsequent occasions.

SHIPS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Her Majesty's frigate *Shannon*, 50, commanded by Captain Sir William Peel, was recently caught, about ninety miles from the coast of Java, in a most appalling thunderstorm. For a long time, the lightning appeared to envelop the ship in streams of fire; hail and rain fell in floods; and the vessel was driven before the storm through remarkably high seas, which threatened to poop her. The masts were violently struck three times by the lightning, which took the form of immense balls of fire. Owing, however, to the presence of Sir Snowe Harris's lightning conductors, no harm was done either to the vessel itself or to any of the crew, though, in a similar storm off Minorca, in March, 1796 (when lightning conductors were not in use), the frigate *Lowestoffe* was greatly crippled, while two men were killed, and several others burnt and paralyzed.

GALE ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST.—A very heavy gale from the east blew along the coast on Monday night, and the shipping was tried severely.

HIGH MASS AT WOOLWICH.—A grand high mass and procession of the Host took place on Tuesday morning at Woolwich. The ceremonial, which was observed with great splendour, was in supplication of peace, and for our absent relations in the East. The Rev. G. Horan, Irish military chaplain at Woolwich, was the officiating priest, and Dr. Grant, Roman Catholic Bishop, together with other notabilities, assisted.

LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN STEAMER.—A new screw steamer, the Emperor Alexander, was successfully launched on Tuesday from the ship-building yard of Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead. She is an iron steamer of 1100 tons, with engines of 850 horse power, capable of working up to 1200. She is to run between Odessa and Alexandria.

#### SPECIAL LETTERS FROM INDIA.\*

(From a Military Correspondent.)

Nagpore, January 19, 1858.

A MARVELLOUS and unprecedented social problem has presented itself in India for our solution, and for the instruction of the world. We see a docile and intelligent people in a very backward state of civilization, forced on the road of material and moral progress by the foremost nation of Europe—the hard-earned fruits of the innumerable travellings and martyrdoms of the educator brought freely to the pupil's home in maturity and perfection: the printing-press, the steam-engine, railways, gas-lighting and the electric telegraph, equality before the law, freedom of exchange, liberty of speech and publication; we have brought them to India, let us not refuse her the means of comprehending, appreciating, and enjoying these blessings. Let us not begrudge the gift; let us not misunderstand or slight the true community of interests between the giver and receiver. Let us be well assured that our interests and those of the dependent nation are inseparable; that if we rob them of the wealth, power, or influence to which they have a just claim, we shall sooner or later rob ourselves of all power and influence whatever; that if we do not trust them, we may expect them every day to become less trustworthy; we may degrade them, we may break their spirit, and destroy their self-reliance, but we shall end by making them our bitter, intolerant, and brutal enemies, and not our humble friends.

Is it not quite clear that the interest of the British nation in the annual provision made for some hundreds of young gentlemen, and the fortunes and pensions acquired by some scores of retired servants of the Company, is of very circumscribed importance, and of infinitesimal value, when compared with its interest in the development of the resources of a vast empire, and of the tastes and desires of an immense and intelligent population? India must no longer be regarded as a field for patronage, but as a field for spreading our commerce, laws, science, and all that we have of good to give; as an inexhaustible field of producing and purchasing power, from whose gifts and wants our industry by land and sea may for ages reap a liberal and ever-increasing harvest.

India at present takes about nine million pounds' worth of exports from England, of which about six millions are coarse cotton goods. The causes of this small consumption (about a shilling a head for the population to which we have access by the ports of India) are manifold. The roads and other communications with the interior are bad and few—depressing both production and consumption. The great mass of the people undoubtedly are very poor, but there are other and more fundamental reasons. Although the English have politically changed the face of the country during the last century, they have had so little social intercourse with any class of the people that very little effect has been produced on their customs or habits of life, and, except at the three Presidency towns, in their principles of trade or economy. Until the year 1857 the British Government might boast of having for nearly forty years preserved the entire peninsula of India in peace and security; and yet confidence in our inviolable respect for property, and insight into our commercial operations and combinations have been so scantily extended, that beyond the Presidency limits very few natives ever avail themselves of investments either in the Government funds or in joint-stock companies; very few, indeed, comprehend the nature of such investments. An immense amount of capital is buried and hoarded, and an incalculable quantity of gold and silver converted into jewels—partly as conveniently disposable and portable property, and partly as almost the sole criterion of the dignity and respectability of a family, and as almost the sole æsthetic taste which the natives seem to recognize and cherish. Doubtless, the high rate of interest results in a great measure from the hoarding of money and constant demand for jewels. And the standard of household comfort is very low, even among the middle and higher classes.

It is utterly impossible to estimate the beneficial effect in stimulating industrial activity and in developing the national wealth that would be produced by extended education, arising from the proclaimed and accomplished eligibility and admission of educated and well-qualified natives to honourable and important offices, and from their more intimate

\* See *Leader*, Nos. 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414.



and friendly relations with the English. A great demand for the produce of every species of European industry would follow the introduction of higher tastes, new desires, and a new standard of comfort, which could not fail to be the result of intercourse between the two races. There is now to be seen among the uneducated rich a very general desire to possess articles of European manufacture, which manifests itself at present in rather a barbarous and ostentatious manner. What is wanted is a more regulated and reasonable taste and fashion; and this would be the natural growth of greater knowledge, and of association in the pursuits of business, duty, and amusement, with a race of more elegant and cultivated habits of life. A flood of light would be poured on the inhabitants of India from the mature and accumulated experience of Europe. From political economy, and from the mere historical statement and explanation of the progress of England, they would learn that it is better to invest money profitably than to hoard it. They would learn a thousand modes of employing their capital; they would discover as many contrivances for increasing both their comforts and their wealth. From the higher classes downwards would flow the stream of prosperity; industrial activity would be stimulated, and the labouring classes feel new wants and hopes arising contemporaneously with the power of gratifying them. For enlarged desires and a higher standard of comfort will not long be confined to a particular class, but will extend their bounds in all directions. The experience of nations confirms the truth of this. Let us lose no time in opening the door for the admittance of qualified persons from among this intelligent, docile, and laborious people to a share and an active interest in the government of their own country. Thus alone can human relations be re-established between the two races; thus alone can a deadly blow be struck at Hindoo superstition and Hindoo stagnation.

For there could be no such deadly blow to the indescribably obstructive and demoralizing Hindoo institutions as the gradual growth of a body of men of all castes, elevated simply by their educational acquirements and moral characters to positions of profit and dignity, and to the privilege of familiar and friendly association with the English. The ignorant and undistinguished men of high caste could not long maintain their position in general estimation in the presence of their tried and proved superiors. Nor would the influences brought to bear upon the latter be of less weight and consequence. Intercourse with the English, and the freemasonry of English knowledge among themselves, would destroy the charm and value of caste distinctions; first one prejudice would be laid aside, then some other concession would be made, while the conversation, society, and customs of their natural companions would become distasteful and often revolting. Family divisions, social martyrdoms—those bitter cures, those painful antidotes—would become more common. And then the missionaries, both professional and voluntary, would be able to work with some success among classes to whom hitherto they have had little opportunity of access.

Can any one seriously suppose that a class of high native functionaries would not be loyal and attached to the British rule, that their admission would not introduce a conservative element into our empire, and a progressive and proselytizing element into Indian society? Which is likely to be the greatest check and stumbling-block in the way of Hindooism—a sprinkling of unconciliatory and unsympathizing Europeans, or a thick planting of educated natives, who, while understanding and respecting and sympathizing with their countrymen, would show them by their life and actions that they could no longer join in their idolatrous ceremonies and superstitions, or bow to the senseless tyrannies of caste? Whether originally of high caste or low, the powerful influence of such men would soon make itself felt.

The Protestant missionaries have done more to propagate English knowledge, manners, and morals among the natives than the Government has done, and more than a Government can or ought to attempt to do. They allow no caste prejudices to be displayed in their schools. They openly and frankly avow their intention of destroying as far as they can, by the exhibition and inculcation of what they believe to be truth, all confidence in Hindooism. Unlike the great majority of English officials, especially the juniors, both civil and military, whose repulsive demeanour only enhances the value of caste distinctions, they mingle with the natives on terms

of friendship and familiarity; no haughty pretensions and parade of superiority deter and forbid intercourse. Their motives and objects are fully proclaimed; they practise no concealment; yet they are seldom distrusted or disliked, because it is very generally known that they have no connexion with the Government. Belonging myself to no recognized religious sect, I have but little liking for the special theological method and objects of the missionaries, with the exception of their healthily negative and destructive operations against idolatry, and against the malignant and impure superstitions of the country. Nor have I any exalted notion of the progress they have made in the conversion or enlightenment of India; their numbers are very small when compared with the extent of this immense continent, and there are among them (though the same might be said of almost any class of men) but few men of brilliant qualifications or of commanding abilities. Only in one district, that of Tinnevely in the extreme south of the Madras Presidency, where I believe there are about fifty thousand baptized persons, have they had any marked success in proselytism. But undoubtedly the missionaries have done something towards diffusing those sentiments of self-reliance, self-respect, charity, and veracity which will be found as more or less powerful influences wherever English freedom and European science prevail. And their labours have done something to raise the character of the English nation for sincerity, faith, and benevolence.

English knowledge, tastes and habits, these are what are wanted to shake the gigantic structure of Hindoo superstition; and once well shaken, it will never recover itself. Neither the gross and naked idolatry nor the revived transcendental Vedantism can long endure a close attack on a field enlightened by European science. Place before the natives of India the hope of an honourable career, and in a few years they will be paying for their own missionaries. For already there is a strong predilection for English knowledge, a strong desire to trace the sources of that apparently stupendous and still growing intelligence, which towers above and spreads around them in innumerable forms. Let them but know that the study of English opens the road to honourable and high employment, and any standard of erudition might be demanded by the Government, and would be attained by the aspirants for the public service.

For the natives do not want the capacity, nor are they without the necessary facilities for learning. If the Government were to insist on good English scholarship, familiarity with the various branches of a modern general education, and with special subjects adapted to each particular service, as the conditions of employment, with a more liberal pay and better prospects of promotion, there is no reason to doubt that the summons would be responded to with marvellous activity. There are numerous families who possess the means of securing the very best instruction for their children; there are many more people capable of educating scattered about the country than would be imagined; and the supply and quality of the teachers and of the subjects taught in the schools (those of the missionaries included) would be increased and improved according to the demand. The only educational institutions to be supported by the State would be, as at present, high schools and universities; principally for examining and granting degrees and diplomas, without which no candidate should be admitted to any of the higher departments of the public service, and, I repeat, the people of India would soon be paying for their own missionaries. E. V.

#### REMUNERATIVE AND USEFUL EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

Miss BURDETT COUTTS lately published a volume, to which we adverted at the time, on the teaching of common things in our female national schools, in which work she gave the results of the examination made by herself personally of several schools, as well as an account of the various papers sent in by schoolmistresses who competed for the prizes which Miss Coutts offered for the most practical treatises on the best mode of teaching female children of the poor to become useful in their station in life.

She was struck, in the course of her inquiries, with the fact that comparatively few mistresses of our public schools come from the middle classes, the greater part having been themselves taught originally in the national schools. She has, therefore, taken the pains to draw up a paper showing

the emoluments derived from the profession of a national schoolmistress, with the hope of inducing parents in the middle class who have large families, or guardians who have the charge of female orphans, to place girls who have an aptitude for teaching in the way of obtaining what is so great a desideratum, viz., a remunerative and honourable employment. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that the average emoluments of national schoolmistresses in town are upwards of 70% per annum, and in the country 60% per annum, and that in more than half the cases they are, in addition, living rent free. When this comparatively liberal income is contrasted with the miserable pay of milliners, who, to the great injury of their health, are kept working a large proportion of the twenty-four hours in a vile atmosphere, and when we know how many hundreds of respectable young women are compelled by circumstances to get their own living either in this or in some other calling scarcely better paid, we feel that Miss Coutts, by her well-directed exertions, is doing a public service by calling attention to the fact of so honourable a means of employment being in existence, and, at the same time, by attracting a superior class of persons to the office of schoolmistress, raising the character of the public instructors, and so conferring an incalculable benefit on the children who are taught.

In a circular issued by her, with the concurrence and warm approbation of Lord Granville, late President of the Council, she has explained in a clear manner the advantages to be obtained, and the means of qualifying females for the office. The more publicity that is given to the paper the better, and we gladly call attention to it as one of the most hopeful aspects of the day. It is comparatively easy for the rich to give money, and to gain a reputation for being charitable, by figuring in published lists of subscriptions; but to give judiciously and continuously time, thought, and care to a great public work, to help young women who are dependent to gain a good livelihood, and, at the same time, to raise the tone of education and public morals, is a work to which Miss Coutts has steadily addressed herself, and we heartily wish her success in her large-minded and well-directed efforts of benevolence.

#### AMERICA.

THE appointment of the committee in the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of Kansas has been left with the Speaker, who has given to his list a majority in favour of the Administration. "Congress," says the *Times* New York correspondent, "is also very busy raking up the jobs of its predecessor. The failure of the Bay State Mills of Massachusetts, and of its agents, Messrs. Laurence, Stone, and Co. (the senior of whom was the brother of the late Mr. Abbott Laurence), disclosed the fact that about 100,000 dollars had been paid out by this house to secure the passage of the revenue laws of the last Congress. This disclosure created such a sensation that Congress was forced to take the matter up, and appointed an investigating committee. The first witness called said he knew nothing about this particular tariff, but he could say that a tariff enacted in 1846 had been secured by the judicious distribution of some millions of dollars from England. Congress thought the Statute of Limitations might fairly be pleaded against such a charge, and that one investigation at a time was quite enough—more, perhaps, than is creditable to that body. By asking further, they found out the identical man who had the money, and who is supposed to have distributed it. He denies having, directly or indirectly, used any funds belonging to Laurence, Stone, and Co., to influence votes in Congress, but refuses to submit himself to a cross-examination; whereupon, Congress orders him to be locked up for 'contempt,' and there he is, and there he is likely to be, unless he consent to 'peach.'"

The Senate has instructed its Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain.

The alleged slayer Banchetta, captured and sent to New York for adjudication, has been released on the ground of insufficient proof.

Great excitement has been created in Brooklyn by the assassination of a respectable citizen by a party of 'rowdies,' and a Vigilance Committee has been organized to preserve the peace.

The Supreme Court of California has come to the unanimous conclusion that the affirmative vote of the people at the last election legalized the State debt. The State finances are in a more prosperous condition than at any former period. The markets are very dull.

Another of those dreadful catastrophes which are constantly occurring in America is reported. A steamer has exploded at Whitewall, killing nearly twenty persons.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, March 1st.

## THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS assembled on Monday to hear the explanation of his policy by the new Premier. The in-coming Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack for the first time, and was congratulated by many of the peers of both parties.

Earl DERBY, in rising to address the House, admitted that the majority of the House of Commons which had caused the fall of the late Ministry was made up of parties not usually found acting together; yet he had not heard any rumours of coalition, and he could conscientiously affirm that no member of his party had taken any steps to invite gentlemen to join the ranks of that majority. The late Government having resigned, her Majesty did him the honour to send for him, on Saturday, the 20th ult., after her interview with Viscount Palmerston. "With her Majesty's permission, he would venture to state what took place on that occasion. Her Majesty having asked if he were willing to undertake the responsibility of advising her, he took the liberty of laying before her Majesty, as fully and clearly as he could, without partiality or bias, what he thought to be the state of political parties in the House of Commons, it being a subject on which he thought her Majesty ought to have full information. He entreated her Majesty to take another day to consider whether it would be her pleasure to call him to her councils (*hear, hear*), and he stated that, if on full consideration it should be her pleasure, his sense of duty would induce him to accept the task which her Majesty was pleased to impose upon him. (*Hear, hear.*) He felt himself bound to beg at the same time, that, if on consideration her Majesty should be of opinion that any other arrangement were better calculated to secure a good and stable Government for the country, her Majesty would not consider his position or interests, but take the course which in her Royal judgment she deemed the best. (*Hear, hear.*) On the following morning, he had the honour to attend on her Majesty, who repeated her wish that he should take office, and he ventured to say that in doing so he only did what he was called upon to do by every sentiment of loyalty." After alluding to the minute subdivisions of party into which the House of Commons is now split, the Earl continued:—"Desirous of forming his Government on a basis that should be Conservative in the fullest sense, but, at the same time, not indisposed to measures of progressive improvement, he sought the assistance of some of those who he thought shared the feelings of the Conservative party to such an extent that they might be able to associate themselves with him in the delicate task he had undertaken. He applied to one right hon. gentleman and to two noble lords, who appeared to stand in that position; but they did not think it desirable to lend him their assistance in forming a Government. Thrown, therefore, entirely on the resources of those with whom he was more immediately connected, he proceeded to select for the several posts in the Government those whom he considered best qualified to fill them with honour to the country and credit to themselves. (*Hear, hear.*) His first inquiry was to ascertain the numerical state of the army and navy; and that inquiry afforded him the greatest satisfaction and pleasure, because he found that, notwithstanding the many drains which had of late been made upon them, a respectable force still remains within the shores of the United Kingdom." (*Applause.*) The reports from China showed that the unfortunate operations at Canton are drawing to a close; and, although he still retained his opinion with respect to the origin of the quarrel, he, of course, could not but rejoice at the success of her Majesty's arms. Any idea of territorial aggrandizement, or of seizing a material guarantee for carrying on a peaceful commerce, would never enter the head of any Minister. "In their foreign policy, the aim of the new Ministry would be to entertain friendly relations with all powers, great and small. He hoped those relations would be maintained neither by a tone of haughty defiance nor of submission. He hoped they would abstain from all interference with the purely domestic affairs of any country. If there were any remains of animosity with that great empire, our near neighbour, he trusted it would speedily vanish, and that our relations with that country would resume their wonted cordiality. (*Hear, hear.*) He hoped he should not be considered as unduly depreciating the value of any alliance, if he stated his firm conviction that, of all the alliances this country could form, with regard either to our own advantage or the good of the world, the most important is that with our nearest and most powerful neighbour, the great empire of France." (*Hear, hear.*) The form of government, whatever it might be, which the people of that country might choose to select, is no affair of this country; but it is of vast importance to France, and therefore to Europe, that the Government there should not be subject to perpetual change. Consequently, he rejoiced at the recent escape of the Emperor and Empress. It would not be right to scan too nicely the expression, on the part of the French people, of their indignation at the crime sought to be committed; but he could not

think that the addresses of the French colonels represented the general feeling of 'the great and noble army of France,' because true valour never indulges in bombast. We, in this country, give ready asylum to refugees of all sects of honest opinion; but we have no sympathy with assassination. The persons who engage in such conspiracies as that which exploded on the 14th of January are the bitterest foes of the cause they espouse. They render the employment of the political spy necessary, and do their utmost to destroy that liberty of which they constitute themselves the champions. It was most unfortunate, however, that, together with the bill introduced by the late Government, a despatch was made public, unaccompanied by any answer or explanation. That despatch contained expressions which gave great offence to the people of this country. The Government ought to have answered that despatch. The vote which upset the late Government, however, did not affect the bill in the least. The measure might have been proceeded with in spite of the adverse vote. "The new Government had come to the conclusion that, in full conformity with the resolution of the House of Commons, they should, in terms of prudence and conciliation, point out to the French Minister the misconception which had been placed on his despatch, and ask for an explanation such as would remove the painful impressions which that despatch had produced. If he (the Earl of Derby) knew anything of the friendly feelings of the Emperor of the French towards this country, and of his desire to maintain the alliance so beneficial to both nations, and bearing in mind how ready his Imperial Majesty was to listen to friendly advice from friendly quarters, he entertained a sanguine hope that the answer to the despatch which his noble friend at the head of Foreign Affairs had undertaken to prepare would be such as to remove from the minds of the people of this country all irritation, and enable the Legislature and the Government to proceed calmly to the consideration of the important questions involved in the bill to which he had adverted. (*Hear, hear.*) Of course it was not desirable that he should now enter further into the details of this matter. The course which the Government must pursue must depend upon the character of the reply they received to their friendly application; but he must say that, in the meantime, it would be the bounden duty of the Government—and that duty they would not shrink from performing vigorously—to put in force the existing powers of the law for the purpose of checking these dangerous conspiracies." The Earl then adverted to a publication of a still more violent nature than that which had recently been brought before the attention of the Bow-street magistrate; and the law officers of the Crown were considering whether or not it afforded matter for a prosecution. Referring to the question of the Government of India, his Lordship said that, as the Lower House had clearly pronounced in favour of transferring the Government of India to the Crown, the present Ministry had in preparation a measure which would, he trusted, effect most of the objects contemplated by the bill of the late Government, but which would, at the same time, be free from the objections which had been urged against that reform. It was a great mistake to suppose that Conservative principles are opposed to progress. The arts and sciences are making rapid strides; intelligence is more widely spread; and institutions must be adapted to the altered condition of the country. For himself, he believed that, with all its anomalies and imperfections, the Reform Bill of 1832 had given the country a genuine representative system; but, for some years, demands had been heard for an improvement in the representation of the people, and this year a promise had been made from the throne. "He thought it was highly impolitic that from session to session a question of this importance should be brought before the Legislature, and session after session abandoned (*hear, hear*); and, looking to the inconvenience arising from that state of things, looking to the promises successive Governments had made, he had felt it to be his duty, in conjunction with his colleagues, to consider that important question. But he would not promise for himself, or them, to introduce now, or at any particular time this session, a bill on the subject. This much, however, he would say—that, as soon as the pressure of Parliamentary business should enable them carefully to consider the question, they would direct their best attention to existing defects, and the possible amendments that might be made in the existing law, respecting the representation of the people in Parliament. They would give that attention, with a sincere and earnest desire to trifle no longer with so grave a question, and with the hope that they would be able, in the next session of Parliament, to lay before the Legislature and the country a measure on the subject which might settle for a time a matter of deep importance, and which, if it could not please everybody, or the most extravagant expectations, might at least be accepted as a fair measure by moderate and impartial persons." With the expression of a hope that he should succeed in his task, his Lordship resumed his seat.

Earl GRANVILLE entered into a vindication of the policy pursued by the late Government; and the Earl of CLARENDON made some statements to vindicate himself from the charge of not having answered the despatch of Count Walewski. He defied any one to prove from the words of that despatch that there was any intention to insult England. "Supposing," said his Lordship,

"the positions of England and France in this matter reversed, and that he had addressed such a despatch to Count Walewski; he thought their Lordships would have considered him a very feeble exponent of the universal feeling. The passage in Count Walewski's despatch which had given offence related only to a certain class of foreigners in this country. Nothing was more clear than that Count Walewski not only recognized the right of asylum in this country, but also approved of the manner in which it was carried out. To answer the despatch of Count Walewski satisfactorily, they should have been able to disprove his assertions, and those could not have been contradicted, for the simple reason that they were true. He knew how much they had been blamed for not answering the despatch; but he contended that they had taken the course which was most advisable under all the circumstances. They had thought it better to wait until they had the report of the law officers of the Crown on the state of the law, and until they knew whether any bill could be introduced to meet the difficulty." In his letters to Lord Cowley, he had told him, with reference to the language which had appeared in the *Moniteur*, that the people of this country would not endure a threat, and that it was utterly impossible to think of sending away suspected persons. Directly the late Government heard of the attempted assassination of the Emperor and Empress, they addressed themselves to the consideration of the state of the English law with reference to conspiracies against foreign powers; but he (Lord Clarendon) told Count Walewski that no consideration on earth could induce this country to interfere with the right of asylum, and that any attempt to use pressure to cause an alteration in our laws would be resented from one end of England to the other.

After a few almost inaudible words from Lord ST. LEONARDS, who said that his only reason for not accepting office under the new Government was the state of his health, Lord CAMPBELL referred to the attacks which had been made on him by Sir Richard Bethell in the House of Commons in connexion with the Conspiracy Bill, and stated that he had merely given his opinion on an abstract principle of law, which he was justified in doing by the practice of their Lordships' House.—Lord BROUGHAM concurred that he had a perfect right to do so. With regard to the new Premier, he would judge him by his acts and not by his professions, which cost nothing.

The House then adjourned to Monday, March 15th.

## NEW WRITS.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the motion of Sir W. JOLLIFFE, the following new writs were ordered to issue:—For North Northumberland, for the election of a knight of the shire in the room of Lord Lovaine, who has accepted the office of Lord of the Admiralty; for Chichester, for the election of a citizen in the room of Lord Henry Lennox, who has accepted the office of Lord of the Treasury; and for Enniskillen, for the election of a burgess in the room of Mr. Whiteside, who has accepted the office of Attorney-General for Ireland.

## THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.—SUPPLY.

Sir W. JOLLIFFE, in moving that the House at its rising do adjourn till Friday, the 12th inst., said that on Saturday he had thought it might have been necessary to proceed with the East India Loan Bill at the present time, but he now believed that that was not the case.—The motion was agreed to, and it was subsequently announced by Mr. HAMILTON that the next stage of the India Loan Bill would be gone through on the 12th, on which day also the House would go into committee of supply on the Army and Navy Estimates.—In reply to Sir G. C. LEWIS, Sir W. JOLLIFFE said the votes taken would merely be the number of men for the two services, and money votes sufficient to enable the Government to move a resolution in ways and means.

## SITTINGS OF COMMITTEES.

On the motion of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, leave was given to committees to sit, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned at a quarter to five.

## THE RE-ELECTIONS.

STAMFORD.—Sir Frederick Thesiger having retired from the representation of Stamford, in consequence of his elevation to the office of Lord Chancellor, Mr. John Inglis, Dean of Faculty, of Edinburgh, has issued an address to the electors, offering himself as a candidate in the Conservative interest.

EAST SUFFOLK.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the new Attorney-General, has issued an address soliciting re-election. He here says:—"It would obviously be premature to enter at this early period into the views and intentions of a Government which has yet scarcely come into existence; but I may venture to assure you that if we are fortunate enough to enjoy the confidence and receive the support of the constituencies of the empire we shall bring to a satisfactory conclusion the great question affecting the fate of our dominions in the East, and that we shall advance the cause of law reform and of the civil administration of the affairs of the State so as to satisfy the just expectations of the country. My sentiments upon Parliamentary Reform are well known to you all. Whenever the time shall have arrived for the further consideration of this all-important question, I



shall be found ready to support and assist in any measure for the extension of the elective franchise to every man in Britain qualified by property or by education to exercise it with independence and intelligence. A redistribution of the boroughs and towns possessed and unpossessed of the franchise, so that all above the rank of villages may be represented in the Legislature, is, in my opinion, called for upon every principle of justice and expediency. For why should Yarmouth return two members to Parliament while Lowestoft is without any representative at all? I think also that the proportion between the numbers of the population and its representatives should be much more just and proximate throughout the counties and towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland."

**OXFORDSHIRE.**—Mr. Henley has issued an address to his Oxfordshire constituents; but it does not contain any matter of note.

**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.**—The Senate met on Thursday morning, when the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, the new Home Secretary, was again returned as the representative of the University of Cambridge. In his address he said that having joined in a vote which overthrew the Government of Lord Palmerston, he did not feel justified in refusing such assistance as he could honestly give towards the formation and support of another.

**DROITWICH.**—Sir John Pakington, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, was re-elected for Droitwich on Monday, without opposition. He addressed the electors for an hour and a half, and commenced by referring to the attempted assassination at Paris. He thought we should not lay too much stress on the expressions, uttered in the heat of the moment, of the French military men. But he must say the late Government had not dealt wisely with the question on which they were upset. Before introducing any bill, they ought to have ascertained the state of the law; and they ought to have answered Count Walewski's despatch, though he (Sir John) believed that no offence was intended by it. As it was, the Conspiracy Bill was introduced under a semblance of dictation. Still, he could not agree with the minority which voted against the introduction of the bill. To refuse improvement in our laws merely because it was asked for by a foreign power, would be an act at once ungracious and unwise. The division which overthrew the late Government had nothing to do with the measure itself. As to the law as it now exists, he would give no opinion on it, as the prosecutions now pending would determine whether it is sufficient for the desired purposes or not. Our duty is to declare on the one hand, that we will not abandon the sacred right of asylum, and, on the other, that we will not suffer our hospitality to be abused by the concoction on our soil of plots against friendly powers. He, for one, desired to maintain that friendly alliance with France which he believed to be conducive to the peace of the world. With respect to Reform, he repudiated the principle in the democratic sense of the word, but held to it as implying a careful revision and cautious improvement of all our institutions. He repudiated 'finality,' and wished to see an extension of the suffrage.

**STAMFORD.**—Mr. Inglis, the Lord-Advocate of Scotland, was on Tuesday elected, without opposition, for the borough of Stamford, in the room of Sir Frederick Thesiger, now Lord Chancellor. He is a supporter of the present Government.

**WENLOCK (SHROPSHIRE).**—The Right Hon. Colonel Cecil Forester, the newly-appointed Controller of the Household, has been re-elected for Wenlock without opposition.

**BRIDGENORTH.**—Mr. Henry Whitmore, one of the Lords of the Treasury, is re-elected for Bridgenorth.

**HUNTINGDON.**—General Peel was re-elected on Thursday for the united boroughs of Huntingdon and Godmanchester. His speech did not contain anything noteworthy.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.**—The nomination of Mr. Disraeli will take place on Monday. His will, of course, be the chief speech of the re-elections.

**KING'S LYNN.**—Lord Stanley presented himself to his constituents of this borough on Thursday, in consequence of his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was re-elected without opposition, and he then addressed the people at considerable length. Alluding to the Indian revolt, he said no doubt the annexation of Oude had some effect in creating alarm in the native mind; but not to the extent supposed. "There is no doubt," he added, "that a certain inquiry into land titles excited alarm among many of the native princes; there is no doubt that the discipline of the army which revolted was defective, and that the withdrawal of officers to fill civil stations affected it injuriously; but with all these explanations, I confess I think that a great doubt still rests on the causes of that outbreak; and I think in dealing with it we are apt to allow too little for those vague impulses, those mysterious fancies, those mental epidemics, which are apt to prevail, in all ages and in all countries, among an untaught people, and from which even the most civilized people is not entirely free. I have seen a letter from an officer of the very highest rank, and of the highest ability, now employed in India; and he goes so far as to deny the existence of any wide-spread discontent

among the population, and even to doubt the existence of any conspiracy of long standing in the army. According to him, it was the withdrawal of European forces from India which for the first time taught the Sepoy army the power they possessed." Lord Stanley proceeded to say that the native army of India, and the native civil administration, require remodelling. As regards the Home Government of India, he thought that, startling as it might appear on the first blush, the transfer of the entire power to the Crown is not so much a departure from what has been already done, as the necessary carrying out of former measures to their legitimate and natural conclusion. No doubt there was danger in any arrangement respecting the patronage of India; and no doubt there was difficulty in so adjusting the council as that it should be capable of giving honest advice, and at the same time should avoid weakening that ministerial responsibility which ought to be maintained. Much had been said of the influence of public opinion in India; but he believed it would be of a very mixed character—beneficial as regards public works, taxes, and finance; hurtful in connexion with matters concerning native habits and prejudices. A good deal had been said in many quarters about the discouragement given to the profession of Christianity in India, and of the patronage of native religions, and of the necessity of employing active means for asserting our own form of belief in that country; but he ventured to say that nine-tenths of those stories were absolutely untrue, and that the other tenth part was grossly exaggerated. For the Government of India to violate the rule of religious neutrality, and directly to favour and encourage conversions to Christianity, would be a false and dangerous principle, and would lead to persecution. With regard to Parliamentary Reform, he thought that the excessive value which belonged to every individual vote in small constituencies had a direct tendency to produce corruption; and many districts of the country had reason to complain that they had not their adequate share of representation, although the state of things had arisen rather from accident than from any settled purpose. It was impossible to sit in Parliament without seeing to what a great extent modern journalism affected even the Parliamentary debates. The power of the press is in itself a representation; it is a protection which Parliamentary legislation has not created, and cannot take away; and it was not one of the least causes of satisfaction to him, looking back on his public life, that he had supported the removal of the stamp duty, a proceeding which had given an increased development to journalism, of which the effects were yet only partly seen. Alluding to the Conspiracy Bill, Lord Stanley said that the new Government did not feel itself pledged to that measure.

#### THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BUTT, M.P.

The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, late President of the Board of Control, was examined before the committee last Saturday, and deposed that he had several conferences with Mr. Butt in reference to the claims of Ali Moorad. Mr. Butt wished the Government to take a favourable view of the Ameer's claim, and urged the impropriety of letting the matter go before Parliament. Mr. Vernon Smith himself seemed to think that it would be 'embarrassing' to bring the question forward in the House of Commons. He believed that the Ameer was guilty of the offence charged against him—viz., forgery in a treaty; but he thought he had been punished with undue severity, and that, as he had behaved well for some seven or eight years, there should be a mitigation of the sentence. He (Mr. Vernon Smith) had introduced the Queen of Oude to our own Queen, contrary to the wishes of the Court of Directors. Mr. Esdaile, of the firm of Hunt and Co., solicitors and confidential agents of Ali Moorad, gave some evidence as to the attendance of Mr. Butt at the conferences in reference to the Ameer's affairs; after which, Mr. David Coffey (the petitioner's brother) was recalled, and stated that he had paid Mr. Butt a fee for attending a conference with his brother on the Ameer's business. He had also sent a cheque to Mr. Butt. Sir George Clarke, permanent Secretary to the Board of Control, was next called and examined by Mr. Roebuck. "The letter written by him to the Commissioner in Scinde, in reference to Mr. Coffey, was in consequence of a statement made to him by Ali Ackbar. The statement was to the effect that Mr. Coffey's accounts showed defalcations of 2000*l.* or 3000*l.* He had no recollection of Mr. Butt saying to him that he (Mr. Butt) had received these two sums of money. He concluded that the letter containing the charges came from Ali Ackbar, and it was forwarded by the board officially to Mr. Butt. The board was anxious to get the Ameer away, and, when he was detained at Trieste, Mr. Butt said the detention was caused by Mr. Coffey, and the board then forwarded to him the letter respecting Mr. Coffey's account." This closed the case on the part of the petitioner. Mr. Isaac Butt himself was next examined, and emphatically denied having received, or sought for, any remuneration for his services to the Ameer. The committee then adjourned.

The examination of Mr. Butt was resumed on Monday, when he said:—"His negotiations with the Board of Control terminated in June, 1857, and it was

then that he advised the Ameer to present a memorial to the Queen. His final arrangement with the Board of Control was, that everything that could be done for Ali Moorad should be done through the Bombay Government. Immediately the offer to go to India was made to him, he communicated the proposal to his family and friends, and, in consequence of their advice, some letters passed between him and the agents of the Ameer in reference to the insurance of his life. In consequence of the advice given to him by his friends, he at first declined to go to India. Both the Ameer and Mr. Coffey continued to press him every day; but, when the news of the revolt arrived, he became somewhat anxious to go. When he heard that the East India Directors had determined to send an unfavourable reply to the Ameer's representations, he wrote a very strong remonstrance to Mr. Vernon Smith, who then requested an interview, and Mr. Smith said that he agreed with him (Mr. Butt) in reference to the claims of the Ameer. Negotiations were again opened with the East India Board, who, on being pressed for an early decision, drew up a despatch, which was submitted to Mr. Vernon Smith. It was unfavourable to the Ameer; but Mr. Smith so altered it as to recognize his claims to a certain extent. At the time he brought the matter under the consideration of the Court of Directors, it was quite impossible that the subject could have been submitted to Parliament that session." In cross-examination by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Butt said:—"He had quite understood that the Indian Government would be called upon to decide upon the Ameer's claims, notwithstanding the decision of the Court of Directors. He came to that conclusion in consequence of conversations he had with Mr. Vernon Smith. He relied on the word of a British statesman that, if the Board of Directors made an unfavourable decision, it would be reversed by the Board of Control. It was to test the Ameer's sincerity that he asked him for 500*l.*, of which, however, he only had 300*l.*"

Mr. Butt continued his statements on Tuesday, and said that the sum of 10,000*l.* which the Ameer promised him was simply for going out to India, and that he had no intention of bringing the case before the House of Commons, unless the appeals to the Court of Directors and the Board of Control utterly failed. He added:—"In July, 1857, the Ameer went to Mr. Vernon Smith, accompanied by Ali Ackbar. There were present at the interview, Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir George Clerk, and himself. Mr. Vernon Smith recommended the Ameer to go back to India, upon which the Ameer asked whether he was to get back his lands, and Sir George Clerk said, 'I hope you do not think us base enough to send you out unless we intended to give you your land.' The Ameer thereupon agreed to return." Other evidence, of less importance, having been received, the case was brought to a close, and the committee sat privately on Wednesday, to consider their report. At the conclusion of the sitting, the Chairman said to the reporters that, as the House was not sitting, he could not read the precise terms of the resolutions come to, but that he might state generally that they were tantamount to an acquittal. The resolutions, however, have crept into the papers by some secret way. They refer to the money payments made by the Ameer to Mr. Butt, but say that there is no evidence to show that these sums were given with any reference to services in Parliament.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THREE youths have been drowned at Barnsley while skating. They had gone at night to a pond at the outskirts of the town, together with some others; and one of the three going to a part of the pond which was dangerous, fell in. Four of the others formed a sort of chain by joining hands, and had just pulled the youth out, when the ice again gave way, and three more fell in. Of the four thus submerged, only one succeeded in getting to dry ground. An alarm was raised; but, before the others could be got out, they were dead. The inquest has terminated in a verdict in accordance with these facts.

A man named Yates has been literally beheaded at the Wigan station of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. He was crossing the lines in order to reach a train, when another train came upon him, and he fell with his body between the metals, and his head and neck on the rail next to the platform. The wheels of the engine and carriages passed over the neck, and completely separated the head.

An alarming accident occurred on Tuesday evening on the Norfolk section of the Eastern Counties Railway, between Great Yarmouth and Norwich. The 4.45 P.M. train for Yarmouth and Lowestoft was delayed for about an hour and a quarter owing to the line being impeded by snow. When at length it started, it proceeded rather slowly for the same reason, and, about a mile from the Buckenham station, one of the engines left the rails, in consequence of the obstruction. Several trucks were passing on the other line at the same moment, and the engine which had left its own rails came into collision with them. Four or five of the trucks were broken, and two of the officials were injured. It was not until after a delay of four hours that the line was cleared.

## THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE Commander-in-Chief, at the last advices, was at Futtehghur, preparing to invade Oude from several points. His own column is stated to be nearly 15,000 strong, with about a hundred pieces of ordnance, and about 10,000 men from other localities will be able to co-operate with him. Sir James Outram, at the Alumbagh, was reinforced on the 22nd of January by her Majesty's 34th, from Cawnpore, conveying stores. An attack was made on Sir James's position on or about January 22nd; but we are not informed as to the result. A further onslaught by the whole rebel force in Lucknow was daily expected. A party of Rifles have taken up a post on the Lucknow road, one march from Cawnpore, where they will remain, to keep open the communication. A sanguinary struggle at Lucknow seems to be imminent. The rebels are fortifying the place in every possible way, and 100,000 men are said to be in arms in and around the city. They are said, however, to be losing heart, and to show a desire to negotiate; but this is only stated in the official telegram to the Foreign-office.

The strong fort of Ratghur was captured on the 29th of January by Sir Hugh Rose at the head of the Central India Field Force. The enemy, however, escaped over the walls. Sir Hugh afterwards defeated the enemy at Banda, and finally relieved the garrison at Saugor on the 3rd of February. About a hundred Christian women and children had been besieged here for six months. Rakjhur was attacked on the 26th of January, on the march to Saugor; but the garrison evacuated the place. However, the chief rebel leader in Central India (Mahommed Faril) was taken and hanged. On the 23rd of January, the Rajpootana Field Force captured Avas, the strongest town in the district. Here again the garrison escaped. They got off overnight in a fearful storm of thunder and rain. The victors, at the last accounts, were marching on Kotah, where disunion reigns.

The Punjab and Scinde are quiet. Kandeish, on the other hand, is still disturbed; but no new excesses are reported. Proof has been obtained that the Shorapoor Rajah has been collecting troops for a rebellion; but a Bombay force, together with the Nizam's troops, are advancing against him from three quarters. At Futtehghur, an attack was expected from Calpee; to oppose which, troops from Allahabad and Cawnpore were being concentrated. The Ghoorkas have marched from Goruckpore on Fyzabad in Oude. The Nawab Mahommed Faval Khan has been hanged; and the Dewan of Furrucknugger has shared the same fate at Delhi. The trial of the King of Delhi was to commence on the 22nd ult.

The subsidence of the mutiny is exhibited by the fact of the cultivators of the soil being busily employed everywhere in their usual avocations, and of the revenue being collected in the districts round Delhi (where the army has been broken up, and civil power restored), as if nothing had occurred to break the ordinary routine of life.

The 72nd Regiment arrived at Bombay on the 7th of February, and the 18th Regiment reached there on the same day, *via* the Cape. Large reinforcements of European troops, however, are still required.

## THE FYZABAD FUGITIVES.

A correspondent of the *Times* transmits the following extract from a letter relative to the massacre of three gentlemen by a treacherous Zemindar, named Looee Singh, who, after protecting them for a time, finally gave them up, together with the ladies of their families, to the rebel army:—

"Alumbagh, Jan. 3.

"Our poor dear beloved Patrick\* no longer exists. He, as well as poor Jackson,† Burnes,‡ and Morton,§ was cruelly put to death the day the Commander-in-Chief entered the city. We have been long in painful anxiety about the fate of our beloved brother, but at last all doubts have been cleared away, and the cruel sad truth is but truly made known to us. I cannot now give you the details. Suffice it to say that the moulvie who was seized at Fyzabad last year, and whose condemnation was then delayed for weeks through some paltry quibble of the law, and who thus escaped, rebellion having broken out and the doors of the Fyzabad gaol being opened by the rebels—this fiend was the instigator of the dreadful massacre."

## THE ADVANCE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

A despatch from Sir Colin Campbell to the Governor-General, dated January 5th, contains some interesting particulars of the General's advance to Futtehghur, and of his contests with the rebels on the road. The insurgents having partially broken down the suspension-bridge over the Kallee Nuddee,

our soldiers and sailors repaired the damage with ropes, and, adds Sir Colin—

"On the morning of the 2nd of January, I rode out, accompanied by the Chief of the Staff, to see if the bridge was ready for the advance of the column. Shortly after my arrival, while I was inspecting the work, which was nearly complete, I observed an unusual movement among the villagers in a village about half a mile to the right front of the bridge. It soon became evident that an attack was about to be made on the working parties.

"The picket which had been placed on the enemy's side of the river to cover the working party was quickly reinforced. The pickets there, consisting of a wing of the 53rd Regiment, skilfully laid out by Major Payn, of that corps, under the direction of Brigadier Hope, to the left and along the road. The enemy attacked with guns and musketry, while the remainder of the 53rd was passing the bridge in support, and the heavy guns were being advanced from the position in which they had originally been placed, to cover the working parties. The right wing of the 93rd Highlanders remained on the right bank of the Kallee Nuddee, in reserve. A raking fire was quickly opened by Lieutenant Vaughan, of the Royal Navy, and Major Smith, commanding a field battery, Royal Artillery. It not appearing expedient to press the enemy till the remainder of the force should come up for which orders were sent, the position now taken up by the 53rd Regiment was secured, and the fire of the enemy kept down by our guns, but an advance was not permitted.

"I may mention that the flanks had been secured when the bridge was first occupied by the detachment of a wing of the Highlanders at Rowen, a village about three miles to the right, where there was a ford. A patrol had been sent also on the previous day to destroy whatever boats might be found, for several miles up the Kallee Nuddee, to the left of the bridge.

"At eleven A.M. the main column from the old camp began to arrive, Brigadier Greathed's Brigade leading. At the same time, it was observed that the enemy had got a heavy gun in position, which had not opened before about half-past two P.M.; the 53rd, supported by the 93rd, advanced on the village, to the right, which had already been evacuated in consequence of the fire brought upon it; while Brigadier Greathed marched along the left of it, the cavalry moving at a sharp pace on the line of the enemy's retreat towards Futtehghur. The retreat of the enemy soon became a rapid flight, considerable execution being inflicted by the cavalry, under the immediate superintendence of Brigadier-General Grant, and Brigadier Little; all the guns which had been opposed to us, eight in number, falling into our hands."

On the following day, the Commander-in-Chief reached Futtehghur, which he found deserted, the enemy flying in such haste that they left behind them a large amount of stores and property of the most valuable kind. The communication is now fairly established between Calcutta and Agra.

## CONFERENCE OF ITALIAN DELEGATES.

SEVERAL members of the Constitutional party in Italy have been holding a series of meetings this week in Newman-street, to endeavour to revive the agitation for a National League or Confederation of States, subject to a central power. It was originally intended that the meetings should be held in Turin; but the attempted assassination of the French Emperor has led to such stringent acts on the Continent for preventing anything which might give offence to France, that it was thought better to discuss the subject in London. The first meeting was held on Monday, and was composed, with the exception of a single refugee, of delegates from various parts of Italy. Signor Borromeo was voted into the chair, and several letters were read from Roman Catholic dignitaries and Italian nobles, approving of the objects of the gatherings.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, denounced the principle of political assassination in general, and the recent attempt at Paris in particular. Such men as those just condemned in France he regarded as enemies who constantly stand between Italy and her regeneration. Signor Dandolo then moved the first resolution, which was carried unanimously, and which ran as follows:—"That we, the delegates of the National Constitutional League of Italy, have viewed with deep sorrow the late attempts made on the life of the Emperor Napoleon by several of our countrymen, and, while deploring the injury such designs must have in bringing into disrepute the efforts unceasingly made by our friends to advance the interests of our country, we desire at the same time to utterly repudiate the idea of giving countenance to acts which, far from exciting our sympathy, call forth our strongest indignation."

The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, when the Cavaliere Castino, after expressing his regret that foreign nations misunderstand the principles of the Italian National party, moved the subjoined resolution, which was also unanimously adopted, after much discussion:—"That we, the delegates of the National League, and exponents of Italian nationality, do, before we break up our meeting, take proper steps to lay before the public generally a proper exposition of our views and wishes,

and thus, by so doing, make manifest the moderation and justice of our principles."

Further addresses were delivered on Wednesday, urging the necessity of moderation, the practicability of a Federation of the Italian States for mutual support and the spread of Liberal ideas, and the hopelessness of the endeavours made by the Republican and Socialistic party for bringing about a realization of their schemes. Finally, it was agreed that a committee of three should be appointed to draw up an address setting forth the claims of Italy to have her wants carefully and calmly considered by the various Powers of Europe, with a view to obtaining their support in furtherance of the principles of the League.

## THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS AT PARIS.

THE general facts of the first day's trial, on Thursday week, we gave briefly in the Postscript of our last issue. The statements made by Orsini, in answer to the interrogatories, must, however, be here reproduced. He said:—

"From my youth I have only had one object, and one fixed idea—the deliverance of my country, and vengeance against the Austrians; and I have conspired against them up to 1848. At that period, I naturally took part in the war. We had then always regarded the French as brothers and friends, and, when they landed at Rome, we welcomed them as allies, but they soon showed themselves bitter enemies; we then repulsed them, and took many of them prisoners. After three or four days, reflecting that France was the most civilized of nations, and that perhaps she had been led away against her will, we thought it our duty to act with generosity, and we released the prisoners amidst cries of 'Vive la France!' 'Vive l'Italie!' 'Vive la liberté Italienne!' It was quite a national fête. What did the French then do? They suspended hostilities, but it was only to wait for reinforcements. The French then overwhelmed us with perfect safety, for they were a hundred to one; we could not resist, and the elite of the Italian youth was sacrificed."

President: "It is only out of respect to the defence that I have tolerated what you have just said; the jury will appreciate your remarks."

"From Rome we emigrated to Piedmont. At first we had a deep hatred against the French, but in time the feeling wore off, and we considered them as friends and brothers. In all our conspiracies we always recommended the Frenchmen to be spared. We only wanted to get rid of the Austrians. From Piedmont I went into Hungary, where I was taken and on the point of being hung, but I succeeded in escaping and reaching England. There I was imbued with a mania for being useful to my country. I witnessed ridiculous attempts made by Mazzini, who sent fifteen or twenty men to Italy, where they lost their lives. I tried legal means. I went over England and in all the meetings which I addressed advocated the principle of non-intervention. Public opinion declared itself in favour of that principle, and numerous petitions were addressed to the Queen. We had the sympathy of the English in our favour, but the affair of India came on, and the national question became paramount over that of Italy. After the fall of Rome, I felt convinced that Napoleon would no longer assist us, and I said to myself:—'That man must be killed.' I had first thought of acting alone, but seeing the impossibility of approaching him, I took others to join with me. I at first resolved not to speak of them, but when I was arrested I found that I was betrayed by those whom I considered as my brethren. I gave way to a feeling of vengeance, but I will not commit an act of cowardice. I repel all the charges they have made against me; I pardon them; I offer my person as a sacrifice to my country, and I confide in my judges. They will be able to judge of the exaggeration of the persons who have accused me, and who are under the influence of fear, which is a bad counsellor. I now come to what I have said of Allsop and Bernard. I never confided to Allsop that it was in contemplation to kill the Emperor. I gave him the models of the bombs, but he thought they were to be used in Italy; he knew my history, and was devoted to the cause of that country. As to Bernard, I spoke to him of the bombs, but did not tell him against whom they were to be used; he also thought they were for Italy. I will not assert a falsehood, and I will say nothing against the other prisoners." Orsini afterwards gave a sketch of his previous life, and dwelt especially on the fact of his having been sent by the Roman Republic to Ancona to put down political assassinations there, and of his having succeeded.

"What did you reckon on, had the attempt succeeded?"—"I had first said to myself, 'Let us put down the system: Napoleon is all-powerful in Europe; if he fall, Italy will rise of herself.'"

"What you were doing, then, was only with a revolutionary object, to render to Italy the liberty she enjoyed in 1849?"—"I wanted first of all her independence; for Italy cannot pretend to liberty if she do not first achieve her independence. The proof of the truth of what I assert is that I wrote to Count de Cavour that my patriotism did not merely consist in words, but in

\* Captain Patrick Orr.

† Sir Mountstuart Goodricke Jackson, Bart., C.S.

‡ Lieutenant Burnes. § Sergeant Morton.



facts; that I should be always ready to fight any foreign power, and that I offered him my boldness and my energy to aid him in, before all things, obtaining independence; so that, although a Republican, I did not think myself entitled to impose my opinion on a whole nation. I never received any reply to my letter." Orsini's examination then terminated.

On the following day, M. Jules Favre addressed the court on behalf of Orsini. He said he had told the unhappy man that he execrated the offence he had committed, and could not offer a word to the jury in extenuation of it; but he besought them to consider Orsini's life-long devotion to his country (inherited from his father, a soldier of the first Empire), and the misery he had had to endure. He sought to vindicate his memory from the aspersions which had been needlessly cast on it by the prosecution, and to show that, with the exception of the crime for which he was then being tried, he had always acted with honour and patriotism. The advocate thus concluded:—"I have now done, and my last words shall be like those of the Procureur-Général—a prayer. You will do your duty without passion and without weakness; and God, who judges the great of the earth—God, who measures all human actions, and weighs the lives of men in the balance, of which our intelligence and our hearts cannot have any adequate notion—God, who views the sufferings of this man—his anguish, and the thoughts which have ever agitated his spirit—the ardent passions which have filled his heart—will, perhaps, render to this intelligent and noble soul a pardon which, in their weakness, men will not be able to extend to him."

The jury returned a verdict of Guilty as regarded the four accused, and the Court pronounced sentence of death (the death of parricides!) on Orsini, Rudio, and Pierri. Gomez was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Parricides are conducted to the scaffold with a black veil covering their features, a white shirt put on over their clothes, and barefooted. An appeal on behalf of Orsini, Pierri, and Rudio, was lodged last Saturday in the Court of Cassation.

In the course of his speech, M. Jules Favre read the following singular address from Orsini to the Emperor, which he said he had his Majesty's permission to produce:—

"To Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.

"The depositions which I have made against myself, in the course of the political proceedings which have been instituted on the occasion of the attempt of the 14th January, are sufficient to send me to the scaffold, and I shall submit to my fate without asking for pardon, both because I will not humiliate myself before him who has destroyed the reviving liberty of my unhappy country, and because, in the situation in which I am now placed, death for me will be a relief.

"Being near the close of my career, I wish, however, to make a last effort to assist Italy, whose independence has hitherto made me pass through so many perils, and submit to so many sacrifices. She was the constant object of all my affections, and it is that idea which I wish to set forth in the words which I address to your Majesty.

"In order to maintain the balance of power in Europe, it is necessary to render Italy independent, or to loosen the chains by which Austria holds her in bondage. Shall I ask that for her deliverance the blood of Frenchmen shall be shed for the Italians? No, I do not go so far as that. Italy demands that France shall not interfere against her, and that France shall not allow Germany to support Austria in the struggles in which she may perhaps be soon engaged. This is precisely what your Majesty may do, if you are so inclined; on your will therefore depends the welfare or the misfortune of my country, the life or death of a nation to which Europe is in a great measure indebted for her civilization.

"Such is the prayer which from my cell I dare to address to your Majesty, not despairing that my feeble voice may be heard. I beseech your Majesty to restore to Italy the independence which her children lost in 1849 through the very fault of the French. Let your Majesty call to mind that the Italians, among whom was my father, joyfully shed their blood for Napoleon the Great, wherever he pleased to lead them; that they were faithful to him until his fall; and that, so long as Italy shall not be independent, the tranquillity of Europe and that of your Majesty will only be vain illusions.

"May your Majesty not reject the last prayer of a patriot on the steps of the scaffold! May you deliver my country! and the blessings of twenty-five millions of citizens will follow you to posterity.

"Prison of Mazas, 11th Feb., 1858.

"FELICE ORSINI."

The publication of this document has created some surprise and ill-feeling in the political circles of Austria. Pierri, it appears, has already been condemned twice, once for stealing an umbrella, the other time for stealing a watch. He admitted the theft of the watch, but vehemently denied that of the umbrella. When asked to account for the fact of a pistol and a bomb being found on him when he was arrested, he said that in England (where he has resided for some time) everybody goes out armed, and has the right to do so; nay, that the Mayors recommend them to carry arms, as a protec-

tion against garotte robbers. Several people who heard him say this, not understanding the word 'garotte,' thought he alluded to the superstition of the *loup garou*, or man-wolf!

It is stated by the *Times* Paris correspondent that the trial has been reported in full—even including the speech of M. Jules Favre—by order of the Emperor. He adds, however, that "perhaps one or two sentences were omitted" from the speech.

#### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

That narrow and unchristian feeling is to be condemned which regards with jealousy the progress of foreign nations, and cares for no portion of the human race but that to which itself belongs.

DR. ARNOLD.

#### FRANCE.

THE Senate has adopted, by a majority of 135 to 1, the new Penal Law on Public Safety. "The single dissident," says the *Times* correspondent, "is said to be General MacMahon. He grounded his opposition on the unconstitutional character of the law, and is stated to have expressed his regret that a measure which he considered fatal should be brought forward."

The Emperor has taken the important step of abolishing the butchers' monopoly, which will thus cease on the last day of the present month.

Generals Changarnier and Bedeau have permission to return to France. The former has addressed the following letter to the *Independence Belge*:—"Malines, March 1, 1858.—To the Editor.—Sir,—I have just read in your second edition the following telegraphic despatch:—'The *Moniteur* announces that Generals Changarnier and Bedeau are authorized to return to France.' Amid the blessings of peace France, justly proud of the glory of her incomparable army, which I have so many reasons to love, has no occasion for the services of one of her most devoted soldiers; she will therefore approve of his waiting to enjoy the ineffable happiness of seeing her again until she shall be in the possession of laws protecting the dignity and safety of her inhabitants. I pray you to insert this letter in your next number, and to accept with many thanks the assurance, &c.—CHANGARNIER."

Arrests are constantly being made, particularly in the departments. Some of the persons apprehended are suspected of having been concerned in the plot connected with the attempt of the 14th of January; others have been taken in consequence of their having made use of violent language. Some were liberated shortly after their capture, there being no grounds against them.

A handsome mausoleum is to be erected in the Musulman cemetery at Père la Chaise over the Queen of Oude's remains, by command of Mirza Mahomed Hamid.

A physician residing in the Rue Montmartre has been arrested and committed to prison.

The secret society of the Marianne is extending itself in the department of the Orne, in consequence of the arrival there of several workmen from the neighbouring slate quarries, who are connected with the society.

The river Hérault has overflowed its banks, and the entire plain is covered with water from Béziers to Florensac.

Crimes of unusual atrocity are becoming very frequent in the country towns. A young man named Guignard has been found guilty and sentenced to death for the murder of his father and two sisters, which he committed simply for the sake of robbing the house.

"An Englishman," says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, "was arrested two or three days since in the Champs Elysées, while talking politics rather loudly with a friend. His brother went to complain at the British Embassy, where he was told, doubtless very properly, that the Ambassador could not interfere; that Englishmen in Paris were as much subject to the laws of France as Frenchmen were, and that, if his brother was in prison charged with a political offence, he must wait patiently to see what might be the result of the trial."

#### GERMANY.

For the third time this winter, the Rhine and Moselle are frozen over, and steam navigation is interrupted. The water continues very low in both.

#### ITALY.

The *Official Journal of the Two Sicilies* of the 18th ult. publishes a complete list of all the victims of the memorable earthquake of December 16, 1857. The total number of dead amounts to 9850, and the wounded to 1859. It appears throughout the list that the number of dead has greatly exceeded that of the persons more or less seriously injured. Thus, at Montemurro, a place of 7000 inhabitants, 5000 were crushed to death by the falling houses, and 500 severely injured.

The military school at Turin has been broken up in consequence of certain disorders which have occurred, as well as to place the new organization on a footing with the general discipline of the army and the other military educational institutions.

"The Piedmontese Chamber," says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, "has received very unfavourably the French proposal for an alteration in the law respecting trials of the press, and respecting the treatment of refugees. M. Brofferio, the celebrated re-

publican, has been chosen as reporter of the Commission. The despatch addressed by M. Walewski to the Piedmontese Government was so violent that M. Cavoum dared not communicate it to the Chamber, but simply read it to the Commission. There will be a great struggle to get the measure passed, and influence and threats will be unscrupulously used on the part of France. However, it is possible that the little sub-Alpine kingdom may be able to escape this disgrace."

#### SWITZERLAND.

The French Legation at Berne recently sent the following circular to the cantonal Governments:—"The Imperial French Legation in Switzerland has the honour to inform the Governments of the Swiss cantons that in consequence of new regulations no 'Wanderbücher' (the passport or document of identity of journeymen is so called) or passports will receive a *visa* unless the proprietors of the same appear in person in the office of the Legation at Berne. Passports for France will only be granted to persons who appear with two witnesses in the office at Berne." The Federal Government remonstrated against this, and it is now arranged that frontier consulates are to be established at Geneva, Basle, in the Berne Jura, and in Lausanne.

#### TURKEY.

Fethi Ahmed Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law and the Grand Master of Artillery, has died of a heart disease. He was a boon companion of the monarch, who used to spend his evenings and nights in carousing at the Minister's kiosk of Tophane. Fethi Ahmed acquired a great control over the Sultan, partly by feasting him in a sumptuous style, and partly by never asking him for anything and being very cautious in his suggestions. His place has been given to Mehmed Rushdi.

The Sultan has made a present of some ground on the slope of the hill of Tophane for the Memorial Church.

#### PRUSSIA.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William continue to receive presents and addresses. Among the latter is one from the English branch of the Evangelical Alliance. The Princess has put one thousand thalers at the disposal of the municipal authorities of Berlin, for distribution among the poor. She has also sent three hundred thalers to the town of Potsdam for the same purpose.

The Princess Frederick Carl of Prussia has been safely delivered of a princess.

#### RUSSIA.

The Emperor has just authorized the Russian press to discuss freely the best means to be adopted for carrying out the work of emancipating the serfs.

#### IRELAND.

**EPISCOPAL DENUNCIATION OF RIBBONISM.**—Bishop Cantwell makes the following observations on the spread of Ribbon conspiracies in Westmeath in his annual Lenten Pastoral:—"We have learned with the deepest sorrow that in a few districts symptoms have appeared of a revival of the abominable system of Ribbonism, which we had hoped to be extinct within the diocese. We earnestly exhort the clergy promptly to denounce the criminal folly of those who become members of that or any other secret society. The past sad history of Ireland furnishes a melancholy detail of the progress and termination of all such illegal combinations. They have never failed to produce disorder and crime; they have ever been destructive of domestic happiness and public tranquillity. They have always terminated in the ruin of the parties concerned, bringing sorrow and affliction to their neighbours and disgrace on their friends. Their wicked deeds of darkness should excite the horror of every virtuous Christian, while they cannot fail to provoke the anger and draw down on the guilty the vengeance of the Almighty."

**ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.**—During the past week (says the *Times*), three petitions for the sale of property, representing an annual value of 1528*l.*, were presented. Of these, one is for the sale of the estates of the late William Rathborne, situate in the counties of Meath and Dublin, and city of Dublin, producing a yearly rental of 1287*l.*, on which are entailed encumbrances to the extent of 13,861*l.* Among the absolute orders for sale given in the official report of the *Irish Farmers' Gazette* is one respecting the estates of Clement William Sadleir, which is petitioned against by the London and County Bank.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

THERE is but little change to be reported in the condition of trade. The lace trade of Nottingham, however, became slightly firmer during the week ending last Saturday, and in hosiery there was a decided improvement. The same is reported of the Leeds woollen cloth trade, and the carpet-trade of Halifax is in a fair condition. Business has been a little more active at Sheffield. At Bradford there is a slow but continual diminution of pauperism. "During the late commercial crisis," says a communication from that town, "the evil consequences of the undue extension of credit became so apparent that the merchants, manufacturers, and others connected with the Bradford market held several meetings with a view to shorten the terms of credit in the different

branches of the worsted trade. Within the last few days, the home merchants held a meeting at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the system of dating forward parcels of goods is injurious to the trade and eventually disadvantageous to the buyer. The meeting therefore pledges itself to do its utmost to terminate the practice, and to prevent any extension of the following terms of credit, viz.:—All goods bought up to and including the 19th of any month to be four months from the 1st of the following month." The agents and others engaged in the cotton warp business at Bradford have also held a meeting, and passed a resolution (after having taken the opinions of parties in the same trade in Lancashire) which is intended to bind the trade in this district to an arrangement, whereby all goods bought and delivered up to the 25th of any month are to be paid for in cash on the second Thursday in the following month. A committee of the trade is to settle the details of this arrangement."

A report of the winding up of the estate of Mr. Edward Oliver, the Liverpool shipowner who failed in 1854 for more than a million, shortly after a testimonial of plate had been presented to him for his services to commerce, has just been issued, and is a document worth notice. Some of the largest losses of the Royal British Bank arose out of the operations of Mr. Oliver, and the Liverpool Borough Bank was likewise fatally mixed up with his affairs. Mr. Oliver, at the time of his suspension, valued his ships at 588,600*l.*, but the trustees of his estate report that even on entering upon their duties they were at once aware of the utter fallacy of this estimate. Ultimately it was resolved to sell them to the holders of Mr. Oliver's acceptances, receiving these acceptances in payment at the rate of 10*s.* in the pound; the purchasers undertaking, if the dividend on the estate should not equal that amount, to repay the deficiency with interest. In this way, sales were effected for an aggregate of 146,122*l.* The bills of exchange on hand and debts to the estate were both found, when they came to be realized, to have been erroneously represented. Meanwhile some of the creditors resolved to make use of the terrors of the Bankruptcy Court, so as to get paid in full. The larger creditors, knowing that under that administration such assets as remained would be altogether jeopardized, and having at the same time, it may be presumed, no desire for publicity, raised a fund to buy them off. The estate was benefited by the Russian war, a profit of 35,985*l.* having been made as freight upon transports, but some American insurance offices from whom large sums are due, not only neglect to pay, but refuse to furnish even an account. The result is, that in addition to the first dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound paid in October, 1855, and the second of 2*s.* in the year following, a third, to the amount of 6*d.*, has now been realized, which will make the total distribution 5*s.* A few uncollected items still remain, but they are mostly in litigation, and at the best are not expected to bring in an additional threepence in the pound.—*Times.*

#### THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK TRIAL.

This long-protracted trial was concluded last Saturday. Lord Campbell having elaborately summed up, and the jury having found all the prisoners Guilty, with recommendations to mercy of Stapleton, Kennedy, Owen, and M'Leod, his Lordship passed sentence, beginning with Brown, Esdaile, and Cameron. He said:—

"You, after a long and I hope impartial trial, have been convicted, by a jury of your own countrymen, and upon the clearest evidence, of a great crime. You were charged with conspiring to deceive and defraud the shareholders of the bank to which you belonged by false misrepresentation, and it is clear you did so. I excuse you from originally planning and fraudulently attempting to cheat the public by the foundation of the bank; but it is demonstrative that for a number of years you carried on this system, and from year to year you have prepared accounts for the purpose of deceiving the public; and for your own benefit, directly or indirectly, you have engaged in these illicit proceedings. It would be disgraceful to the law of this country if this were not a crime to be punished. It is not a mere breach of contract with the shareholders, or with those who deal with the bank, but it is a criminal conspiracy to do what inevitably leads to great public mischief, to the ruin of families, and reducing the widow and orphan from affluence to destitution. I am sorry to find that, in mitigation, it is said to be a common practice. Undoubtedly a laxity has been introduced into certain commercial dealings, not from a defect in the law, but from the law not being put in force, and practices have been adopted without bringing a consciousness of shame, and I fear without much loss of character amongst those with whom they associate. It was time to put a stop to such a system, and this information was properly filed, and the jury have found you guilty. I hope that it will now be known that such practices are illegal, and not only demand a punishment, but that no length of investigation, no intricacies, no devices will be sufficient to shield such practices. On account of this being the first prosecution, I pronounce a milder sentence than I otherwise should, and the mildest sentence I can pronounce is, that you be imprisoned in the Queen's

prison for one year, as misdemeanants of the first class. Richard Hartley Kennedy,—The jury have recommended you to mercy, and I think there are grounds upon which they are justified in such recommendation; but still there is strong evidence against you. The last paper the jury sent for shows how they have considered the case. Filling the office of sheriff, you lent yourself to these things, but you did not derive personal advantage. It is clear to my mind that you were fully aware, at the time you joined in this last report, that the bank was insolvent, and that that report was consequently false. The lightest punishment I can award you is nine months' imprisonment. W. P. Owen,—The jury have likewise found that you had a guilty knowledge of the insolvency of the bank before you concurred in that report and balance-sheet, and I cannot say they were wrong, for you had long been a director and had ample means of information, and several papers which were read disclosed that; therefore, although your guilt is mitigated, I think you must be imprisoned for six months. H. D. M'Leod,—The jury, who are the proper judges of the fact, have found you likewise guilty. You also were a director of this bank, and had the means of information, and the jury have found that you had that information, and had the guilty knowledge at the time, and concurred in that report; the sentence is that you be imprisoned for three months. John Stapleton,—The jury have found you guilty; but I cannot conscientiously sentence you to a severer punishment than that you pay a fine to the Queen of one shilling, and be discharged."

Application was made that execution of the sentence might be postponed till Monday.

Lord Campbell: "Not a single moment." These words were followed by applause.

#### OUR CIVILIZATION.

##### THE MURDER NEAR THE HAYMARKET.

THE supposed murderer of Heloise Thaubin (not Eliza Tobin, as at first reported) was captured last Saturday. It was suspected by the police on the previous day that the man was about to leave the country. Inquiries were accordingly made at the various packet companies' offices, to ascertain if such a person had paid for a passage; and it was discovered that several foreigners had gone on board the *Pride of the Thames*, which was bound for Montevideo, and was to sail from Gravesend the following morning. An inspector went down to that place on Saturday, and found that the vessel in question was then off Greenwich. Away went the inspector; the ship was soon boarded; and an Italian, named Giovanni Lani, who answered the description of the murderer, was taken into custody. Several articles of clothing and trinkets belonging to the murdered woman were found in his boxes. Lani trembled very much, and turned pale, when the officer told him he was suspected of the murder; and, though he at first asserted that he knew nothing whatever of the affair, he afterwards confessed that he had been with Heloise Thaubin at the house in Arundel-court on the night of the murder. On being conveyed to the Vine-street station, London, Lani was seen by several of the women living at the house where the act was committed, and was identified by them as the man they saw with the woman Thaubin.

The inquest was opened last Saturday, and adjourned to next Monday (March 8th). Some points of interest came out during the inquiry. Heloise Thaubin was a native of France, and was a married woman separated from her husband. Lani had spoken to her and to some other girls in Waterloo-place on Tuesday night, and had made some proposals to them which they refused to accede to. He afterwards called at the house in Arundel-court, and, said a witness, "he seemed principally to look after women who had plenty of jewellery about them." Madame Thaubin had a gold chain, besides other valuables. He attached himself to this woman; but she appears to have had some apprehension of him. On the Tuesday night, at supper, she said to one of the inmates of the house, "Leave the door open, so that this man does not steal my watch. I am afraid of him." She then told a story of one of her friends in Paris, whom a man had attempted to strangle in the night. "I caused her door to be broken open in the morning," she added, "and found her swimming in her blood. But she recovered, though she was ill for a year. I hope such a thing will not happen to me; but I fear—but I fear." About half-past two o'clock in the morning, Madame Thaubin went up to bed. The next day, nothing was seen of her, either at breakfast or dinner; and, at half-past seven or eight o'clock in the evening, Théophile Moutin, a Frenchman living in the house, knocked at her door and called her three times by name. Receiving no answer, he pushed the door open. The room was in a very disordered state, and the woman was found lying dead on the bed. The police and a medical man were at once sent for; and the latter pronounced that the woman had been killed by strangulation. Some groans had been heard during the night; but, as a sick woman inhabited the next room to Madame Thaubin's, it was thought that the sounds

proceeded thence. Lani had left the house in the morning.

The prisoner was examined at the Marlborough-street police-court on Monday, and committed for trial. The following is a translation of a letter found on him, addressed to "Alla Signora, Signora Madelina Grosso, Hôtel de la Croix Blanche, à Sion, Suisse," and written on fine ornamental paper with a device in printing in the corner:—

"London, Feb. 24.—Lovely Madelina,—By these few lines I give you some news of myself. I am in perfect health, and I hope this will find you the same, as also your companion, Anna Maria Riva. I inform you that I am in London, but to-morrow I start for America, that is for Montevideo. I say good-by to you for a short time, but I hope that if I don't die we shall meet again. And if you be kind enough to write to me, I beg you to write to Montevideo, in America, poste restante. I also beg you to give my compliments and respects to Signora Adelaide Riva, and her niece, Anna Maria. With reference to the people of this country I am not at all satisfied, because they are a bad set. No person can venture out at night without being followed by thieves. Therefore I like Switzerland better; there you find a braver and finer-looking people. Here they are all negroes, as black as the devil. Moreover, you can't understand the language. Therefore I am about to quit this country for America, and then I will go back to Switzerland. Only consider me in London in a little hotel. For a small room on the third floor I am obliged to pay 8*s.* per day, which is equal to 10*f.*, only for the room, without board. I therefore salute you with all my heart. Good-by, my dearly beloved Madelina.—I remain your very affectionate friend, LANI ENRICO."

It is a remarkable circumstance, that, out of six murders investigated at the Marlborough-street court within the last three years, five of them were perpetrated by foreigners.

##### THE ASSIZES.

A case of bigamy was tried at the Newcastle Assizes a few days ago. A person named James Jennings was married in August, 1856, to a woman who, unknown to him, had been in a female penitentiary. This woman left her husband a month after marriage, has since led a dissolute life, and, it is reported, has herself committed bigamy. On the 25th of last January—the day of the Royal wedding—Jennings married a second time, though the first wife is still alive. The second wife knew all the facts of the case, and was under the belief that the second marriage of the first wife left the husband free to enter into another union. Jennings was of course found Guilty, but was only sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

The trial arising out of the collision at Pyle on the South Wales Railway on the 14th of October, when three persons were killed, and several others were seriously injured, took place at Swansea last Saturday. The accused was Charles White, the master of the Stormy station; and it will be recollected that, owing to an obstruction on the down line, Mr. White authorized the despatch of a down train on the up line, and accompanied it himself. Proper precautions, however, had not been taken to apprise the next up train from Port Talbot that its line of rails was occupied; and the consequence was that the two trains met each other with fearful violence. The evidence at the inquest showed great carelessness in the working of the telegraph and in the general management of the stations; and Mr. White was now found Guilty, recommended to mercy, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. On hearing this sentence, he declared that he had been convicted by means of perjury.

Manueli Zelphanta and Hanagadei Italuis, two Greek sailors, have been tried at the same Assizes for the murder of Atanasio Mitropani, another foreign sailor. All three belonged to the brig *Penelope*, and, about the middle of October, they were on shore at Swansea. Mitropani, who had rather a large sum of money in his possession, attached himself to some disreputable woman; and the two prisoners, who were also in his company, perceived that he had a good deal of cash. They were seen with him up to a short time of the murder; scuffling was heard about half-past eight o'clock at night on the banks of the canal, from which, shortly afterwards, the dead body of Mitropani was taken, and found to be fearfully gashed and battered in several parts; the prisoners were seen running from the direction of the canal; and, on going back to their lodgings, they washed some of their clothes. Other circumstantial evidence strengthened the case against the accused, who seem to have effected the crime with great coolness, for, shortly after its commission, one of them went to a confectioner's shop and bought some tarts. They were found Guilty, and sentenced to death.

Samuel Goddard has been tried at Winchester for the manslaughter of John Rumney, and Joseph Goddard and John Gearing were at the same time indicted for aiding and abetting. The two Goddards were not related, and Joseph acted as the second of Rumney in a fight between him and Samuel, which resulted in the crime imputed. Gearing was the other second. Joseph Goddard forced Samuel Goddard to fight, though he was very



unwilling to do so. Rumney had the best of it, and wanted to shake hands and be friendly with his adversary, but the other sullenly refused. The fight was then renewed, and at length Samuel Goddard pulled out a pocket knife, and stabbed Rumney in the lower part of his stomach. He rapidly sank, and died in a few hours. The seconds were acquitted; but Samuel Goddard was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDES THROUGH DESTITUTION.**—The severe weather has produced its usual crop of attempted suicides on the part of wretched women in a state of destitution. At the Mansion House, on Monday, Jane Simpson, a young woman, was brought up under these circumstances. A policeman found her in Leadenhall-street, leaning against some railings in a state of stupor. He spoke to her, and she answered faintly. She then threw away a paper, which the policeman picked up, and found that it contained oxalic acid. In answer to the constable's questions, the woman said that she had taken some; and she was therefore conveyed to a chemist's, where an antidote was administered, and was afterwards removed to the hospital, and then to the station-house. She stated that she had been with a young man to the chemist's where she bought the poison, but that he afterwards left her. In answer to the Lord Mayor, she said she was a tailoress, but had been out of employment for six weeks. It appeared further that she had attempted to drown herself about a year ago, but had been dismissed with an admonition. She was now sent to prison, being unable to find securities for good behaviour.—A woman named Ann Bellingham was charged at the Southwark police-court with throwing herself off London-bridge during the night. She was rescued by the Thames police. In answer to the magistrate, she said that she had lately lived in Shoreditch, and she had applied to the parish, but they gave her nothing. She was driven to the last extremity, and, rather than walk the streets, she had attempted suicide. She had since regretted it, and prayed to God to forgive her. She was remanded for a week.

**GAROTTE ROBBERY.**—A man was examined on Tuesday at the Marlborough-street police-court on a charge of being concerned with some others (now undergoing sentence) in a garotte robbery of the landlord of a public-house in Bear-street, Leicester-square, about three o'clock on the morning of the 28th of July. The facts have already appeared in this journal. The man now charged was remanded.

**MURDEROUS ASSAULT.**—Three privates of the Coldstream Guards have committed a savage assault on James Seymour, a policeman. The constable found him, at half-past twelve at night, outside the closed door of a public-house in North-street, Chelsea, trying to push it open. He begged them to desist; on which all three attacked him with ferocious violence, one striking him so violently with his cross belt that the top of one finger was nearly cut off, and indeed it was afterwards found necessary to amputate it. He struggled with his assailants with great courage and determination; but they knocked him down several times, and at length one of them held him by the hair of the head while the others beat him till he became insensible. Assistance at length arrived, and the soldiers were secured, the most violent of them exclaiming that he would serve every policeman the same way; that he wanted to be discharged from the regiment; that he had already received fifty lashes, and that he could stand fifty more at any time. The accused were brought up before the Westminster magistrate, and remanded for a week.

**MURDER NEAR LIVERPOOL.**—James Morecroft, a shoemaker residing at Sefton, near Liverpool, has been found dead in the canal at Litherland. The body was much bruised and disfigured; and it is believed that the man (who had been missing since the 19th of January, when he left home to collect some money) has been murdered by some boon companions. The inquest has terminated in an open verdict.

**A SUSPECTED MURDERER.**—Alexander Clayton, a private in the 97th Regiment of Foot, stationed in Colchester camp, was arrested on Tuesday by an officer of the Irish constabulary under a coroner's warrant, charged with the wilful murder of John Reynolds, at Portadown, county Armagh, Ireland. Reynolds was killed about the close of last year, and Clayton enlisted immediately afterwards.

**AN INCIDENT IN THE 'MARSHALSEA.'**—George Weston and David Knowles, two labouring men, have been examined at the Southwark police-court on a charge of nearly murdering John Shaw, the deputy-keeper of a large model lodging-house in Angel-court, High-street, Borough, which was formerly the chapel of the old Marshalsea prison. On the 28th of January, Shaw drank till he was insensible, and was carried to bed in that state. While lying there, the two prisoners, who were lodgers at the house, fell upon the drunkard (for what cause it is not clearly apparent), and, while one kicked him on the head repeatedly with the iron heels of his boots, the other struck him across the nose and eyes with a heavy piece of wood. He was frightfully mangled; but his drunkenness was such that he did not seem to be conscious of his wounds. A lodger, however, hearing the blows, went up, and tried to interfere, but was

threatened with the same treatment if he meddled. He then went away and told the landlady, and a policeman was ultimately brought to the place. Shaw knew nothing of what had happened till two days afterwards, when he recovered his consciousness in St. Thomas's Hospital. He stated that on a previous day he had heard Weston and Knowles say "they would do for him, because he would not join them." That is the only light which has been thrown on the motive for the act. The prisoners were committed for trial.

### GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

SOME proceedings took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice Erle and a common jury, in connexion with a writ of error to reverse a proceeding in outlawry. It was incumbent on the outlaw to appear in person; but he did not do so, and Mr. Justice Erle said he felt so certain as to the necessity of his doing so that he refused to hear Mr. Collier on the point of law. The case, however, went before the jury on the facts. Mr. Collier, in addressing the jury, said Mr. Rawlings, the plaintiff, a country gentleman in Hampshire of some property and great respectability, was placed under peculiar circumstances. By representations which were utterly false, he was induced to join a bank in Winchester. It was represented that the bank was in a most flourishing condition when it was hopelessly insolvent, and there had been falsifications in the books and accounts. When the exposure came, Mr. Rawlings was saddled with liabilities to such an amount as almost to overpower him. The defendant (a Mr. Hunt) was the representative of the Hampshire Banking Company, who were creditors of the bank, and had obtained judgment against Mr. Rawlings for a large amount. Mr. Rawlings believed that in a little time he should be able to discharge all the liabilities that had been thrust upon him. He had already obtained judgment against one partner for having induced him to join the bank, and had taken proceedings in Chancery against the estates of the other parties. Upon the 11,000*l.* judgment he had only received 300*l.*; but, from the result of the suit and his own private property, he had every reason to believe he should ultimately have means to meet every liability. When the defendant's judgment was obtained, the plaintiff was unable to meet it, and at once left the country. Mr. Rawlings was very desirous to liquidate all his liabilities; and he believed this proceeding to set aside the outlawry would assist rather than retard the final payment of Mr. Hunt's debt. The jury having found that Mr. Rawlings was abroad when the outlawry was declared, and Mr. Justice Erle having remarked that the plaintiff might be keeping away from motives which were justifiable, a verdict was found for the plaintiff.

The case of G. H. Guest, a young man who had been a clerk in the Military Store Office at the Tower, with a salary of 126*l.* per annum, came before the Insolvent Debtors' Court last Saturday. He had joined a fellow-clerk named Spain (discharged by the same court a short time since) in raising money upon bills of exchange, the result of which had been the dismissal of both from the public service, and the necessity of appealing to the court for liberation from custody. The insolvent's liabilities exceeded 400*l.* The opposing creditor was a person named Martin, who had charged at the rate of sixty per cent. for discount, but who now had the confidence to complain of the system by which young men in public offices are enabled to raise money on accommodation bills. Mr. Commissioner Phillips told him that, bad as that system is, his practice of charging such ruinous discount was worse. Any person who chose to take sixty per cent. must be regarded as his own insurer, and had no right to expect any assistance from that court. The case was adjourned.

Two men named James and Charles Mellor, father and son, who have lately occupied a respectable position at Ashton-under-Lyne, as solicitors, have each been charged with committing a forgery. The fraud alleged against the father was that of having designedly altered a figure from one to four in a receipt which had been given him for the sum of 150*l.*, paid by him to a gentleman at Manchester, whose wife was a legatee under the will of the late Mr. Hart of the same town, the administration of the latter's affairs having been placed in the hands of the elder Mellor. The receipt had been thus passed off for 450*l.*, when in truth not more than 150*l.* had been paid by the lawyer. The charge of fraud against the son consisted in his creating and passing for value a deed which purported to convey certain property at Saddleworth to a person named Prestwich, the name of one of the clerks in the office of the Mellors having been used as that of conveyer of the property, while Charles Mellor had signed his own name to the deed as witness. These frauds being in course of time detected, the father and son fled to America; and an officer of the Manchester detective force having heard of the occurrence, he started in pursuit of the fugitives. He left Liverpool on the 15th of last January in a Canada vessel bound for Boston, on his arrival at which place he proceeded to Portland, and from thence journeyed through a considerable portion of the United States and Canada, until he came to Sandwich, where he hired a waggon and entered the prairies of Illinois, within thirty miles of St. Louis. Here he found the two men he was in search of, and returned with them to England, after having

travelled altogether nearly ten thousand miles. The prisoners were afterwards brought before the magistrates at Ashton, by whom they were committed.

The way in which the French authorities shovel disreputable characters off on us was exhibited on Wednesday in a case which was brought forward at Guildhall. Victor Durand and Fara Martini, Italians, were charged with stealing boots. After evidence in support of the charge had been given, a City detective officer said that Martini had been in custody with two other foreigners, and was convicted of a similar boot robbery at Gravesend on the day that the Prince and Princess of Prussia were there. A dagger in a sheath was found upon Martini then, and on the present occasion a large clasp-knife, with a dagger-shaped blade, was found upon him. A passport was found upon Durand; but Martini said he came through France, and on applying at Boulogne for a passport he received only a letter to the authorities with permission to come to England. Alderman Humphrey said the French were very particular in requiring recommendations as to character before granting passports to persons going to France, and he certainly thought they ought to be more particular with persons leaving that country. The French authorities send these Italians over here in shoals, and then accuse us of harbouring assassins. The accused were committed to prison for three months with hard labour.

The certificate meeting in the bankruptcy of Charles Henry Purday, music publisher of Maddox-street, took place on Tuesday. The ground of opposition was that the bankrupt, while himself in difficulties, had accepted accommodation bills to the amount of 440*l.* for a Mr. Knight, a clergyman and the composer of several popular songs; and that he had also made a misrepresentation with respect to the payment of the bills. Mr. Knight is not at present forthcoming. Mr. Bagley, who appeared for the bankrupt, did not attempt to justify the acceptance of the accommodation bills, but said that Mr. Knight was in straitened circumstances, and that Mr. Purday conceived he was benefiting himself in doing what he had done. Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, who thought the conduct of the latter unjustifiable, said that the certificate (second class) would be suspended for twelve months, with protection.

A gentleman, styling himself Colonel Richard Gore Ouseley, applied at the Marlborough-street police-court on Thursday for two assault warrants, and told a rambling story about his having been forcibly conveyed to a lunatic asylum by men acting under the orders of Dr. Mitchellson and Dr. Forbes Winslow; of his being violently ill-used there on attempting to escape; of there being several sane persons shut up in the house, while some of the keepers were made; and of his having at length been allowed to depart when they found they could not get any money from him. The magistrate advised him to make an application to the Lunacy Commissioners; which he promised to do.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen and Royal family left Buckingham Palace on Monday for the Isle of Wight.

**THE IRISH APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. Napier has accepted the Irish Lord Chancellorship, and Mr. Whiteside has been nominated to the Attorney-Generalship. Mr. Frank Fitzgerald is spoken of as the probable Solicitor-General.

**SIR FREDERICK THESIGER** has chosen the title of Baron Chelmsford on his elevation to the Lord Chancellorship. He first took his position in a great cause at the town of Chelmsford, when a leader on circuit.

**LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.**—The *Times* has authority to state that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, our Ambassador at Constantinople, has resigned his office, but that Lord Cowley will remain at Paris. Lord Stratford will pay a last visit to Constantinople to take leave of the Sultan.

**EARL STANHOPE** was on Monday elected Lord Rector of the Aberdeen University.

**FIRE.**—The recently built church, St. Paul, Herne Hill, Dulwich, took fire last Sunday morning, owing to the overheating of a portion of the fane. In the course of the night flames were seen issuing from various parts of the edifice, and, though engines were soon on the spot, only the steeple and vestry were saved. The church was insured.

**THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.**—The centenary festival of the Orphan Working School, Maitland-park, Haverstock-hill, was held last Saturday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when about one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P. The institution has been very successful, and the governors are anxious to enlarge the building, so as to enable them to receive in all four hundred children. The sum of 2700*l.* was collected by subscription during the evening. In replying to the toast of his health, Lord John Russell made a brief and very vague allusion to his political opinions.

**MR. GORDON CUMMING.**—The stock and effects of Mr. Gordon Cumming's exhibition at the Rotundo, Dublin, have been seized by the police, for the recovery of 100*l.*, in which Mr. Cumming was bound in his own recognizance to appear at the police-office to answer a charge of indecorum which had been made against him.

He did not appear on the appointed day, and so the recognizance was forfeited.

**ICE-BOUND.**—On the evening of the 24th ult., the attention of some persons was attracted to an object in a pond in a brick-yard near Barnsley. On proceeding to examine it they found a man up to the neck in water, with a collar of ice round his neck, which kept him fixed as in a vice. He was taken out quite insensible, and prompt efforts were made to restore him, but four hours elapsed before he recovered. He turned out to be a blacksmith from Silkstone, and he had fallen into the pond while returning home in a state of intoxication.

**AUSTRALIA.**—By the last advices from Australia, we learn that Mr. Michie's Education Bill has been read a second time in the Melbourne Assembly by a majority of 33 to 11. One of the provisions, which has been much objected to, especially by Roman Catholic members, renders the instruction of children compulsory. Harvest was progressing favourably, and promises to be most abundant. Large stocks of imports continue to depress the Melbourne market. The firm of Denistoun and Co. will be able to meet all demands; but the house of Nicholas Riordan has failed for 200,000*l.*, with assets of 133,000*l.* The Parliament of New South Wales was dissolved on the 19th of December, and preparations for a new election were in progress.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The *Cape Town Advertiser* mentions an interesting publication issued at Kurdmann—"the well-known station of the Rev. Messrs. Moffatt and Ashton. It consists of the first three numbers of the first newspaper published in the Bechuana language. It is issued monthly, it is got up and printed by Mr. Ashton at the mission press at the station in the first style of typographic art, and, if not very intelligible to the English reader, promises in its large type to be both legible enough and intelligible enough to its Bechuana subscribers."

**THE SO-CALLED 'LIBEL' ON LOUIS NAPOLEON.**—Edward Truelove, the bookseller, was again examined at Bow-street last Saturday, on the charge of writing and publishing a libel on the Emperor of the French, with a view to incite to his assassination. He was committed for trial; but the securities for his appearance were renewed.

**WOOD CARVING.**—An exquisite specimen of this difficult art will be on view at Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.'s, Pall-mall East, during next week. The artist is Mr. William Bryer, formerly in business as a baker at Southampton, who, from peculiar circumstances, has been induced to exercise as a means of livelihood the very rare faculty which he had formerly cultivated in leisure moments only. Furnished with the strongest recommendations by the Prince Consort, the President of the Royal Academy, and other high authorities, Mr. Bryer has come to London to seek employment and reputation in a department of art by no means overstocked. Judging by the practical credentials which we have had submitted to us, and which the public will soon have an opportunity of inspecting, we are disposed to augur very highly of Mr. Bryer's capabilities. The subject of the performance brought under our notice is a copy of a picture called 'The Moment of Victory,' painted by Alexander Frazer some thirty years since. The carving is executed in box-wood nine inches by six, in every degree of relief, from a simple reduced drawing, without a model, and representing twenty-seven living objects. The carving was executed with the left, the reduced drawing with the right hand. The force and finish of the execution are beyond all praise, and what is called the 'undercutting' in such objects as a bird-cage (the bird peeping through the wires), the folded clothes-line, a peacock's feather in a boy's hat, is literally marvellous. A magnifying-glass reveals the strength and delicacy of the handling in the details of the picture. The various expression of the faces is life-like, and the foreshortening of certain figures has the merit of something more than knack. The feet and hands are real studies from the life, and to them we instinctively turn for evidence of the skill with which the artist has triumphed over the peculiar obstinacy of his materials. We have great pleasure in warmly recommending Mr. Bryer's work to the notice of our readers, and we heartily wish him success in his new career.

**MR. ISRAELI'S LATE ORGAN.**—We are assured that a weekly contemporary, which has been generally supposed to represent the current opinions of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, has recently passed into the hands of a well-known Protestant publisher for a sum of four thousand pounds.

**A NEW ENTERTAINMENT.**—How many 'Entertainments' there are going on at present in this metropolis we are unable to say, but certainly the number shows no signs of falling off. Undeterred by the crowded state of our theatres and by the established success of the great institution at the Egyptian Hall, new entertainments are challenging the public curiosity day after day. The latest arrival is a Mr. Stephen Massett, who, under the unfailing auspices of Mr. Mitchell, announces a "new and original entertainment, as given by him with marked success in California, Australia, and the East Indies," at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening next. Mr. Stephen Massett is described in his prospectus as "the celebrated American vocalist, composer, imitator, and elocutionist," and we learn that he was at one time a popular contributor to the Ameri-

can press under the remarkable *nom de plume* of 'Jeems Pipes of Pipesville.' If all the wit of his writings was not contained in his pseudonym, they were, no doubt, very amusing. The notices of the Australian press are enthusiastically complimentary to Mr. Stephen Massett, who is said to possess a beautiful voice, considerable powers of elocution, and of dramatic characterization. We observe that Mr. Massett announces the relation of some thrilling incidents connected with the rebellion in India. We would caution him with regard to the illustrations of scenes and topics too near the most painful sympathies of an English audience just now to bear any other than the most discreet and guarded treatment. If the opinion of Australia be not a mirage, Mr. Stephen Massett may fairly expect a handsome share of success in London.

**THE FOTHERGILLIAN GOLD MEDAL** for the present year has been awarded by the Council of the Medical Society of London to Dr. Herbert Barker, of Bedford, for his essay on the influence of malaria and miasmata in the production of the following diseases—typhus and typhoid fevers, cholera, and the exanthemata.

**THE CONVICT ALDERMAN.**—A letter from Mr. Kennedy, one of the convicted of the Royal British Bank directors, and Alderman of the ward of Cheap, was read at a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday. It was dated last Saturday (the day of conviction); requested the Lord Mayor to ask the court to let the writer resign; and expressed a grateful sense of the kindness he had experienced at their hands. Some discussion ensued as to whether the request could be complied with, inasmuch as, owing to the writer's conviction, he was no longer a member of the court, and was therefore incapable of resigning; but, as the conviction had not been brought formally and officially before the Aldermen, they accepted the resignation. A good deal of commiseration was expressed for Mr. Kennedy, who was looked on as the victim of misfortune, and praised for general honesty and good faith.

**RATHER LATE IN THE DAY.**—A Greek lawyer recently moved the Supreme Court at Athens for the reversal of the sentence against Socrates.

**OPENING OF A NEW DOCK AT NEWPORT.**—The town of Newport, Monmouthshire, was the scene of general festivities on Tuesday, in consequence of the opening of a new dock which has just been completed. Its dimensions are as follows:—Length, 950 feet; width, 350 feet; and depth, 26 feet. The total cost has been 64,000*l.*

**REFORM MEETINGS.**—Several meetings have been held during the week in the large provincial towns in aid of the Reform agitation.

**MR. LILWALL.**—A meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening in order to inaugurate a subscription for presenting some testimonial to Mr. Lilwall, one of the great promoters of the Early Closing Movement. One of the speakers mentioned incidentally, and as one of 'the signs of the times,' that on the previous evening about three hundred cab-drivers assembled for the purpose of petitioning against Sabbath trading, and that the meeting was attended by the Bishop of London.

**THE WEATHER.**—Heavy falls of snow took place on two or three days at the commencement of the week, and the railways in the north were for a time blocked with snow. A thaw, however, has since taken place.

**THE EXAMINATION OF M. BERNARD.**—The investigation of this case was proceeded with at Bow-street on Tuesday, when a large amount of evidence was given by various foreign waiters at, and proprietors of, cafés in Brussels and at London, tending to show that M. Bernard was concerned in the transmission of the explosives to Paris, but not directly proving that he knew what purpose they were to be put to. One of these witnesses—Joseph de Giorgi, was brought from Brussels in custody on purpose to give evidence. He is in custody in Belgium on a charge of being concerned in the present affair. All the witnesses in the case from Brussels are staying at Morley's Hotel with the Belgian officers who have them in charge. At the conclusion of Giorgi's evidence, M. Bernard, striking the front of the dock with great violence, exclaimed, "Oh, infâme, infâme! This to occur in a country like Belgium! An innocent person dragged from his home and imprisoned because he befriended me. He is honest. I swear it. He has been sacrificed by his friendship for me—deprived of his liberty most infamously and unjustly. Are there not victims enough? Three in France and one here! Oh, infâme!" The case was adjourned till Thursday. The prisoner complained bitterly of not being allowed to see any newspapers, observing that the knowledge of what people said about him here and in France was necessary to his defence. It appears, however, that it is the usual custom to withhold papers from prisoners, though there is a petty malevolence in the practice when applied to persons whose guilt is not yet proved, which is disgraceful to the authorities. The case was proceeded with on Thursday, when a great deal of evidence was received with reference to the movements of the conspirators in Belgium, and bearing more on Orsini, Pierri, Gomez, &c., than Bernard. One of the English witnesses was Mr. James Davies Parker, in the employ of Messrs. Herrings, 40, Aldergate-street, wholesale druggists, who deposed that, on the 4th of November and the 15th of December, Bernard purchased of him certain quantities of absolute alcohol

and pure nitric acid—substances used in the manufacture of fulminating powder. The examination was further adjourned for a week.

**DEATH OF A PRINCE OF OUDE.**—A younger brother of the King of Oude died a few days ago. The only representative of the Oudean royal family now in England is the heir apparent of the kingdom. The remains of the prince just dead have been taken to Paris, that they may rest beside those of his mother in Père la Chaise.

**REBUILDING THE TEMPLE.**—A new sect has been formed in Wurtemberg under the name of 'Friends of Jerusalem,' and with the object of reconstructing the Temple of Jerusalem, so as to fulfil the prophecies. It has already sent out a commission to undertake the rebuilding of the Temple of Solomon; but it has only been able to raise 5420 florins for the purpose.

**MR. THOMAS TOOKE**, well known amongst scientific persons as a man of considerable eminence, is dead. He was one of the founders, in connexion with Lord Brougham, of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was also a member and some time chairman of the Statistical Society, whose meetings he constantly attended.

**MR. LYONS**, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Florence, residing at Rome, is to proceed to Naples to watch the trials and to support the interests of the two engineers, unofficially, our diplomatic relations being suspended.

**THE APPROACHING DEPARTURE OF DR. LIVINGSTON.**—Dr. and Mrs. Livingston arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, and, until their departure for Africa, they will be the guests of Mr. Crosfield, of Liverpool, and Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead.

**THE HORSE TAMER.**—Mr. Rarey, the American, who recently exhibited before the English Court his extraordinary powers of quelling vicious horses by what he calls an appeal to 'their reason and affections,' has been giving some similar demonstrations at Paris before a commission nominated by the Emperor. They were completely successful.

**POLICE TELEGRAPH.**—The Police Committee of the City of London have resolved, as a preliminary arrangement, to unite a few of the stations by an electric telegraph, according to the plan submitted by Mr. Waterlow, and upon the over-house system, as constructed by Mr. O. Rowland between Messrs. Waterlow and Son's establishments in Birchin-lane and London-wall.

**THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS** and suite left Claridge's Hotel on Thursday morning for Paris, en route to Siam, via Marseilles. Their Highnesses were escorted by a guard of honour to the station, whence they proceeded by special train to Dover.

**COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.**—A motion was unanimously agreed to, at a court held on Thursday, deciding that a bust of the late Major-General Havelock be executed, and placed within the Guildhall, at at expense not exceeding two hundred guineas. It was also agreed that the freedom of the City should be presented to Sir John Lawrence in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas.

**THE LATE CAFFRE PLOT.**—The documents just published in the *Gazette* with reference to the trial of Macomo and others, show that the Caffre chiefs had formed a plot for the invasion of the frontier districts, and the expulsion of the Europeans therefrom; and that their intention in causing the Caffres to destroy their cattle was that, being left without any means of support, the Caffres would be driven to such an extensive course of depredation that war would be the inevitable result. The sentences of death have been commuted into hard labour for twenty years.

**SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE.**—A strike has occurred among the shipwrights at Hull, about five hundred in number.

**THE APPROACHING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.**—Mr. J. R. Hinds, the Astronomer Royal, sends a communication to the *Times* respecting the approaching eclipse of the sun. He says:—"On Monday, March 15th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the sun will almost entirely disappear over an extended belt of this country. He will be annularly eclipsed, but the annulus or ring-like portion of his disc remaining uncovered by the moon on the central line will be so narrow that the eclipse will nearly assume the form termed by astronomers 'total without continuance,' i.e., one in which for an instant of time the sun is wholly obscured."

**CRUELTY AT SEA.**—A horrible case of cruelty on board a vessel journeying from Marseilles to Boston, United States, has been brought before the Superior Court of the latter place. One of the ship's crew, whose name was Ellinghaus, had been kept aloft by the captain during the coldest weather, until his hands were so frostbitten that he was altogether disabled from using them. Shortly afterwards, although the weather was perfectly calm, the captain of the vessel ordered the injured man and others, who were likewise aloft, to bend the foretop-sail. Ellinghaus pleaded that he could not use his hands at all, on which the captain and his chief mate ordered his mits to be pulled off. In doing this the skin of the wearer's hands was torn away; but the mate and captain beat E. Ellinghaus simultaneously, the former using a belaying pin and the latter a rope. This they continued with such fury, that the man was at last compelled to climb up by his arms and legs to the extreme height of the rigging, in order to get out of their reach. Here he remained, holding on by his arms, for



an hour and a half, not daring to come down, until the sail being at length bent, he descended; but his hands were by this time so thoroughly numbed with cold and frost, that two fingers were amputated from the right hand and three from the left. Neither the captain of the vessel nor his counsel were present at the trial. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 3000 dollars.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, March 6th.

### THE CONTINENT.

THE appeal of Orsini, Pierri, and De Rudio is to come before the Court of Cassation on Tuesday. It is said there are serious points to be argued.

The majority of the Bureaux of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies (says a contemporary) have terminated the examination of the bill on conspiracies against foreign sovereigns. Nearly all the Bureaux, while admitting the necessity and the principle of the measure, propose to introduce amendments which will seriously modify it. It appears that the announcement of M. Brofferio having been chosen reporter is premature.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa announces that several political refugees have been ordered away from La Spezia.

The last accounts from Naples represent the condition of Watt's mind as hopelessly insane.

A violent earthquake has occurred at Florence, killing thirty persons. A fire at Constantinople has burnt thirty houses. The palace of the Governor at Adrianople has been destroyed by fire, supposed to be incendiary.

The French Government (says a despatch from Paris) has never demanded from Switzerland the expulsion and transportation to America of a certain number of refugees. The only question was the localization of these persons in the cantons the furthest removed from the frontier.

BELFAST ELECTION.—Mr. Cairns, the new Solicitor-General for England, was elected for Belfast, without opposition, yesterday.

FATAL SHIPWRECK.—In the recent storm on the north-east coast, the brig Nairns, of South Shields, with the entire crew, nine in number, perished. It is feared that other vessels have been lost.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—The last examination meeting in this prolonged affair took place yesterday. Mr. Linklater having gone through the chief facts, and mentioned that the balance sheet of Mr. Stapleton was unsatisfactory, as desperately bad debts had been put down as simply doubtful, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd declared that the proceedings were at an end.

## 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.

### EVACUATION OF OUDE.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—That the landholders and native population of Oude are ill affected towards the British Government is a fact now placed beyond all doubt. At the time when the annexation of that kingdom was decided upon, you expressed your belief that that measure was not only expedient and just, but also popular. That is, you were impressed with the conviction that within a very few months the bulk of the native inhabitants would hail with delight the change of masters—the change from misrule and oppression to a firm and steady administration with equal rights before the law. In this anticipation you have, apparently, been mistaken. Nothing, indeed, has occurred to alter, or even to shake, my own decided opinion of the justifiableness of the act of annexation, though, possibly, it may not have been quite opportune at a moment when India was denuded of European troops. But it is now certain that the measure is not acceptable to the natives themselves. It therefore becomes a matter for serious consideration whether the occupation of the territory contrary to the wishes of its inhabitants is worth the sacrifices that must yet be made, the blood that must yet be shed, before our domination can be firmly established. The country is bristling with mud forts, and in many respects bears a marked analogy to the state of England in the time of King STEPHEN. In all directions are

the strongholds of bold, turbulent 'barons,' who, at the shortest notice, can call out their hundreds, or even thousands, of retainers, armed to the teeth and eager for the strife. Large districts, too, are covered with jungle and marsh, impervious or fatal to Europeans, but a secure and not insalubrious asylum for the natives. We are probably far within the mark in estimating the armed bands of Oudeans at one hundred thousand, in addition to the tens of thousands of mutinous Sepoys who have flocked thither from other parts of the Bengal Presidency. Under such circumstances it is manifest that the entire subjugation of the country will be an exceedingly difficult and dangerous operation, and that more than one campaign must be fought before tranquillity can be restored. The present campaign may be expected to close towards the end of March, by which time the hot winds will have set in, and rendered exposure destructive to Europeans. It may be said, indeed, that during the past year the troops endured the sultry heat of the plains much better than was expected, and that the excitement counteracts the incidental exhaustion. It must be remembered, however, that it was by an acclimatized soldiery those hardships were borne, and also that the excitement has already, in a great measure, passed away. There are no barracks, no accommodation, in fact, of any kind for the reception of the European regiments during the hot season. They must either lodge in tents, or in hastily constructed mud huts, in either of which they will suffer miserably. Already it is estimated that at least fifteen thousand men must be sent out annually to reinforce the conquering army, but twenty thousand will not suffice if hostilities are to be carried on until the setting in of the rains. And even if the British troops remain on the defensive, they must expect to be incessantly and sorely harassed by an active and inveterate enemy, inured to the climate, and patient of fatigue, hunger, and heat. The prospect is by no means encouraging, and I do not hesitate to assert that England has never been engaged in so exhausting a war since the war of independence with her American colonies. I therefore repeat the question, 'Is the occupation of Oude a positive necessity—is it, in short worth the risk of sensibly reducing the resources of the mother country?' It will perhaps be said that we have no choice, that we cannot retire from Oude without seriously imperilling our moral influence and position throughout Hindostan. Such would doubtless be the case were the British troops to be hastily withdrawn, without demonstrating their superiority in the field. But the prowess of the European soldiery is sufficiently appreciated and feared by the natives, and has never been called in question. Every useful purpose, besides, would be answered by inflicting severe chastisement on the rebels in the neighbourhood of Alumbagh and Azimghur, and then the country might safely be restored to its own inhabitants. There would be little danger of their ever again tempting the fortune of war, and any such attempt would be defeated by maintaining a sufficient force at Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpore. As little temptation would there be on our part to interfere with the internal administration of the restored kingdom. The folly and uselessness of contingents has been abundantly proved in the present insurrection, and no one in his senses would advocate a return to that system. Our future policy must be strictly and literally one of non-interference in the affairs of independent states. The British Government cannot be held responsible for the welfare of those who prefer the mal-administration of their native rulers. The presence of an English Resident is also open to serious objections. The utmost caution on his part will not suffice to save him, and consequently his Government, from the imputation of exerting an undue influence. By far the wisest course is to leave the native principalities—including that of Oude—entirely to themselves, and for their own interests they will take good care to afford no subject of complaint to the dominant power. Within our territories there is quite enough work to be done to tax to the uttermost the energy and abilities of the British officials, without intermeddling with the petty intrigues of native Courts. The restoration of the kingdom of Oude would probably be followed by the immediate pacification of India, as large masses of troops would then be disposable for service at any point where symptoms of disaffection might still be exhibited. A protracted warfare will certainly not add to our strength, or redound to our glory.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

AN OLD INDIAN.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to a letter, written in a feminine hand, and signed 'ITALIA,' we can only refer our correspondent to the authorities in Scotland Yard. We have no relations with the individual in question.

Mr. F. G. BEARNARD, of 59, Regent-street, writes to say that he is not Monsieur SIMON BERNARD.

Several communications unavoidably stand over.

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.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

## Public Affairs.

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

### LORD DERBY'S PROGRAMME.

LORD DERBY has not yet traced even the faintest outline of a policy. Instructed by one vote of the House of Commons, he is replying to Count WALEWSKI's despatch; convinced by another vote, he proposes to legislate at once for India. Beyond this, all is vague. Concerning India itself, he hopes to introduce a better bill than Lord PALMERSTON's; concerning 'what commonly goes by the name of Parliamentary Reform,' he intends to procrastinate. Parliament is invited, upon these grounds, to suffer the Conservative Cabinet until the session of 1859. Possibly, it would be an inconvenient course to be adopted by the great Liberal majority in the House of Commons immediately to overturn the DERBY administration; but too much is claimed by the Tory Premier upon the plea that he accepted office under circumstances of discouragement and difficulty. Another combination was quite possible had he refused the task confided to him at the suggestion of Lord PALMERSTON, and if public spirit had been his ruling principle, he might have recommended it. But the words we wrote in February, 1852, apply exactly now. "The choice of the new Premier was not in any respect the affair of the 'country,' the 'nation,' the 'people,' or the 'Parliament'; it was arranged by the Crown, probably with the advice of the outgoing Minister." The leader who at this moment commands popular confidence and centres all expectations in himself, is undoubtedly Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, with Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends, might command the allegiance of powerful parliamentary sections amounting to a direct working majority. It is hinted by political gossips, indeed, that the objection to Lord JOHN RUSSELL was that, having so vehemently denounced the Conspiracy Bill, his appointment might have been interpreted as an act of defiance to the French Government. But this is a slight apology for the juggle which has handed over the administration from Lord PALMERSTON to his nominee. We can understand Lord PALMERSTON's tactics. His friends are by no means reserved on that point. They already begin to taunt the new Premier with following in the ruts of his predecessor, to whom, it is urged, the ascendancy of Parliament naturally belongs, but it is begging the question to affirm that a majority, even in the House of Commons, is pledged to Lord PALMERSTON. It was elected to support him; he made the government of the empire a personal question, and he cannot complain if he has lost his popularity by personally affronting the Legislature and the public. Had not Mr. MILNER GIBSON led the way, it is

believed by many that Mr. WISE would have breached the ministerial position by his motion on the office of Lord Privy Seal. The truth is, that Lord PALMERSTON had become insufferable to his own House of Commons. With Lord JOHN RUSSELL the case is altogether different. He had been winning golden opinions during the last year. Men who derided him in 1852 began to speak of him with something like respect. As an example, selected from among our younger politicians, we may name that *enfant terrible*, Sir ROBERT PEEL. Six years ago Tamworth marched in the train of Tiverton, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL was denounced as a feeble and vacillating Minister. On the night of Lord PALMERSTON'S fall, however, this incorrigibly outspoken successor to the name of PEEL pointed to the Whig leader as the natural chief of the Liberal party, and many went with him on that occasion. We think there is no doubt but that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with Mr. GLADSTONE, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, Mr. CARDWELL, and Mr. MILNER GIBSON, among his colleagues, could form a durable and progressive Government, working at the head of a Parliamentary majority.

Can Lord DERBY, however, govern with a minority? For a few months he may, upon sufferance, but, in the meantime, party principles must remain in abeyance. That is to say, legislation on all important subjects must be interrupted, since, even if the majority refrain from overthrowing his Cabinet, it will not permit him to stamp his policy upon the 'great questions of the day.' Is this, however, a dignified or a creditable position for a British Minister? Can Lord DERBY stand at the head of affairs without standing at the head of Parliament? The example of his former Chief might well deter him. That statesman carried on an unequal contest in 1835 against a desultory majority; but the first time he was positively obstructed in an act of legislation, he withdrew from office. A majority of four drove Lord LIVERPOOL from power; even Lord SIDMOUTH declared that a majority of thirty-seven was insufficient to maintain a Premier honourably in his position. No one believes that Lord DERBY commands the general confidence of Parliament; nor is it imagined that his tenure of the Treasury bench will be protracted. What we fear is a shuffle of the cards that will enable Lord PALMERSTON to reinstate himself with his band of personal friends and followers in a domination more insolent and uncontrolled than ever. Assuredly, public opinion points in another direction.

We do not treat Lord DERBY merely as a representative of Toryism. Toryism, pure and simple, no longer exists except on a few back benches in either House of Parliament, and in scattered manor-houses where ancestral portraits and ancestral prejudices decay together. It is even possible that a Conservative Ministry might propose to legislate upon a larger basis than that of the Whigs. At all events, a majority of Conservative politicians are thorough Englishmen, with our national merits and defects, and enjoying the advantage of being free from the cretaceous corruption accruing during a long monopoly of office. But the question is one of Parliamentary dynamics. Is it probable that the House of Commons, if it acts according to the principles declared upon the hustings in 1857, will practically support Lord DERBY? Is it necessary that it should refrain from independent action? The first supposition would imply a total change of views on the part of at least a hundred members; the second involves a belief that legislation may wisely be suspended in order

that every party may take its turn. The Premier, however, has one powerful means of influencing Parliament. He may threaten a dissolution. This will undoubtedly gain for him the sufferance of many *quasi* Liberals who dread the appeal to their pockets, and a reckoning with disappointed constituencies; but the Government of the country cannot belong for more than one session to the leader of a minority.

We have already been asked to make a great sacrifice. Parliamentary Reform will be postponed until 1859, if Lord DERBY has his way. It was mooted in 1848, when the Whigs talked of considering it. It is mooted in 1858, and the considering cap is placed on a Tory head. Impatient and unpopular assemblies are traditionally said to be capricious; they have been docile enough in this matter. Lord JOHN had a bill in view in 1851, it was postponed; Lord DERBY in 1852, although sworn to resist the Deluge, was prepared to go into the question, though not just then; Lord ABERDEEN, in 1853, actually presided over the introduction of a measure, but the Russian war intervened; Lord PALMERSTON, obtaining delay until 1857, promised to propose something next year; next year he is overthrown, and Lord DERBY begs that the discussion may be deferred until 1859; early in 1859, in all human probability, he will return to opposition, if not earlier. Then, is a new Premier to come in, 'totally unprepared,' and ask for a year in which to mature his project? Upon this calculation we may have a Reform Bill in 1860, that is, if the Liberal party responds *placet*. But there is a Liberal chief who might, with a Cabinet of statesmen, lead a Liberal majority. Parliament will summon him to power when it is weary of Ministers on sufferance, and of Ministers upon false pretences. For the present, at least, it has consigned a Dictator to intrigue in a corner, if not to repose.

#### ANOTHER LEAF FROM MALMESBURY.

THERE were several peculiar episodes in Lord MALMESBURY'S administration of foreign affairs in 1852, but we have not quite done with the Surrender of Criminals Bill, which tells us exactly what sort of 'national honour' policy we are to expect from Lord DERBY'S Cabinet. The preamble of the convention upon which the measure was based, recites that the convention of 1848 having failed to answer its object, a new treaty had become necessary. Wherefore, the Right Honourable JAMES HOWARD ('le très honorable Jacques Howard') Earl of MALMESBURY, Viscount FITZHARRIS, Baron MALMESBURY, on the part of her Britannic Majesty, and the Sieur ALEXANDRE COLONNA, Count WALEWSKI, on the part of 'the Prince President of the French Republic,' agreed upon certain articles. Firstly, it was stipulated that persons should be surrendered 'for an attempt to commit murder,' whatever 'the means, the instrument, or the substance employed;' for example, M. SIMON BERNARD would have been claimed had this treaty been ratified. It would not have been necessary that he should have been convicted, but that he should be 'lawfully accused;' a warrant of apprehension would have sufficed. This, however, was not the most ignominious point in the MALMESBURY capitulation. The fourth article of the convention set forth:—

"If, in those cases where there may be no direct proof, it should happen that, after an attentive examination on the part of the magistrate, the *circumstantial* proof shall be found insufficient, notice thereof shall immediately be given to the ambassador or other

diplomatic agent of France; and the individual claimed shall be *detained in custody a sufficient time for the French Government to furnish to the Government of her Britannic Majesty any further proof which it may be able to produce* in order to identify such individual."

It is not too much to say that, had Lord MALMESBURY'S bill passed into law, the British right of asylum would no longer have existed.

Then, appealing sublimely to the public confidence, the convention stipulated that no person charged with any of the felonies set forth in Article II. "shall in any case be proceeded against or punished on account of any political offence committed prior to his being surrendered." As if that were necessary. As if, when a refugee charged with counterfeiting a puncheon had been handed over to the Paris police, Lord MALMESBURY would have inquired after his fate, and insisted that he should be punished simply for his puncheon forgery, and not for the offence of being hostile to the Empire. As the law peers said, in 1852, a man might be delivered up, and we should have to take the word of the French Government that he would not be persecuted on account of his opinions. Lord MALMESBURY consented to abandon the right of asylum six years ago; he may not propose to renew the attempt, but it is as well to remember what he was as Foreign Secretary in 1852. When 'national honour' is the question of the day, 'le très honorable Jacques' is out of his element in Downing-street.

We have another leaf from the MALMESBURY literature. It is a Cabinet declaration completely exonerating, so far as Tory authority goes, the neglect of Lord PALMERSTON to answer the WALEWSKI despatch. Lord DERBY'S Government was of opinion, in April, 1852, that such despatches ought not to be answered. For Lord MALMESBURY said, in April, 1852—referring to the British laws relating to foreigners—"From no country in Europe, or in any other part of the globe, shall I consent to receive a demand that would change those laws. I would not answer such a demand by any argumentative writing, or by any diplomatic despatch; because I do not think the province of diplomacy extends to anything further than negotiation and conciliation."

So Lord MALMESBURY, who answers M. WALEWSKI in 1858, would not have answered him six years ago.

The noble Lord had a French cook who, appearing to be, as Lord GRANVILLE said, 'a suspicious character,' was arrested somewhere in Scotland, and detained for a few years. That amusing circumstance was enough to convince the noble owner of the French cook that a British subject travelling in Austria with a Foreign Office passport, had no right to complain if Austrian soldiers brutally maltreated him.

Another British subject was arrested in Leghorn, innocent of any offence against the law, chained on his back to a table, and carried through the city by gendarmes, and Lord MALMESBURY had nothing to say.

It is true that Lord MALMESBURY declared that Mr. MATHER had suffered an unwarranted and brutal outrage; but he advised—an Englishman—to compromise an affair of this sort for a small sum of money.

But we will not prejudge Lord MALMESBURY. He may have changed, as statesmen sometimes do. For instance, Lord GRANVILLE has changed since he declared, in 1852—"Her Majesty's Government cannot consent, at the request of Foreign Governments, to propose any change in the laws of England."



## LORD CLARENDON, THE PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

If anything could justify a violent agitation against the forms of secret diplomacy, it would be the speech delivered by Lord CLARENDON on Monday last. To diplomacy as a civilized and humane substitute for war, we can have no objection; but to Lord CLARENDON as a British Minister our objections are very strong. His private and confidential method of settling international questions is one which, if the precedent be adopted, may lead to serious inconveniences. The history of the WALEWSKI despatch becomes still more instructive, and still more personally discreditable to the members of the late Cabinet, as one explanation after another is invented by way of apology. With Lord CLARENDON's interpretation of it we do not quarrel; he may, if he pleases, consider it a letter 'that one friend in private life might address to another;' but two great Governments are not friends in private life, and that is exactly where we hit the flaw in Lord CLARENDON's diplomacy. M. WALEWSKI had transmitted a State paper to the Imperial Ambassador at the Court of St. James, which was formally communicated to our Foreign Minister, and officially published in both countries. What did Lord CLARENDON do? He replied to this public missive privately and confidentially; and why? Because the French Empire was then 'staggering under its escape from an imminent danger,' and because M. WALEWSKI's statements were not to be contradicted. It was from England, M. WALEWSKI said, that M. LEDRU ROLLIN directed the assassins whom he had furnished with arms. "Now, my Lords," said the Earl of CLARENDON, "these words are strictly true." On the contrary, we take the liberty to affirm, they are strictly false, and Lord CLARENDON has libelled a gentleman. He confesses that he avoided public controversy, in order to allay the 'exacerbation' of the French Government; but his confidential communications were vigorous enough. We wish we could say they were satisfactory. Every one knows what these private letters mean, or, at least, may mean. Behind every one of them is a shrug of the shoulder; behind that, perhaps, a wink of the eye; behind that, possibly, a postscript, explaining away everything that has been said on the face of the letter. If this be Lord CLARENDON's theory of diplomacy, no politician can regret that, upon his removal from office, the world caught a glimpse of his private and confidential way of making things pleasant with foreign ministers in their angry moods.

## MR. DISRAELI AS A FINANCIER.

Not having been able to secure the services of Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord DERBY has reinstated Mr. DISRAELI as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Remembering former budgets, the Premier would willingly have sent him to Constantinople or anywhere else, and his party would cheerfully have done without him if they could. He is not so much dreaded by his political enemies as by the party whom he leads in the House of Commons. They fear to follow a man who has in turn advocated and opposed every shade of political feeling—who has in turn attacked and defended almost all the leading men of his time. The puffy and respectable country gentlemen are afraid of the paradoxes of the brilliant orator who would be ready, if it suited his tactics, to declare vote-by-ballot the very essence of Conservatism, and triennial parliaments the palladium of British liberty. But the party are allied to him for better and for worse till political death them do part; and as there is a fair prospect that this party is to rule for a time, it may be as well to inquire what sort of a Chancellor we have got, and what his qualifications are for the office.

He has already presented two budgets to the

House of Commons—the first so liberal and anti-Protectionist that Sir CHARLES WOOD warmly commended it and claimed it for his own. Sir CHARLES had but lately vacated his office in Downing-street, and Mr. DISRAELI very modestly made use of the materials he found in his predecessor's bureau, to the intense disappointment of the agricultural interest, who found themselves betrayed by their supposed champion, and to the horror of Lord DERBY, who took occasion to make an after-dinner speech in Goldsmiths' Hall censuring his colleague for neglecting the claims of the occupiers of land.

The second budget was entirely his own; no one disputed with him as to its parentage; no one would have anything to do with so rickety and ill-favoured a bantling. The House was treated with a speech upwards of five hours long upon the introduction of the celebrated scheme which was to reconcile all conflicting interests, and to give equal satisfaction to the Free-trader and to the Protectionist. It was not to interfere with the great principle of the day, 'unrestricted competition' (he could not bring himself to say free trade), but it was to give a compensation to the agriculturist by the remission of half the malt duty. This was to benefit the working classes also, by giving them cheap beer, a notion that was compelled to be given up when it was found by some meddling member (who was precise enough to descend to calculations) to amount to a farthing on a pot of beer. This precious reduction of a farthing a pot was to be accompanied by a doubled house tax, and a well-expressed dogma of 'extending the area of direct taxation,' which, when explained, meant extending the tax down to all houses in towns. Then the income-tax was to be re-arranged on such an admirable plan that Lord HERTFORD and the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, spending their Irish rents out of the country, would pay only 5½d. in the pound on their landed property in Ireland, while the fundholders, whose dividends were specially declared by Act of Parliament to be inviolable, were to pay one-third more than the absentee landlords. The distressed agriculturists were also to pay income-tax at a reduced rate, on the false ground of an assumed diminution of profits, and the difference was to be made up by a further call on men like poor clerks, who were specially selected as being the fittest objects for increased taxation rendered necessary by the relief intended to be given to the 'distressed agriculturists.'

No wonder Sir CHARLES WOOD told the aspiring financier to take back his budget and reconstruct it; no wonder he was told that either he was totally ignorant upon the subject of finance, or that he had recklessly abused the knowledge he possessed; no wonder that the budget was proclaimed the most subversive in its tendencies and ultimate effects ever submitted to the House; no wonder that a triumphant majority declared it was too much to expect that the House should teach the Executive its duty in elementary matters of administration and finance. The first budget was unpalatable to the Conservative party on account of its liberal character; the second disgusted the whole nation, who immediately saw through the clumsy trick by which the inhabitants of towns were to give to the owners of land a sort of compensation for the loss of the protective duty on corn. The errors of the first were excusable, as there was comparatively little time to prepare it; the second was the result of incapacity, as it was the boasted work of months by which the finances of the country were to be administered upon new principles that were to do everybody good—principles never before heard of. Mr. DISRAELI does not very often descend from the airy regions of paradox to the terra firma of intelligible statements, yet he committed himself to the opinion that a low rate of interest was likely to be permanent from 1852. How grievously he erred in this respect is shown by the fact that during the last five years the rate of interest has varied from five to ten per cent. Yet he failed to take advantage of the golden opportunity by reducing the interest on the Government Debt. His successor made the experiment the following year, but, unfortunately, he came too late, although the public mind was prepared by the Australian and Californian gold-harvests to accept a diminished rate from the Funds. Had a practical and less brilliant man sat at the Exchequer in 1852, the Three per Cent. Consols would probably have become a matter of history, and an annual saving of some three or four millions would have been effected in the public expenditure. Our Chancellor's latest speeches on money matters have given no signs of improvement; in the debate on the Bank Charter before Christmas he was singularly unsuccessful in his

attempts to dazzle the House by meteoric displays of brilliant sentences that conveyed no intelligible ideas to his hearers; and City folks eye with distrust and suspicion his ill-judged and factious attempts to tamper with the principle that secures to us the blessings of a convertible currency.

Up to this time, therefore, Mr. DISRAELI has signally failed as a financier. He does not possess that steady, cautious, plodding application which alone enables a man to excel in the science of figures. His ambition is to be brilliant and to be admired, but a good financier forgets himself in the absorbing interest of his subject, and strives only to be exact and intelligible. If a Chancellor succeeds in bringing the matter clearly before the mind of the House, and gaining their assent to his propositions, if he has carefully worked out the details, and anticipated objections, he may win the respect and admiration both of the House and of the country, though his statements may not have excited a single cheer, nor his speech been adorned with one well-turned period.

Probably, the forthcoming budget will very nearly resemble what we should have had from Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS. The pigeon-holes of the Whig bureau will be again ransacked, the figures on the blotting-pad of the retiring Chancellor will be carefully examined. The less Mr. DISRAELI exercises his inventive genius the better for Lord DERBY, the better for the country. There are two millions of Exchequer Bonds falling due, one million of debt to redeem, and increased army and navy estimates to be met. If this be arranged in an honest, straightforward manner, with as little disturbance as possible of existing duties, and with a fair distribution of any increased taxation (if an increase should be required), the country will care but little whether they learn their fate from the smart author of *Coningsby*, or from the writer of heavy octavos on political philosophy. Mr. DISRAELI can never be a great financier; he does not possess the logical power, and the cool, unimpassioned judgment which are essential to a first-rate Chancellor of the Exchequer. He may, however, possibly rise to mediocrity, if, taking warning by former failures, and steadily quenching every effort at brilliancy, he apply himself to facts and figures with the same energy and perseverance which have raised the stammering and discomfited opponent of O'CONNELL to take his place in the first rank of living Parliamentary orators.

## MR. BUTT'S CASE.

MR. ISAAC BUTT, the member for Youghal, has been acquitted of the heavy charge brought against him by Mr. ROEBUCK. For once that formidable and disinterested accuser has failed; and the result is the more remarkable since, after the first suspense and astonishment created by the announcement of a prosecution against a member of Parliament for corruption, the public had learned to think there must be something in it. Satiated with stimulating news of all kinds, we had looked to the sacrifice of a member of Parliament as a variety in the melodrama of real life; but the happy ending has only the more effect as a dramatic surprise. Now that it is all over, we turn round and ask what the case, and the verdict, amount to.

Briefly, the circumstances of Mr. BUTT's case are these. According to Mr. ROEBUCK's statement at the opening of the proceedings in committee, it appears that ALI MOORAD KHAN, one of the Amers of Scinde, having been dispossessed by the East India Company of certain territories which had been granted to him by Sir CHARLES NAPIER in recompense for assistance rendered to the British commander, the Ameer had determined to come to England to obtain reinstatement in his confiscated lands. To assist him, he induced Mr. EDWARD LEES COFFEY to relinquish the appointment of post-master-general to one of the provinces of Scinde, worth 1000*l.* a year, and to become his secretary. Mr. COFFEY was to receive 3000*l.* for his services to the Ameer, and an annuity of 1000*l.* in the event of success. On his arrival in England with the Ameer, he placed himself in communication with Mr. BUTT and several other members of Parliament relative to his master's affairs. The agreement entered into between Mr. BUTT and the Ameer, according to Mr. COFFEY's statement, was this: Mr. BUTT was to advocate the Ameer's cause, and if successful to the extent of getting back for him all his lands, was to receive 5000*l.*; in addition to this sum he was to receive another 5000*l.*, should he be required to go to India in the interest of the Ameer. Upon the strength of this engagement Mr. BUTT is declared

to have acted in his parliamentary capacity in behalf of his client, and so to have infringed the privileges of the House; and in evidence of this charge two sums, 300*l.* and 2000*l.*, are sworn to have been paid to him for his good offices, in inducing either the Board of Control or the Directors of the Company to send out a despatch to India reinstating the Ameer in his lands, and to enable him, Mr. BUTT, to go out to India to complete the affair.

Mr. BUTT's exertions in behalf of the Ameer are testified by Mr. VERNON SMITH, Mr. MANGLES, and Sir JAMES HOGG. It was he who advised and arranged the petition to the House, which was presented by himself in June, 1856; and in June and July he was in constant communication with the chiefs of the Board of Control and of the East India Directorate. It would appear to have been at his instance that Mr. VERNON SMITH was induced to interfere with the decision of the Leadenhall-street Board, which was opposed to making any change in the judgment confiscating the lands of the Ameer. Mr. VERNON SMITH thought that the Ameer had been too severely dealt with; in deference to his views the East India Directors agreed to write to India concerning the Ameer; while they recommended him to return at once to India, and to show by his good behaviour that he was worthy of having the sentence relaxed. The recommendation was sent to the Ameer, who immediately prepared to act upon it by taking his departure for India, but the letter or despatch to the Indian Government concerning him was never sent. According to Mr. EDWARD COFFEY, the Ameer was led by BUTT to suppose that the document had been sent to India and had reinstated him in his lands; and it was for obtaining the document that Mr. BUTT was paid the large sum of money stated.

Mr. BUTT's answer to the charge is that, upon the arrival of the Ameer ALI MOORAD in England, Mr. EDWARD COFFEY was introduced to him by Mr. JAMES COFFEY, his brother, and consulted him as to the best course to be taken with regard to the object of the Ameer's journey to this country. Mr. BUTT advised the presentation of a petition to the House, and a petition was accordingly prepared and presented by him on the 22nd of June. Shortly afterwards he gave notice in the House that he would call attention to the petition on the occasion of going into committee on the Indian Budget; but he was prevented from bringing on a discussion of the subject by the interference of the SPEAKER on a point of order. On a subsequent occasion he moved for papers referring to the Ameer's case. Later still, when there was a talk of presenting a petition from the Ameer to the new Parliament, Mr. BUTT considered that it would be ill-advised in him to present the petition, as there might be a prejudice against him in the House for the vote he had given on the China question; and from that time he considered the case taken out of his hands. At a later period it was suggested that the Ameer should return to India, and then, in the expectation that the Ameer's claims would receive attention from the Indian Government, it was suggested by Mr. COFFEY that Mr. BUTT should go to India to conduct the Ameer's case, for which service the Ameer offered to give him 10,000*l.*—3000*l.* before leaving England, and the remainder of the sum secured upon bills payable in India. This offer, after some hesitation, and after consulting various friends, legal and Parliamentary, Mr. BUTT at length determined to accept. Thus the arrangement, according to Mr. BUTT, was made solely in his legal capacity, and without reference to either past or future services in the House of Commons.

The resolutions of the select committee are to the effect that Mr. BUTT did not enter into any corrupt agreement with the Ameer to prosecute his cause in the House of Commons in consideration of receiving a certain reward in money; that he did, in the month of July, 1857, enter into an agreement with the Ameer to go to India to assist him to regain his lands, in consideration of the Ameer undertaking to pay him 10,000*l.*; that he did, between the month of June, 1856, and the month of September, 1857, assist the Ameer, and have on his behalf frequent personal communications with the President of the Board of Control and with the Chairman of the Board of Directors; that, on the 11th of August, he did receive from the Ameer the sum of 800*l.*, but that it has not been shown that such payment had any reference to any proceedings in Parliament. Scandal, perhaps, has any judicial inquiry resulted in a decision more completely accordant with the merits of the case and with what will be the general wishes of the public. We do not suppose

there can be much doubt upon the facts or their character; Mr. BUTT's best friends will scarcely argue that he had restrained himself to a course of conduct which was above misconstruction. Yet there are many reasons why a condemnation would have been so painful as to be generally lamented. The case for the prosecution was anything but clean; the principal witness stood himself in the odious position of being a participator in the acts inculcated, an unfaithful servant, and an informer. There was every appearance on that side of an attempt to strain the facts to make them look worse than they really are. Mr. BUTT is eminent in his profession, he is esteemed as a politician who has been in the main consistent without being bigoted; he is a man of very agreeable personal qualities, and is much liked. For an ISAAC BUTT to be condemned on the evidence of an EDWARD COFFEY would have been a case of flagrantly unpoetical justice, if justice it could be called. Everybody will rejoice, therefore, that the case against Mr. BUTT fell short of producing a conviction; at the same time, it is advantageous for the public that conduct of the kind should be dragged to light, and should be marked by a reprobation which it challenges. It is no excuse to say that many men in the House of Commons hold at once the position of members acting for the country at large and of advocates pleading, with more or less tact, with more or less skill in evasion, the cause of private clients who pay them. It is no excuse for them to say that Mr. BUTT brought that equivocal combination of functions under a glare of publicity by a want of tact and discretion. The risk which he has run has shown at last that such conduct is dangerous; and if other men will follow up the duty that Mr. ROEBUCK has so manfully fulfilled in this case, a reform may be worked in the House of Commons scarcely inferior to Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR's plan for suppressing cabs and banners at elections.

#### BRITISH MUZZLES AND MAD POODLES.

It certainly gives some sort of popular corroboration to the assertion so frequently made that Lord PALMERSTON embroils whomsoever he professes to extricate, when we find him undertaking to vindicate the English people from complicity with assassination by such a silly prosecution as the one we last week noticed. Against French despatches and French colonels Lord PALMERSTON resolved to defend us, and virtually pledged the House of Commons to pass an impromptu bill, which was to show to all nations concerned the strength and sincerity of British detestation of plots of violence and principles of blood, which had been hastily and unwarrantably imputed to us. Simultaneously with this laudable proceeding, he instructs the upright and estimable counsel to the Treasury, for whom personally we have great respect, to elevate '240, Strand,' before the eyes of the world as one of those 'dens of assassins' which the clairvoyant colonels of the *Moniteur* had frantically surmised. Following in this wake of ridicule, Lord DERBY, with characteristic zeal, is about to Bodkinize '39, Rupert-street,' on account of a "*Lettre au Parlement et à la Presse*," which scarcely half a dozen Englishmen would ever have heard of but for his Lordship's pompous announcement. This is the very conduct on the part of the Crown which will give to other nations precisely the impression that the late Conspiracy Bill was ostensibly designed to correct. These wanton, petty, and idle proceedings will be likely to persuade the world that assassination is after all an ingredient in JOHN BULL's political diet. The least you expect from a Prime Minister is, that he shall have a decent respect for the character of the people whom he represents, and that he at least shall not aid in their defamation before the world. Has Mr. TRUELOVE 'dangerous political sentiments?' Is 'W. E. ADAMS' a 'disaffected party?' Does Rupert-street represent any possible section of English politicians? Yet this is what these trumpery proceedings indicate, if they indicate anything but fussiness and folly. When the French colonels arrive at Charing-cross, what a rush they will make at 240, Strand!—number one of the 'dens of assassins' discovered by PALMERSTON, and revealed to the astonished denizens of London. What will be the coming colonels' disgust at finding a most tame second-hand book-shop—a plaster bust of FRANKLIN over the window, and a dépôt of that very safe and innocuous philanthropy which Mr. ROBERT OWEN posts quarterly to HER MAJESTY and Prince ALBERT. The turpitude of the political school to which TRUELOVE belongs is to be measured by the

*Millennial Gazette*, which, we have heard, is regularly forwarded to Buckingham Palace, with equal regularity courteously acknowledged in a letter to Mr. OWEN (the venerable Gazetteer) on the part of HER MAJESTY, and, we may be permitted to add, never read. Our Imperial ally will live long enough if never assailed by any more formidable bombs than those which issue from 'three doors west of Temple-bar.' Did the solemn debating society meeting at the 'Egg and Tea-spoon' coffee-shop, Watery-row, when they, with boisterous enthusiasm stimulated by cocoa at 'three halfpence per pint,' requested 'W. E. ADAMS' to publish his penny *rabies* on 'Tyrannicide,' imagine that they were about to disturb the slumbers of the Tuileries, and endanger the stability of the British alliance with our gallant neighbours? Surely this transcends all storms in a teapot ever heard of. The levity of Lord PALMERSTON has often been the subject of grave complaint, but never did rollicking Premier poke such idle fun at the Gallic cock as this. Whether Lord DERBY will think it becoming the dignity of the new Government to continue this wretched farce time will show.

In all seriousness, however, it becomes the duty of the public to take care that out of this folly spring no danger. Tampering with the press, while juries are under a false excitement, may lead to mischief, and it would be well if some perfectly constitutional and legal organization, in no way identifying itself with the sentiments or tenor of any wild or wanton publication, nor holding itself responsible in any degree for the barking of mad dogs, should take care that liberty of speech in London be not assimilated to the state it is in in Paris by the tendencies of any possible trial. British liberty of speech is not secured to us by positive law so much as by the atmosphere of public opinion, and every precaution should be exercised, without compromise or relaxation, to keep that opinion, our national safeguard, instructed, vigilant, sound, and free from stain or flaw.

#### THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

In the early part of 1848, a number of gentlemen from various parts of the United Kingdom found themselves drawn together by the attractive force of an idea. The leading persons among these were, Mr. MENZIES, the man to whom the idea belonged, and who had some time previously held an appointment in the General Register House at Edinburgh; Mr. MULLINS, a solicitor; Mr. EDWARD MOXHAY, the owner of the magnificent commercial premises, known as the Hall of Commerce; JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., M.P. for the city of Glasgow, and formerly Secretary to the Board of Trade; Mr. JAMES GODFREY ELSTER, late a partner in a house in the Baltic trade; and some others of less note. The idea which had attracted these gentlemen was nothing else than the formation of a London Joint-Stock Bank upon a system, at work in Scotland, of 'cash credits,' and exceedingly advantageous to the tradesman, for whose convenience, in fact, it was proposed to found the bank.

At a meeting of the above-named worthies, held at the house of MULLINS on the 8th of November, the 'idea' was elaborately expounded by the honourable member for Glasgow, and all present pledged themselves to work it out. Operations were immediately commenced, and for some time carried on with more energy than success. But at length, directors, manager, servants, fine building, fine-sounding name, a good deal of money subscribed, everything, but as *much* money as was desired, was secured, and the Royal British Bank was fairly under weigh.

Here was introduced a second idea, 'clever,' but dangerous. Not having sufficient money even to obtain a charter, the directors, without hesitation, pretended that the money was collected. At the actual commencement of business on the opening of the bank in November, 1849, its working capital did not amount to more than 17,000*l.* or 18,000*l.* 'One who was behind the scenes'—has explained that the "paid-up capital of 50,000*l.*, required by the Act of Parliament, was reduced by preliminary expenses and cost of buildings, with fittings-up, &c., to the above sum, of which a great portion was said to have been borrowed from a well-known establishment and repaid from the deposits, shortly after the purpose that rendered the loan indispensable had been served."

With its merely pretended paid-up capital the Royal British Bank would have had a short exist-



ence, but having once got it before the public, the directors were not the men to leave a stone unturned to keep it so, with a halo of pretended success to attract and to dazzle all men owning money available for deposit. Deposits came in and supplied the wanting capital, and every sort of monetary change was rung in the way of investment. Trade was to be encouraged; the Royal British Bank was ready to advance money on everything, from ships of unknown cargo to Welsh mines of incalculable worthlessness. To its directors its coffers were always open; and when advances were slow of return, its accommodating tact and patience were equal to every emergency—but the final smash.

The Royal British Bank ran its course for eight years, and then it came to a stand-still, with a deficit of 220,562*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The great speculation, commenced in fraud, carried on with fraud, and ruined by fraud, collapsed; and of the gentlemen who, nine years before, had been drawn from divers parts of the kingdom by the attractive qualities of an idea, seven this week stood in the criminal dock to answer for its abuse. The number of those arraigned would have been greater had not death thinned their rank.

The sentence passed upon these men has varied with the degree of the offence. In one sense, perhaps, none of them have meant ill, and some of them have positively meant well, but have been drawn in by the machinations of their predecessors. HARTLEY KENNEDY, for example, was not one of those who designed the bubble and who intended to create it: he found himself at the board of a bank into which a great deal of property had been brought; he was familiar with the custom of protecting the interests of property by 'keeping up appearances'—by affecting a prosperity that does not exist, by concealing difficulties that do exist—in short, by acting lies, and speaking them too. Such practices are not peculiar to the Royal British Bank; and where a man is conscious that hundreds of thousands of pounds may be saved by a little stretching of the conscience, it is difficult for him to fix exactly how far he will go. Some of the directors, accordingly, went farther, some not so far. One of them may be said to have stood aloof from all participation in the fraudulent proceedings, except by sufferance; while every effort on his part was exerted to counteract the general conduct of his colleagues. It is evident that with regard to that gentleman, the Chief Justice, if he had been on the jury, would have acquitted him; the Foreman of the Jury would have acquitted him, with some others; and the Jury at large recommended him to mercy. They did so although he belongs to the genus which the trading class are not very willing to treat mercifully; he was a 'gentleman,' who had come out of the aristocracy to compete with others in trade. The other directors were subjected to actual criminal punishment; but they have some right to turn round, and ask why there are only seven in the criminal dock—why only six ride in the party to prison? The directors of the Royal British Bank are not the only people who have been taking in the public; it is not hundreds of thousands, but millions and tens of millions that have been sacrificed by machinations of even a more sweeping kind. The Royal British Bank is not the only sham, even in this great metropolis.

#### AN OLD (AND YOUNG) TORY NOSTRUM.

Now that the new Cabinet is fairly launched, with the Young Hopeful of the crew in a prominent commanding position, we shall doubtless hear before long the cry associated with his amiable and 'earnest' section of the Conservative party—the cry of Social Reform. People hear this cry issuing from Tory lips, and they hail it as an augury of the happy death of ancient prejudice, forgetting that social reform is always one of the most dangerous, because one of the most stupifying doctrines of what is called enlightened despotism. Social Reform is a thing admirable in itself, and a pure and noble object in men who devote themselves to it purely for the sake of the classes most likely to benefit by it; but it is not so good, and far from so praiseworthy, when it merely represents a feint of political tactics, performed for the purpose of distracting attention from subjects and principles of far more vital importance to the just and equal government of the country. Political science, or the science of political justice with its even distribution of rights and duties, is not the science of guiding the sewage of a country in the way it should go; it is not the science of ramming a dis-

tasteful alphabet and the promise of a better world down the starving throats of agricultural scarecrows; it is not the science of improving the architectural aspect of a city until it takes a foremost rank in the note-book of the diletante tourist; it is not the science of white-washing the dwellings of the poorer orders; for all these things can be done, and are done, much better under Governments where political science is despised, and the last spark of liberty is trampled out by iron heels. Political science in a free country, possessing the machinery of a representative Government, means more—far more—than is contained in these surface allurements thrown out, in most cases, to satisfy the conscience of the benevolent, to dazzle the ignorant and unthinking, and beget a state of paralytic contentment in the mass. In a country where the mere cost of the Government oscillates between the round sums of fifty and eighty millions sterling, drawn under a mixed system of direct and indirect taxation, from the highest capitalist down to the humblest peasant in the land, it is difficult to know upon what logical principle any contributor to this ministerial mine of wealth is denied his voice through his representative, first in the amount and manner of its collection, secondly, in the amount and manner of its distribution. Putting the claim to equal political rights upon no higher ground than this finance section—no unimportant section—of our administrative machine, upon what principle or pretext can any man who is called upon to contribute directly or indirectly to the funds of Government (and who is not?) be excluded from the power of exercising the elective franchise? He pays his just share towards the expenses of protection to person and property, and yet he has no voice in determining the mode, extent, and cost of that protection. It is no answer to such a man to say, "Entrust us with your money without a murmur, for see how beneficially we expend a portion of it." It is no gift to him that you return him, in the shape of social reforms, perhaps one tenth of what you take from him in the shape of taxes. As the case stands at present, you rob him of all that you take from him, merely palliating the injustice by expending a portion in what you may consider a manner conducive to his welfare, although his opinion may differ very widely from yours upon the beneficial character of your expenditure. It is no justice to such a man, if he is the meanest taxpayer in the land, to bring in a so-called Reform Bill, when the patience of the most patient people in the world is tired out, which shall just pass him over by a hair's breadth, because, perhaps, it may go no farther in the path of electoral extension than a good, substantial lodger suffrage. Such a man may be clean, may be healthy, may be well housed, well fed, and well clothed, but so probably was the born thrall of CEDRIC THE SAXON, and while the political condition of the labouring man remains as it is, he cannot pride himself upon having attained much advance upon his ancient prototype.

Abundance of capital, causing the dissemination of comparative wealth with its attendant comforts amongst the general body of the people, has always done more than any despotic ordinances to stifle a cry for fair and equal political rights. Social Reform, as it tends to increase the material happiness of the people in a given direction, may, if dishonestly advocated, be easily converted into a political sop to appease the hunger, for a time, of those who are craving for more serious and substantial aliment. The just and rational cry for political justice is not to be silenced by the schoolmaster's pen, the builder's trowel, the painter's brush, or the scavenger's shovel.

#### OUR SPECIAL LETTERS FROM INDIA.

We are publishing a series of special letters from the heart of India, written by a British officer occupying a peculiarly responsible position, who is profoundly acquainted with the organization of the native armies, the character and feelings of the native populations, and the history and policy of the native states. Upon some points we do not concur with our esteemed correspondent; but his opinion claims to be considered with deference as the result of a minute and philosophical investigation, aided by long experience, into the realities and exigencies of the British Indian Empire. It may be useful, therefore, while the discussion is in progress, to point to some of the conclusions which have been arrived at by so competent an authority as the author of these letters. Parlia-

ment has decided that the subject of Indian government is ripe for legislation, and, although Lord DENBY may not persuade a majority in the House of Commons to accept his bill in preference to that of Lord PALMERSTON, it is tolerably evident that great changes will shortly be effected. Nothing is more necessary, therefore, than that due consideration should be given to the opinions of men specially qualified to pronounce them.

We are not yet persuaded that 'the QUEEN's name will be a tower of strength in India.' The natives are perfectly familiar with the relations existing between them and the British Crown. The NANA SAHIB himself names Queen VICTORIA in his proclamations, and never once mentions the Company. Anonymous placards posted on barrack walls attributed to the QUEEN the origination of the greased cartridges. The QUEEN was loudly accused of a design against the Hindoo and Mohammedan religions. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, that the importance of a nominally royal government has been exaggerated. But we willingly accept our able correspondent's testimony on other points, and are quite ready to believe that the blame imputed at Calcutta to the Governor-General was not shared by all classes of the European community in any one of the three Presidencies. There have been incidents in Lord CANNING's administration which nothing can explain away; but, admitting that he selected the wisest course of action, he has undoubtedly persevered in it, vigorously and consistently. It was necessary, in all likelihood, to check the rough and impatient justice of courts-martial, and still more emphatically of subalterns in command of detachments, whose expeditions, in some instances, bore too close a resemblance to *battues* to be approved of on grounds of policy or justice. We cannot but think that our Nagpore letters have been of service to Lord CANNING's reputation, by rendering intelligible at home various points of his conduct which we are free to confess had been generally misunderstood. Nor is it easy to pass over the statements affecting Lord DALHOUSIE's personal relations with the native princes. Great and wise as some of that statesman's acts undoubtedly were, he occasionally adopted an unnecessary tone of menace, and relied too explicitly upon exhibitions of force when arguing a question of equity. Thus he was accused to warn the Nizam of HYDERABAD that Great Britain, as represented by her viceregal marquis, could at any moment crush him; but, as our Special Letters show, "one distinguished officer, the lamented Brigadier MAYNE, whose opinions on military affairs were not despised by Lord DALHOUSIE, used to say that an open war between the Company and the Nizam would be quite as difficult and bloody a business as the Punjab campaign of 1849 was. But could Lord DALHOUSIE have crushed the Nizam at his will in 1857? Or, if he had crushed him at his will in 1854, 1855, or 1856, what would have been the state of the Deccan during the rebellion of 1857?" This is significant as an illustration of policy, but the matter becomes immeasurably more important when it is added that our relative position with the native states of India has been materially altered by the occurrence and course of the rebellion, and that the native princes have morally and politically gained a higher and more independent standing than they enjoyed before the outbreak. Here we have the germ and suggestion of a new and enlarged policy.

But, beyond this, we have before us the work of reorganizing the military establishments of India, and upon this subject our correspondent has furnished us with valuable elucidations:—

"Our sole strength and really reliable reserve lie in the European troops, yet we have kept up an enormous regular army, with its costly machinery of staff and commissariat and European officers, whose pay (mark this) amounts to nearly half of the entire military expenditure of the empire, and employ that army in duties of domestic security and police, mounting guard over treasuries, escorting treasure, guarding gaols, escorting convicts, and the like, which could be equally well done by armed police at one quarter of the expense. At the same time, while this pampered and pipe-clayed infantry was augmented beyond all necessity, except that of patronage, the peculiar martial growth of the country, if I may call them so, the natural, indigenous, ready-made warriors of India, who will spring forward in any numbers at the word of command, mounted and armed, and who will do tolerably good service without any drill or regimental system whatever, who ask for no pensions, or tents, or commissariat, or dry-nursing whatever, these invaluable troops, the Irregular Cavalry of India, have been neglected and starved—their pay cut down to starvation point, and their old customs and privileges so destroyed or modified as to discourage as

much as possible any native of the rank of a nobleman or gentleman from serving in the Irregular Cavalry as an officer. Notwithstanding all these discouragements many native gentlemen do serve in this branch of the service; and the men of the Irregular Cavalry Corps have always been remarkable as the most willing and contented, and without having the servile manners of the Hindoo, the most respectful native soldiers in the army. Five hundred men of this sort in a district would be far more useful to the civil power in the case of petty local disturbances than two battalions of the line, far more useful for escort purposes, and requiring but a small share of the expensive machinery of staff, commissariat, and inspecting and supervising authorities, which swells the bulk of the military budget."

If legislation for India is to be immediate, as the House of Commons has declared; if the Company is to be abolished, as seems also to have been decided, the two points above indicated constitute the grand objects of reform. We have to establish a new military and a new political system in India; and, unless this be accomplished, we may suppress the mutiny of 1857, but we shall never guarantee the existence of our Asiatic empire.

#### HERE AND THERE.

In cases of emergency morality is always in danger. Anger and fear are apt to calumniate or flatter an enemy, and either way the cause of truth must suffer. There can be no doubt that during the Russian war NICHOLAS was painted in England much too black—we did not do justice to the gradations of his complexion; and it is quite certain that at present in very high places there is a disposition to console NAPOLEON III. for resistance to his will by exaggerated compliments to his genius and character.

It is scarcely considered fashionable to mention our ally without calling him 'that great man.' Lord DERBY, in his speech last Monday, did not fail to comply with the usual routine; and we may be sure that the expression falling from such eloquent lips was balm to wounded vanity at the Tuileries. No one who knows the true state of France at the present moment can fail to perceive that the real question under discussion, or rather under consideration there—for people are obliged to ruminate their thoughts in silence—is precisely this one which our polite statesmen decide without reflection in the affirmative. France resembles a huge Trappist debating society. Question proposed: "Is LOUIS NAPOLEON a great man?" The debate is purely internal. Every one turns his eyes inwards and considers the facts in his possession. At a later date there may be a division.

Perhaps the French, who are interested parties, may come to a different conclusion from Lord DERBY. That nobleman probably takes a very superficial view of the case. He casts his eyes over Europe and sees it governed by sovereigns who sit on the throne for the most part by hereditary right, and are more or less supported by the superstitious veneration or the active consent of their subjects, or at any rate by some old and inveterate habit—something which enables them to dispense at times with the use of force. Yet he has never thought of calling the Emperor ALEXANDER, or the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, or King FERDINAND, 'great or remarkable men.' Still less would he condescend to apply such a title to King LEOPOLD, or King VICTOR EMMANUEL, who are superintending two of the most remarkable political experiments in modern history; and Queen ISABELLA must at present dispense with being called a remarkable woman. In all these instances there are wanting circumstances which make the peculiarity of NAPOLEON THE THIRD's position. He reigns without right, by force and fraud, and thinks his distinctive characteristic to be genuis. Moreover, he used to be utterly despised when out of power by the very men who are now most eager to praise him. But—he is irritable, and has the command of armies.

There is a great deal of philosophy in the epigram, 'Treason never prospers,' and so on. My Lord MOUNT MARINE was also wise, when he asked, "How many Dukes have you known mad?" Success is a mighty thing. LOUIS NAPOLEON has been dubbed great or remarkable since he has won the throne he now occupies. No one saw any wonderful qualities in him before. His works, by general consent, were considered windbags of conceit; his actions those of a man below the average of intellect. When JULES FAVRE's prediction is accomplished, and the 'inevitable catastrophe' takes place, how many flatterers will remain? Libels will then circulate, in which he will be called not the Corsi-

can Ogre but the Dutch Foundling. No epithets will be contemptuous enough to apply to a man who won his Empire more by perjury than force, and who shed blood in order to daub over the brand of falsehood on his forehead.

It is better to form an estimate of him at once. If we calmly consider his career, we shall find nothing admirable in it but success, and success, alas! is not the lot of the greatest or best of men. In all the adventurous career that led to 1848, is there one moment at which an honest man would say that he envied the position of LOUIS NAPOLEON? He was often miserable, but without dignity; often on the right side, but without the confidence of the men with whom he was connected. His perils brought him no glory, for at times he escaped from them with the suppleness of a spy, at other times they left him in positions too ludicrous to be consistent with respect. We may try to deceive ourselves, but, up to December, 1848, not one of us spoke of this remarkable man without a tone and gesture of contempt.

Since then, if we analyze his story, we shall find him borne aloft, by the flood of circumstances, higher and higher, sometimes with the impassiveness of despair, sometimes attitudinizing like a man who knows that fate has tied a bladder under his arm and that he cannot sink until it bursts. The bladder is the fame of the Great BONAPARTE, which every oppositionist for the last forty years has lent a breath to fill. But we defy any one to select any topic of praise which is not negative rather than positive. He has not until recently committed any remarkable blunders; he has not absolutely laboured to overthrow himself. This is all—except that he is not yet overthrown. But he has done no part of the work he proposed to himself. The edifice of the Empire, hurriedly raised in the night, is still a temporary construction, predestined to demolition in order to make way for improvements, just like half the Theatres of Paris. He has converted no class, he has conciliated no party, he has pacified no enemy. All intellect, all character, receded from him in a wide circle as soon as he sat upon his throne, as jealous virtue recedes from some equivocal lady who makes a sudden entrance into a drawing-room. And no cajoleries have had the force to bring them back. The substitutes he has found are not even tolerable. It is not possible to mention their names without a libel. In the country at large we hear of no adhesions; but of secessions many. Cowards clung to him when they feared a greater and more immediate danger: now they hang off, as if they foresaw his ruin. They may be right: they have noticed certain premonitory symptoms. Rats are keen-sighted animals. For our part, we foresee nothing: we would as soon be the Organ of the Millennial Saints as undertake the trade of prophet in politics. It is safer and more agreeable to look backwards. By doing so we learn that, if we have not foretold facts, we have instinctively adhered to right principles. We have never varied in our estimate of this fortunate gentleman, who has become Emperor just as the Marquis of CLANRICARDE became Minister. Alone at one time, we have now comrades who somewhat surprise us. No matter, we persist in our opinion. NAPOLEON III. is a man of average abilities, and not of average character. He has done so many things of a reprehensible nature that we think he can be criticized without sacrilege. Even if insane diatribes are directed against him, as the lady's maid said the other day, "Bless you, he is strong enough to defend his own self." He need not fear eccentricities, even criminal, on this side of the water. At any rate, we should reflect before allowing the system of press-prosecutions to be successfully revived after so many years. If the reaction from absolute liberty once begins, there is no knowing where it may end.

#### THE LITERARY FUND.

THREE years ago, Mr. DILKE, Mr. DICKENS, Mr. FORSTER, and other gentlemen, raised an agitation against the management of the Literary Fund. They showed that the expenditure was excessive, and that the operations of the Society were improperly limited. They proposed a variety of improvements; but in the main they were resisted by the committee and general body of subscribers. Still some very salutary changes have been effected by their influence. They have obtained the admission of reporters to the annual meetings; they have

placed an annuitant upon the books of the Fund; they have destroyed the unjust and irrational restriction of relief to writers of books, excluding contributors to periodicals, and so far they have earned the thanks of the literary classes generally. But even more is due to them for their unsuccessful than for their successful efforts. They have hit a number of blots which they are determined to remove, and we think they will assuredly prevail in the end over the committee, the secretary, and their following of respectable outsiders. In the statement issued last week by Mr. C. W. DILKE, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, and Mr. JOHN FORSTER, the whole case is summed up very forcibly and conclusively, without any reference to the Artists' Fund. If the point is not to be settled by comparisons, it is at least within the range of common-sense, and it is scarcely possible to believe that the public will continue its support to the Literary Fund while the affairs of the Society are so flagrantly mismanaged. Indeed, the subscribers are rapidly dropping away. In 1802 they numbered three hundred and ninety-four; last year, scarcely more than a hundred. The secret has been that the founder's views and intentions have been sacrificed to the crotchets of an irresponsible committee.

Firstly, the cost of management is inordinate. According to the last accounts, 532*l.* had been lavished on the expense of distributing 1225*l.* in the relief of claimants—forty per cent., four pounds sterling out of ten, seven shillings in the pound. Five thousand pounds have been drained out of the fund in ten years in alleviating the embarrassments of four hundred individuals—being upwards of twelve pounds for every cheque drawn upon the society's bankers. When this extravagance is analyzed we find that a large house is rented, in order that a committee may hold nine meetings in a year for two or three hours at a time. A secretary receives a handsome salary for attending at these nine meetings, and investigating the details of some fifty or sixty cases annually. Thus, the income of the society is exhausted, but not in the relief of necessitous literary men.

There is a council and there is a committee of the Literary Fund Society. But the committee has arbitrarily set aside the council, and appeals in its own justification to a verbal flaw in the charter, as if the founder stipulated for a council upon the condition that it should exercise no check and perform no functions. The committee, secret and irresponsible, controls the fund, and its management has occasionally been signalized by gross abuses of trust. One member made out from the society's secret books a list of persons who had been relieved, and gave this list to a publisher, to guide him, of course, in driving his bargains:—

"At a time when the Committee were doling out relief in such single donations as five, ten, and twenty—in no instance (it is believed) exceeding forty—pounds, they voted one hundred pounds each to the widows of two of their own members; and, as one of the deceased was a man of fortune, who bequeathed two legacies of a hundred guineas each to friends, and as no application for relief had been made by his widow, it is fair to assume that, but for troublesome inquiry and comment, such self-apportionments of the funds would have become by no means uncommon."

If the subscribers to the Fund will carefully consider the statement issued from the printing-office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, they will, we think, be satisfied that the time has come for reforming the management of the society. With 30,000*l.* invested and 200*l.* a year from landed property, surely the institution in Great Russell-street might be made available for the purposes originally proposed by its founder:—

"There, in this very Charter, stands still the unmistakable reference to the hope he cherished beyond every other, that there would at some time be established a 'Hall or College' in connexion with this charity. So would he finally have connected it with some building in this great city, to which the young author, coming up unfriended to London, might betake himself—book in hand, secure of at least a few friends ready to meet him with sympathy and counsel; and so, at the same time and by the same means, would he have called into existence a source of steady supply to the subscription list of the Fund itself, and an honourable basis for its continued prosperity."

The case, as now stated, is irrefragable. Either the public will withdraw its support from the Literary Fund Society, or its members must adopt new principles of administration.



## Literature.

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

THE just and efficient distribution of the Literary Fund is a matter in which all connected with literature are directly interested. This Fund is the only regular pension for assisting the necessitous—often amongst the most deserving—members of a profession which makes a heavier constant strain on the powers of those who devote themselves to its service, and has fewer permanent posts to offer them, than perhaps any other. If at all reflecting the present state of literature, the Fund ought to be in a flourishing condition, and if decently well managed would produce yearly an immense amount of good. Our readers need scarcely be told, however, that under the existing management it is administered in a culpably expensive, capricious, and ineffectual manner, nearly one-half of the available fund being spent in the distribution, while the relief afforded is given to many who have no need, and systematically denied to others whose claims are just and urgent. For the last four years vigorous efforts have been made at successive annual meetings to correct the abuses, reform the management, and extend the benefit of the Fund. These efforts have already produced some effect. Much, however, still remains to be done, and the reformers, confident of the justice of their cause, are resolved to persevere until it is triumphant. They have largely the sympathy and support, not only of the profession they represent, but of the public generally, in their disinterested efforts to correct a notorious abuse. The facts on which they proceed speak for themselves, and in order that they be more widely and minutely known, these gentlemen have just published a detailed statement, entitled, *The Case of the Reformers in the Literary Fund*, stated by C. W. DILKE, CHARLES DICKENS, and JOHN FORSIER.

The March number of *Blackwood* contains the second part of Colonel BURTON's vivid narrative of his adventures on the eastern coast of Africa. In his graphic descriptions we see distinctly places, persons, and scenes wholly unknown to the vast majority of readers and travellers even in this reading and travelling age. Here is a sketch of an African village market:—

The people of Tanga hold at Ambony, a neighbouring village, every fifth day, a *golio* or market with the savages of the interior. Having assumed an Arab dress—a turban of portentous circumference, and a long henna-dyed shirt—and accompanied by Said bin Salim with his excalibur, by the consumptive Jemadar, who sat down to rest every ten minutes, and an old Arab, Khalfan bin Abdillah, who had constituted himself our cicerone, I went to inspect the scene. Walking along the coast, we passed through a village of huts and cocos, filled with forges, which were already at work, and a school of young hopefuls stunning one another. After two miles, we crossed some muddy tidal creeks, corded over with creepers and tree-roots, a sandy inlet, and the small sweet surface-drain, Mtofu, which had water up to the waist. Another mile brought us to Behemoth River, a deep streamlet flowing under banks forty or fifty feet high, covered with calabash and jungle-trees. Women were being ferried over; in ecstasies of fear, they hung down their heads, and hid their faces between their knees till the danger passed. The savages of this coast are by no means a maritime race; they have no boats, rarely fish, and, unable to swim, are stopped by a narrow stream. Having crossed the river, we traversed plantations of cocos and plantains, and, ascending a steep hill, found the market 'warm,' as Easterns say, upon the seaward slope. The wild people, Washenzy, Wasembara, Wadigo, and Wasegeju, armed as usual, stalked about, whilst their women, each with baby on back,—its round head nodding with every movement of the parental person, yet it never cries, that model-baby,—carried heavy loads of saleable stuff, or sat opposite their property, or chattered and gesticulated upon knotty questions of bargain. These hard-used and ill-favoured beings paid toll for ingress at a place where cords were stretched across the road. The wild people exchanged their lean sheep and goats, cocos and plantains, grain and ghee, for cottons, beads, and ironware, dry fish, salt, intoxicating liquors, spices, needles and thread, hooks, and blue-stone. The groups gathered under the several trees were noisy, but peaceful; often, however, a lively scene, worthy of Donnybrook in its palmiest days, takes place, knobstick and dagger being used by the black factions freely as fist and shillelah are in civilised lands. We returned at noon over the sands, which were strewn with sea-slugs, and in places with chreloids lying dead in the sun; the heat of the ground made my barefooted companions run forward to the shade, from time to time, like the dogs in Tibet.

'Food and Drink' is another of those pleasant papers which exhibit the latest chemical and physiological researches, as illustrated in the facts of common life. 'Sullivan on Cumberland,' is the title of a readable article on the ethnology, folk-lore, the habits and superstitions of the northern counties. From a lively and interesting article on the 'Curiosities of Natural History,' we take the following dissertation on croaking:—

There are fissures at the corners of the frog's mouth, which admit the external protrusion of certain bladder-like cheek-pouches, and these are inflated from the windpipe, and with these instruments the croaking noise is produced. The male frog alone possesses these voice-sacs, and Mr. Buckland supposes that their use is for the purpose of apprising the lady of the presence of the gentleman. There can be no doubt of that. The frog is a dumb dog when the tender passion is not on him, but when he would 'a-wooloo go,' gallantly does he blow his amorous acclamation. To Madam Frog the song is sweeter than any Sappho ever sung, and she is as much charmed as the thrush is with her gallant mate perched on the neighbouring elm-top, piping impetuously his mellifluous notes. In the month of April, what is finer than a symphonious frog-pond!—We have our pet-pond—that we duly visit.—The south-wind has been blowing. All nature is feeling the genial power of the season. The little celandine, with starry eyes, gems the bank; and lower down, with its roots drinking nourishment from the pond, the water-marigold raises aloft its glowing flower, and gazes ardently at the sun; the bees, humming in ecstasy, are getting the first sip of the season from the osiered margin; the ribbon-like foliage of the water-grass is shooting athwart the pond; above, the heavenly minstrel is 'carolling clear in her aerial tower;' and lo! see the frogs looking up with large, mild—philosophic eyes; and hear how rapturously they proclaim their love. Go, thou bilious, melancholious,

croaking biped, to the pond. My yellow friends there may take fright at thy vinegar visage; but if thou art patient and contemplative, they will reveal themselves even to thee, and teach thee a wisdom deeper than thine own. Go to the pond and studiously consider its treasures and marginal beauties, and learn to doff thy sad attire, and to modulate thy voice to less dismal accents. Nature, sir, has placed no *sacculi* in thy cheek to mark thee out as meant for a croaker, but has given thee lips and tongue for the utterance of a deep and thoughtful praise. Talk of crossing seas and seeking in continental travel the healing of thy griefs and the removal of thy ennui. Cumbersome cure for artificial woes! Nature's medicine is near thy home, and our author could teach thee in thy pensive moods to recreate thyself on the margin of his unpretending pond, when the frogs would rebuke thy gloom, and the laughing flowers would beguile thee of thy fancied ills. "Nature is never melancholy," says Coleridge, and as 'Wilkes was no Wilkesite,' so frogs are no croakers.

Mr. Buckland brought with him from Germany a dozen specimens of the green tree-frog.

"I started at night on my homeward journey by the diligence, and I put the bottle containing the frogs into the pocket inside the diligence. My fellow-passengers were sleepy smoke-dried Germans; very little conversation took place; and after the first mile, every one settled himself to sleep, and soon all were snoring. I suddenly awoke with a start, and found all the sleepers had been roused at the same moment. On their sleepy faces were depicted fear and anger. What had woke us all up so suddenly? The morning was just breaking, and my frogs, though in the dark pocket of the coach, had found it out, and with one accord all twelve of them had begun their morning song. As if at a given signal, they, one and all of them, began to croak as loud as ever they could. The noise their united concert made, seemed, in the closed compartment of the coach, quite deafening. Well might the Germans look angry. They wanted to throw the frogs, bottle and all, out of the window; but I gave the bottle a good shaking, and made the frogs keep quiet."

'A good shaking,' we believe, would silence all croakers. This seems to us, however, a very unsatisfactory explanation of the cause why these frogs should have indulged in such a morning concert. Frogs are not especially sensitive to the light. They keep no vigils. They are not wont to herald in the dawn of day. They copy not chattering, who disturbs the dull ear of the departing night with his shrill clarion. Horace indeed talks of the fenny frogs driving away sleep: 'Ranæ palustres avertunt somnos.' But Horace was a toper, and Sol was riding high in his fiery car ere the Falernian cups were slept off. Moreover, these German frogs must have been quick-sighted indeed, bottled up as they were and deposited in the pocket of a dusky German diligence, could they have been aware that the rosy morn was reddening the east. The cause of the concert is evident. The smoke-dried Germans were snoring. There is a variety of snoring that approaches indefinitely near to croaking. The frogs heard the challenge, and unanimously responded.

Fraser this month contains interesting articles on 'The History of Science, and some of its Lessons;' on 'Country Houses and Country Life;' and 'Phantasmata,' or moral contagion considered in its evil aspects and workings.

In the *Dublin University Magazine*, amongst other interesting articles, we find an elaborate one on the vexed subject of 'Pope and his Biographers,' in which the disputed facts of the poet's life are discussed with candour, judgment, and critical sagacity.

We have received a letter from Mr. CHARLES S. MIDDLETON, author of the *Life of SHELLEY* reviewed by us last week, complaining of some remarks we felt bound to make on certain passages in his work. It must be obvious to Mr. MIDDLETON, and indeed to all who give the matter a moment's thought, that no paper can possibly admit reviews of reviews, for the simple reason that its columns would soon be filled with such matter, and that endless controversies would thus be engendered. We cannot, therefore, admit the whole of Mr. MIDDLETON's somewhat angry expostulation, but will refer to its leading points. Alluding to the remarks we made on the want of good taste exhibited in the work with respect to the sanctities of domestic life, the biographer writes:—"I am not aware that I have in any instance related things sufficient to justify the animadversion of your reviewer, and, without any attempt to define what is that 'finest characteristic of the true gentleman,' I protest against the unfairness of a wholesale affirmation without any attempt whatever to demonstrate the truth of it." Mr. MIDDLETON furthermore requires specific proof of the general assertion which we have made. It is impossible that anything could demonstrate more clearly than this demand, that absence of delicate feeling on such matters which we noted last week as being an unfortunate characteristic of Mr. MIDDLETON's book. If our remarks had wanted justification before, here it is supplied to our hands. Mr. MIDDLETON asks us to do the very thing we blamed him for doing—asks us to enter into private affairs in order to vindicate our assertion that he ought *not* to have entered into private affairs! With all respect for our correspondent, we cannot so stultify ourselves; nor will we consent to make our columns the arena of personal strife.

At the conclusion of his letter, Mr. MIDDLETON says:—"Allow me also to suggest that, when your reviewer affirms Miss CLAIRMONT's (not CLAREMONT) Christian name to be JANE, he confounds her with Mrs. WILLIAMS. Miss CLAIRMONT's Christian name was CLARE—that is, if those who knew her are to be believed, and if Mrs. SHELLEY's handwriting be any authority." We can only say with respect to this that our statement was made on authority as good as the late Mrs. SHELLEY's. We believe the fact to be that the prefix CLARE was merely a familiar shortening of the surname

## OULITA.

*Oulita the Serf: a Tragedy.*

J. W. Parker.

THE author of *Oulita* has broken fresh ground in laying the scene of his tragedy in Russia—a land almost unknown to the dramatists, yet one which presents, in its picturesque union of barbarism and civilization, many opportunities for effective incidents and new elaborations of character. The tale here unfolded is thoroughly Russian—a story of serfdom and of police

espionage. But it is also a story of love and self-sacrifice, and so appeals to sympathies which are not the exclusive property of any nation. Oulita, the heroine of the tragedy, is a serf belonging to the Prince Lanskof, a Boyard noble. She attends on the Prince's daughter, who is betrothed to Count Edgar von Straubenheim. The Count, who has no strong affection for the Princess (though she loves him), seeks a union with her for reasons of state; but it is not long before he finds himself deeply in love with Oulita, who is beautiful, affectionate, and graceful, an accomplished singer and a fascinating dancer. The Princess, discovering the truth, upbraids her serf, who answers sharply, and is condemned to the punishment of the lash. But the Count and his dependants set a part of the castle on fire, and bear off Oulita in the confusion that ensues. Then follows a complication of police espionage and of counter plotting on the part of Straubenheim and his secretary, Ermolai; and at length the former is banished by the Czar to Siberia. To save him from this misery, Oulita seeks out her passionate enemy, the Princess, and renounces all hope of marrying the exile, whom she thus thinks to save; the Princess, softened by her devotion, is reconciled to the serf; and the Czar promises to forgive the Count if he consent to marry his betrothed. Oulita and the Princess follow him on the road to Siberia; and the girl, to prevent his being distracted between love and a sense of duty, poisons herself in his presence, and joins his hand to that of the Princess. But the Count refuses the compact, and passes away, broken-hearted, into the land of mist and snow—the prison of his life-long exile.

Thus barely narrated, the story may seem almost repulsive; but it is not so in the drama itself. The characters are so well elaborated—the incidents are evolved so carefully and gradually—that the reader is not startled or shocked by the catastrophe, but is reconciled to it as the only natural path out of the fatal complication of events and passions. The cruel entanglements of state policy, of aristocratic caste, and of secret surveillance, hanging like an inexorable destiny over the lovers, can only be unravelled by some sublime act of devotion, stronger than all opposing combinations. Because nature is stronger than art, and affection mightier than selfishness. The love of a person like Oulita will not be wholly cheated of its reward by any force of nobles, Czars, and spies. Baffled in attaining happiness, it finds its guerdon in the very sacrifice of self; and, finding life an impracticable riddle, retires into the reconciling serenity of death.

It is in the delineation of his characters that the author of *Oulita* chiefly exhibits his faculty. In poetic feeling we conceive him to be defective. A few lines, and one or two speeches, show that he has the power to write with a poet's ardour; but these are exceptional. The general tissue of the writing is prosaic. The blank verse is devoid of harmony, besides being deformed by the frequent use of double terminations; and the portrayal of emotions and motives is rather by elaborate analysis than by imaginative insight. For the same reason, the play is not conspicuously dramatic, but seems like the work of an essayist and critic thoughtfully observant of human nature. Intellectual, rather than passionate—sagacious, rather than beautiful—it exhibits, on the part of the writer, the traces of much study, and a familiarity with the complexities of the heart. The conception of the Count von Straubenheim is excellently developed. The mixture in his disposition of quick generosity and doubting scepticism—the way in which, through the intensity of self-will, he mingles some element of evil with his best actions—and the gradual elevation and purification of his character in the warmth and tenderness of Oulita's love—cause him to stand out from the page with lively distinctness. Oulita herself, too, is womanly and real; and we must not forget to mention, as a piece of picturesque portraiture, 'the Small Wise Man,' Nicholas Pougatchof.

We have said that there are a few exceptional passages of poetry in the volume; and, in order that the reader may have some taste of *Oulita*, we will quote two of them. In the first, the Count, after alluding to the manifold crimes and miseries of human nature, utters a very striking and original thought:—

The earth may smile, I say,  
But like a new-made widow's mirth, it shocks one.  
And she, the earth, should never quit her weeds;  
And should there come a happier race upon her,  
Ever there'll be a sighing of the wind,  
A moaning of the sea, to hint to that  
More favoured race what we poor men have suffered.  
There must have been a history, they'll say,  
To be interpreted by all these sighs  
And moans.

In the second passage, the Count (Othello-like to Desdemona) is relating his travels to Oulita:—

I told you of the stillness in the North  
Bewitched in ice; and then we wandered towards  
The joyous, noisy South, where the perfume  
Of orange-groves pervades the charmed air,  
And overcomes the incense in the temples;  
And where the yellow rocks uprise from out  
A tideless sea that purples as you gaze,  
And seems like the unreal waters of enchantment  
You read of in a magic tale—that might,  
Some potent word pronounced, vanish away.  
And then I told you of a bay of sand,  
Quite black—like crumbled memories of a life  
All spent in sorrow—so it seemed to me  
As I dismounted, and the hours went by,  
Leaving me gazing at this ebony shore,  
On which the calm-blue ripple, like a lizard  
Up a dark wall, stole softly: then, to Africa  
We sailed, and in the desert drew that breath  
So full, so deep, that ever afterwards  
There is a sense of stifling in grand palaces,  
When we recall our sojourn midst the sand,  
And see again brown camels moored about  
Our tent, and watch the all-pervading sunset—  
One fiery dome—the north, the east, the south,  
Reddening alike, nor leaving to the west

Alone the duty-task of shining out  
In regal pomp—where the fierce king of day  
Takes leave of all the courtly hemisphere  
At once—a sunset wholly inconceivable  
To those who dwell in pallid Russia.

The drama, however, must be judged in its totality, and not by isolated passages.

#### THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.

*A Personal Narrative of the Siege of Lucknow, from its Commencement to its Relief by Sir Colin Campbell.* By L. E. Ruutz Rees. (Longman and Co.)

—Of the three volumes containing narratives of the siege of Lucknow, that by Mr. Rees is the most ample and the most interesting. Its author, one of the survivors, was a merchant of Calcutta, who was accidentally at the capital of Oude when the insurrection broke out, and who fought through the entire struggle. His volume, embellished with a characteristic portrait of Sir Henry Lawrence, and a plan of Lucknow, bears a few slight traces of bookmaking; but it is generally a graphic and simple record of events; his account of the first great assault is quite dramatic, and attains a climax which must stir the emotions of the least excitable reader. Altogether, the story, as here related, is thrilling, not as three-volume novels always are, but literally and naturally. Mr. Rees was unlucky in a journey which he undertook to the Upper Provinces on the 10th of May, last year, for he was just in time to be isolated by the rebellious inundation. Even then the country of Oude had been thrown into confusion by the outbreak of a prowling population, made up of disbanded soldiers and the retinues of disreputable petty chieftains; but no positive danger was apprehended, and Sir Henry Lawrence, haranguing the native troops in Hindostanee, stimulated their loyalty until the end of June. Then the inferior towns and villages, Fyzabad, Sultanpore, Duriabad, Salore, Purseedapore, and other places, having fallen away from their British allegiance, gave forth swarms to swell the besieging army; military executions broke in upon the route of military management; the enemy appeared in force, and an individual, fair, well-built, with light moustaches and a European uniform, was seen in command of their cavalry. From a diary kept by Lady Inglis, Mr. Rees quotes some very interesting passages referring to this period of the siege. Upon comparing the succession of incidents as here recorded with that of 'The Staff Officer,' we find them so exactly parallel that not the shadow of a doubt can rest upon the simple authenticity of either narrative. As we have indicated, however, that by Mr. Rees, besides covering a larger space of time—reaching to the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell—is more complete and anecdotal. With small space for extracts, we select two or three as illustrations of that tremendous conflict and the spirit it engendered. This is suggestive:—

July 15th.—The enemy plays the same game as yesterday. Unfortunately the shots tell; but they have of late been less numerous: still our European deaths now average about ten a day. The natives we of course don't count. We feel their loss is nothing very great; but it pains us all to hear of a poor European being knocked over. We not only deplore his loss as a man, but we are selfish enough to regret that we have one less in our garrison, and anticipate the future with no enviable feelings.

When the enemy made their great assault in July, the sick inmates of the hospital turned out to resist them:—

Even of the wounded and the sick many had left their couches, seized any musket they could lay hold of, and fired as often as their strength enabled them to do so. It was indeed heartrending to see these poor fellows staggering along to the scenes of action, pale, trembling with weakness, and several of them bleeding from their wounds, which reopened by the exertions they made. One unfortunate wretch, with only one arm, was seen hanging to the parapet of the hospital entrenchments with his musket, but the momentary strength which the fear of being butchered in his bed and the desire of revenge had given him, was too much for him. He died in the course of the day.

This was war upon a scale to which not even the oldest soldier had been accustomed. Another incident of the same day is worth commemoration:—

Meanwhile another part of the outpost was stoutly held by a little fellow of the name of Bailey, a volunteer, the son of a native Christian captain formerly of the king's service, and a couple of Sepoys. The young man spoke Hindostanee so well, that the mutineers, whom he, native like, abused from behind the palisade that sheltered him, fancied him a Mohammedan or Hindoo Sepoy, and offered to spare his life if he would throw down his arms and assist them. A very interesting and animated conversation took place. "Come," cried one of the rebels, who had found shelter in one of a large number of huts, not five yards away from the palisade which Bailey defended, "come over to us, and leave those cursed Feringhees, whose mothers and sisters we have defiled, and whom we shall kill this day. Come over to us; what have you to do with them? Will you be made a Christian too? (pop, pop) or have you already lost your caste?" "Take that," firing his piece, cried Bailey; "do you think that I have eaten pig's flesh like yourselves? Do you think that I too shall disgrace myself, by proving unfaithful to my salt? Take that, thou son of a dog! (pop). Thou whose grandfather's grave I have dishonoured!" (pop) "Wait you offspring of a dishonoured mother," cried another, "we are coming. I shall just be with you, and jump over your wall. My sword is sharp." "Is it," cried Bailey, "but thy heart is craven. Come along then, boaster. My bayonet is ready, scale the wall. We are all prepared, and as for you, I shall catch you on the point of my bayonet. But first, here's for you."

Were it not that this narration will speedily be in the hands of every subscriber to the circulating library we would gladly increase the number of our extracts; for the book is one of strong and universal fascination.

*The Defence of Lucknow: a Diary.* By a Staff Officer. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—The Staff Officer's narrative records the daily incidents during the siege of the European Residency from the last day of May to the 25th of September, from the first moment of alarm to the arrival of Havelock and Outram at Lucknow. Unadorned and simple, the story is, nevertheless, an eloquent one, vividly suggesting the long and close series of battles, the unintermitting slaughter, the coming and going of hope, all that was tragic, all that was heroic during that unparalleled conflict. We have been presented with other versions, one of which, at least—that by Mr. Lees—is more historical in its picturesque amplitude and circumstantial detail; but this volume will be eagerly read, and will in all likelihood enhance the popular zest for a loss



slight and cursory relation. Still, written by a soldier of conspicuous rank, who shared in all the perils and watched all the vicissitudes of the defence, the diary is intrinsically valuable, especially as it bears out in every respect the admirable statement transmitted to the military authorities at Calcutta by Brigadier Inglis. Of course, it enters into explanations which could find no room in an official despatch. Indeed, this brief but graphic account of events at the capital of Oude, the four months of the Lucknow siege, deserves to pass from hand to hand wherever an eye has glistened over the record of the conflict sustained by Inglis, and the victories achieved by Havelock. Early in May, the writer says, Sir Henry Lawrence, anticipating an outbreak, busied himself with precautions, and when the revolt occurred it was scarcely a surprise; but the gratuitous brutality of the Sepoys exasperated the Europeans, recently their companions, and from the first hour of the mutiny it was felt that the rebels had committed themselves beyond the possibility of pardon. Savage and pitiless, however, they were anything but barbarous in their method of warfare; it may be said that Lucknow was as much besieged underground as above, for during eighty days the site of the Residency was perpetually approached by galleries from every point of the compass, the garrison being compelled to counter-mine day and night, to maintain incessant watch in their listening galleries, to explode one mine after another, and to block up subterranean lines of attack, which had no sooner been interrupted on the north and south than they were pushed forward from the east and west. The engineering genius displayed during the defence reflected the highest credit upon every officer and man employed. But the grand test of courage was the endurance with which the garrison sustained during an entire season the fire of a hostile army. It was as though one of the British squares at Waterloo, with its hollow crowded by women and children, had stood under arms from May to September; for there was not a sheltered building in the fort; ladies, young girls, and infants, were struck down in their private rooms; dying soldiers were shot in the hospital; the garrison were totally without casemates, and were compelled to erect solid buttresses of clay against the walls of their powder-magazine, and block over the roof with two feet of earth and a layer of heavy beams. This constituted, perhaps, the distinguishing characteristic of the defence. And yet nothing could surpass the courage and conduct of the garrison when summoned to repel an attack. Frequently with mines springing on all sides, enormous ladders planted against the walls, and ten thousand soldiers fighting and yelling to gain an entrance, a few clusters of Europeans, backed by loyal Indian detachments, drove them back, literally blowing off or hewing to pieces the heads of the assaulting columns; every man doing the work of a battalion, every detachment signaling itself as a Legion of Honour. We might adduce these as the noblest episodes in the Indian Iliad but that human fortitude withstood even a more formidable trial. Struggling like demigods, the garrison were fed upon worse than pauper rations; a stench such as Dante would have appreciated filled the Residency to suffocation; the hospital breathed forth a volume of disease; children died almost daily, and for the dead there was but insufficient burial. We hear of no vain lamentations, no wild outbursts of grief to dishearten the survivors, no suggestions of surrender; even the children above ten years of age worked at the cornmills; the women were among the most undaunted; and even after the sound of friendly cannon had died away, and it was known that the reinforcements had retreated, there was no repining; every one returned to the work of war, and when the last hour appeared to have arrived, not a voice spoke of surrender.

It is good for the English people to read and reflect upon this simple narrative. Two or three passages we quote; but the story must be read without a pause—as it may easily be—in order that the light may shine full upon the defenders of Lucknow. The Sepoys imagined various devices of attack:—

The enemy threw in several shells, also a number of stink-pots, which were a very curious composition of large pieces of our exploded iron shell sewn up in canvas, and surrounded by flax and resin, with dry powder in the centre: these, from the commencement of the siege, had been thrown in daily from a howitzer; they made a fearful hissing noise and great stench, and finally exploded. They were not very dangerous, unless they exploded very close to a person. We also had a few rockets thrown in, but not many; and lately a number of shrapnel shells, fired apparently from a howitzer with a very great elevation.

The garrison retorted by inventing new means of annoyance:—

A new loop-hole on the top of the brigade mess, which it was discovered commanded a distant and much-frequented lane in the city, was made use of by Lieutenant Sewell, armed with his Enfield rifle; the distance being not above seven hundred and fifty yards, the conical bullets most effectually cleared the lanes of the Sepoys as they lounged up it, and quickened the paces of the citizens as they crossed and recrossed.

When the gallant but too impetuous Lawrence died, his 'supplies' were sold by auction:—

The brandy realized from 140 to 160 rupees (16*l.*) per dozen; beer averaged from 60 to 70 rupees (7*l.*); sherry 70 rupees; hermetically sealed hams from 70 to 75 rupees (7*l.* 10*s.*) each; a bottle of honey 45 rupees (4*l.* 10*s.*); rifle gunpowder, 16 rupees per lb. (1*l.* 12*s.*); small cakes of chocolate, from 30 to 40 rupees (8*l.* to 4*l.*); and other things in proportion. Sugar (had there been any for sale) would have commanded almost any price.

An incident shortly afterwards happened which illustrates the peculiar difficulties of European warfare in India:—

This morning some fresh beef was accidentally removed from the slaughter-yard in one of the magazine carts. As these carts were used also for transporting grain, it excited remark amongst some Sikhs. The cart in question was immediately marked in the presence of the commissariat establishment, and strict orders were given that it should not be used again.

Lastly, relief was announced:—

At 4 p.m. report was made that some officers dressed in shooting-coats and solah caps, a regiment of Europeans in blue pantaloons and shirts, and a bullock battery were seen near Mr. Martin's house and the Motee Muhul. At 5 p.m. volleys of musketry, rapidly growing louder, were heard in the city. But soon the firing of a Minké ball over our heads gave notice of the still nearer approach of our friends, of whom as yet little or nothing had been seen, though the enemy were to be seen firing heavily on them from many of the roofs of the houses. Five minutes later, and our troops were seen fighting their way through one of the principal streets; and, though men fell at almost every step, yet nothing could withstand the headlong gallantry of

our reinforcements. Once fairly SEEN, all our doubts and fears regarding them were ended: and then the garrison's long pent-up feelings of anxiety and suspense burst forth in a succession of deafening cheers; from every pit, trench, and battery—from behind the sandbags piled on shattered houses—from every post still held by a few gallant spirits, rose cheer on cheer—even from the hospital! Many of the wounded crawled forth to join in that glad shout of welcome to those who had so bravely come to our assistance. It was a moment never to be forgotten.

That was a moment never to be forgotten; and this is a narrative not to be laid down until the last line has been read.

*A Personal Journal of the Siege of Lucknow.* By Capt. J. P. Anderson. Edited by J. Carnegie Anderson. (Thacker and Co.)—Captain Anderson was among the most distinguished officers who defended Lucknow against the rebel army. He is mentioned with brilliant commendation in the despatch of Brigadier Inglis. This brief narrative is picturesque, and contains accounts of some remarkable incidents not elsewhere described. It may be read with interest as a supplement to the volumes of 'A Staff Officer' and Mr. Rees.

### THREE DISCOURSES ON BEAUTY.

*On Beauty: Three Discourses delivered in the University of Edinburgh. With an Exposition of the Doctrine of the Beautiful according to Plato.* By John Stuart Blackie. Simpkin and Marshall.

It is difficult to say whether Professor Blackie displays greater enthusiasm in the championship of Plato, or in flinging down the gauntlet to the entire school of Scottish philosophers. Thomas Brown, Reid Stewart, Jeffrey, and Alison find no favour in his sight, while of the views of Sir William Hamilton, for whom he professes respect, he remained in ignorance until too late to allude to them, save in the Preface to his volume. Nor is he a whit the more gracious to other national authorities, English, French, or German. Though he declares that "to create for oneself a world of exclusive converse with what is old, as scholars are apt to do, to converse always with Cicero and Aristotle, while Hamilton and Hegel are not even glanced at, is altogether artificial, is an unnatural transplantation of your intellect out of the world to which it does belong, into a world to which it does not belong," the Professor, repudiating this eclecticism, does not even 'glance at' the discussions of some of the most enthusiastic of modern æsthetic writers, and is content altogether to ignore the inquiries of Burke on Beauty, confessing that he has not perused a single page of that author. The object of these Discourses, however, is neither merely to interpret nor refute, the Professor having a theory of his own to propound; the leading principles of which, though 'originally elaborated with perfect independence of all authority, ancient or modern,' were found singularly enough to be 'substantially the same as Plato's.' But "all men are plagiarists since Plato," says Emerson; and this advantage is derived from the affinity of the Scotch Professor's creed with that of the greatest master of antiquity, that its principles are necessarily sound; and the merit of these Discourses is, that they are not merely stated and expounded by illustration, but argued lucidly and with power, in diction fervid, close, and masterly. Professor Blackie finds the essentials of Beauty to consist in a variety of elements. Of these, the primary and indispensable are Order and Congruity—the first elucidated as symmetry in bodies occupying space, and as measure or rhythm in those which move through space. Congruity or Harmony is explained as the innate analogy or unity of things apparently the most diverse. Accessory to these are actuality, expressiveness, moderation, smoothness, variety, novelty, and contrast, all which are discussed more or less successfully. Thus he is not arbitrary in his solution of the Beautiful, nor does he imagine it can be conveyed in an axiom of whatever compass, from the narrow dogma of Raphael Mengs to the ideal of Schiller, who contends that Beauty is the consummation of Humanity, regarding it with the vision of the sage, who saith that "Beauty is the virtue of the body, as virtue is the beauty of the soul."

One of the most admirable of Professor Blackie's tenets, and one of most healthful influence to receive, is his belief in the human prerogative based on Divine sanction to enjoy the Beautiful, the exquisite garniture of creation teaching men their obligations to follow out, as far as the feeble imitation of man can aspire, the plan of order and symmetry apparent in the universe. The normal type of Nature he finds to be fashioned in Beauty, after which model the artist should strive with something of apostolic zeal, as a 'fellow-worker with God.' In spite of this general comeliness, exceptional hideousness occurs, and 'disease is ugly, death is ugly, and the first of May in Scotland, full of east wind and drizzly mist, is not beautiful.' In passages earnest and forcible, the Professor pays tribute to the Greeks, the yet unsurpassed worshippers of the Beautiful. He says:—

Amid the multifarious errors of their theology against which the lofty soul of Plato so indignantly protested, these ancients had at least this one good thing to set against the many good things in which our Christian superiority consists, that if their religion was less divine than ours, their painting and sculpture, and even the trivial garniture of their daily life, was more religious. If they had less morality in their temples, they had more devotion in their pictured porticos and in their statued streets. To them, religion, whatever might be its faults, never wore a grim and forbidding aspect. . . . To them, painting and sculpture were not arts invented merely or mainly for the purpose of enabling a rich huntsman to ornament the vestibule of his mountain-lodge with groups of wild beasts, or that his fair lady might look upon herself painted with her favourite parrot on her shoulder, but that our small experience of all that is glorious and beautiful in poor, shrivelled, and crippled humanity might, through the genius of a Phidias or an Alcamenes, be enriched and refreshed by the daily contemplation of perfect human joy in Apollo, perfect human love in Aphrodite, and perfect practical wisdom in Minerva.

These reflections are made to the detriment of the modern Briton, more especially of the North Briton, whom Professor Blackie has not the least compunction in censuring to the full. Indeed, his portraiture is almost as repellant as that sketched by Sidney Smith, who represented 'Sandy' with one hand allaying his cutaneous irritation while with the other he grasped the Calvinistic creed:—

We are in many respects, I fear, a very utilitarian, a very vulgar, and a very Gothic race. Nor indeed is this surprising, seeing that over and above the materializing influences of the love of money natural to a mercantile people, and the harshness of

mind engendered by the habit of political partisanship, we, in this part of the island, profess a church polity—the extreme form of naked Protestantism—which, starting from the violence of popular image-breaking, has ever maintained a character of bigoted hostility, of morbid jealousy, or of boorish indifference to all the softening influences and the graceful witcheries of the fine arts—a polity which formally established that unnatural divorce between Beauty and Faith which can never be made without robbing the arts of their noblest soul, and devotion of no small charm.

With Mr. Ruskin, Professor Blackie brings down the application of his theories to the every-day art of dress. Good effect, he tells us, is produced by the harmonious association of those parts of attire adjacent to the face with the complexion. Contrasts can be introduced with advantage. A florid tone requires the proximity of green, though strong colours such as this and red are not generally available for the complexions of 'this age of unhealthy habits and feeble constitutions.' Semi-neutral tints are those most generally becoming. Vivacious electric-eyed ladies should wear ringlets, while to those of the classic order braids are most becoming. Such is the universalism of these commentaries, scientific yet entertaining, vigorously and earnestly written, delivered by one who almost valued himself as the Plato of the North to the academicians of the modern Athens, and now presented to the public with a complete statement of the æsthetical philosophy of Plato, which, in the form of an appendix, is contained in the volume. Though wanting in fundamental originality, it is sound, suggestive, and forcible, clear and comprehensive in style, and presenting passages of more than ordinary beauty and power.

## The Arts.

### THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Most of our modern painters appear to be following the example of that German writer, who, having to supply a treatise on the camel, did not go to the nearest ménagerie and make a lively little sketch of the beast, as a Frenchman would probably have done, nor set out, after the approved English fashion, on a voyage to Egypt, that he might gather whole volumes of facts relating to the camel, with never a bit of camel-portraiture, but philosophically retired to his writing-chamber, and constructed the idea of the camel out of his moral consciousness.

At the peculiarly British Institution in Pall-mall it is, perhaps, not surprising that we should find this practice honoured to the utmost. Later in the year will be displayed on these same walls a collection of pictures by old masters, chiefly Dutch; and, later still, we may be invited to admire the students' copies of Cuyps and Claudes, of Rembrandts, Ruysdaels, and Gerard Dows, of Boths, and Hobbemas, and Breughels, and Brouwers, and Wouvermans and Weenixes, and What-do-you-call-hims, incited by the British Institution for Promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom. This is the kind of art-education to be got in Pall-mall; and when students have spent a sufficient time in glutting the Wardour-street market with 'originals' of average plausibility, we may ask whether they will be inclined to go back and begin at the point of studentship from which their chosen examples must have started. We may ask; but there is only one reply to the question. The artist who has been trained simply to imitate the peculiarities of some other artist who has preceded him, has had his natural vision fatally impaired; and this, too, without having acquired any artificial kind of eyesight whatever. He is, in nine cases out of ten, incapable of casting off the veil which is before his eyes, and of seeing objects truly. We know an artist of real power and intelligence who passed many years in studying *TITIAN*; not in copying a few of his principal works, but in laboriously analyzing his method. This artist, who could actually baffle all but the most accomplished judges, by placing before them his copy and the original side by side, told us, very lately, that he had had all his fancied knowledge of *TITIAN* upset by a single photograph. So little of a painter's process can we discover by superficial acquaintance with the result!

Now, connecting the camel-theory with the British Institution art-promoting theory, we beg to place on record our opinion that the Rembrandt-camel and the Claude-camel are excellent beasts in their way, but that the Claude-Smith and Rembrandt-Robinson breeds are objectionable crosses.

The visitor to the present exhibition of works by British artists will find that the mass of unmitigated conventionality outweighs all evidence of original endeavour. But there are some few pictures which will rejoice the heart of the critic whose vocation is or is not criticism, and of the artist who has or has not a practical knowledge of art. And first, beyond a question, of these pictures will stand Mr. DAWSON's 'New Houses of Parliament, Westminster' (539).

As a representation of London objects in a London light, it seems to us that praise enough can hardly be found for this work. Somebody was noticing the *slakiness* of the water, and the apparent solidity of the rolled edge that borders every sluggish ripple. "I've often seen it," was the quiet reply of another spectator. It was a commentary on the whole painting. There is no effort at effect beyond true representation. The scene is pictorial, but not in the least picturesque. There is an assemblage of masts and sails at the left-hand corner which is as good an instance of commonplace, ennobled by simple poetic feeling, as we shall find even in the works of *TURNER*. The painting is very much like *TURNER*'s, by-the-by, without bearing an intended resemblance. The light is almost worthy that great artist. There is, as in *TURNER*'s pictures, a total absence of that artistic arrangement, grouping, posing, or by whatever name may be called the foolish vice of all studio camel-abstractions. The fault in Mr. DAWSON's picture is that the Houses of Parliament are not conspicuous enough; that they are the least striking and the least truthful objects in the representation. This is not so much a fault inherent of the picture as an objection suggested by its title. Call the work a 'View of the Thames, including the Palace of Westminster,' and the objection would be got rid of.

Mr. DAWSON's picture hangs in the middle room, where little else that is

worth regarding is to be found. Having noticed it as the work of the exhibition that is to be noticed, we will start from the beginning of the catalogue and follow the numerical arrangement.

'A Yarn' (1), by FRANK STONE, is the least satisfactory picture he has painted for a long time; but it belongs fairly enough to his later and better style. Of the pair of subject-pictures, by Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, the favourite seems to be that marked No. 4, 'Extract from my Journal whilst at Abbotsford.' The extract in question describes the author of *Waverley* as he was found sitting in his study, laughing at a colley puppy as it frisked with an old deer-hound, and quoting from SHAKESPEARE, 'Crabbed age and youth cannot live together.' On the floor was a cover of a proof-sheet, sent for correction, from CONSTABLE'S. The group, which includes only the brute life referred to in the artist's journal, is touchingly fine; and, if a recent production of LANDSEER'S, all the more poetical and affecting. His other picture, 'The Twa Dogs' (28), is great in the expression of houndish race distinctions. But, inasmuch as Sir EDWIN has given the world a picture on the same subject, developing the idea of BURNS to a greater extent, there is nothing further to be said of the Twa Dogs now at the British Institution.

'The Leviathan' (22), by Mr. NIEMANN, has been already praised as much as it deserves to be. An artistic appreciation of the subject is shown; but the thought is hardly worth the space over which it is extended. In the 'Fountain di S. Giorgio' (37), by J. HOLLAND, the mannerism of the painter agreeably displays itself. The scene is bright, the colours gay, and the miniature drawing of the figures is capital. Truth obliges us to say that in the 'Caernarvon Castle' (47) of Mr. PYNE, as well as in the 'Tyre' and 'Sidon' (62 and 76) of Mr. DAVID ROBERTS, we perceive plain symptoms of the ab-intra camel-theorizing custom, into which, it thus appears, even true observers of nature may sometimes drop.

For all that may have been said to the contrary, 'Peter Boel arranging his Model' (56), by Mr. LOUIS HAGHE, is a noble picture, as much distinguished by feeling and thought as by consummate skill. The 'Visit to the Studio' (83) is, on the other hand, a mere repetition of certain studies by Mr. HAGHE, in oil and water colour. It is a repetition, if not of actual scene and situation, at least of models, living and otherwise. The lady with her insipid and mature prettiness, her Nell Gwynne curls, broad-brimmed hat, and invariable pink cloak edged with swansdown, is becoming rather tedious.

'Disappointment' (139) is a title which will equally suit both the pictures exhibited this year by Mr. WOOLMER, for whose barley-sugar temples, trifle terraces, lakes and landscapes, and goddesses in pastoral confectionery, we own in general a toothsome regard. 'The Peacock at Home' (152) is the title of Mr. LANCE's contribution. Why 'at home?' Are the domestic circumstances of this fowl such as we here see represented? Does he habitually roost among hothouse grapes and a profusion of very barbaric pearl and decidedly mosaic gold? Mr. LANCE has certainly done wonders with his peacock's tail. It is a pity that the performance should not be submitted to an admiring concourse of mandarins. Mr. J. GILBERT has a large picture which he calls a 'Scene from the life of Teniers' (167) or, at least, leaves others to call so, the place of title being supplied by a quotation. Every picture by this artist suggests to us the idea of business. Here is Mr. GILBERT giving a lesson to Master DALZIEL—we mean RUBENS instructing young TENIERS—and all who are pleased with skilful 'handling,' and great 'eye for colour,' and, in short, every material excellence that a picture can possess without soul and essence, may revel in this work.

Mr. ANSDALL, though he has profited greatly by companionship with Mr. PHILIP, is still too much of a painter by line-and-rule. In his 'Road to Seville' (183) the best bit is a quiet group of peasants in a cart. He seems, for this one time at all events, to have taken nature for granted. We have accidentally passed over two pictures, a very good and very bad one, which must be noticed before leaving the First Room. The very bad picture, which is but too well painted, is Mr. GOODALL's 'The Campbells are Coming' (70). The artist appears to have read, as did a great many other persons at the time of its publication, a letter purporting to come from Lucknow, and describing a certain Highland Jessie's extraordinary acuteness of hearing and (under the circumstances) pardonably excessive delight at the sound of the bagpipes. The difference between Mr. GOODALL and other readers appears to have been this: that whereas they, for the most part, saw through the absurdities of the penny-a-liner, he questioned not for a moment the authenticity of this precious document, but rushed in hot haste to his studio, there to construct the grand idea, not of a camel merely, but of a cock and bull. Let us, in taking leave of the First Room, take leave reluctantly of a piece of true art, which we shall endeavour to see again. Mr. J. CLARK, painter of the 'Sick Child,' some time since exhibited, you have done still better in your picture of 'Grandam's Joy' (77). It is very liable to be overlooked. We did, in fact, overlook it on our first and second visits to the gallery. But once seen it is sure of attention. We like it even better than any of the quiet little home-studies of Edouard Frère. It is more firmly painted. Add to this, it is English. How the life of the boy is foreshadowed! He is gravely disposing his toy soldiers, with more than a childish interest in them as mere toys. On the wall are his drawings: a sailor, grimly combative, a horseman charging a battery, and other warlike sketches. Grandam the while sits peacefully knitting. Very little is to be said of a picture so simple as this is; but the picture itself will be long remembered by those who see it.

Except the sea-painting of Mr. ROBINS, and the landscape of Mr. G. A. WILLIAMS, there is little worth notice in the third room. Indeed, all the good pictures seem to have been put first, which is fortunate, as we have nearly outrun our space. Special badness, such as Mr. EGLEY's 'Lady of Shalott' (373), and one or two Indian episodes, daringly ideal, would otherwise demand some words of condemnation. 'Hawthorn Gathering' (482), by Mr. C. J. LAWIS, has merit of a genial if not of a very high character. We should like to see more pictures of this kind in preference to academical failures, 'after' So-and-so.

It is not only as a bad work of art, but as a falsity of conception in all



respects, that we put our mark against 'Cavaliers and Puritans: a Scene in a Hostelry in the Seventeenth Century' (434). Have we not had enough of the stupid clap-trap in pictures as well as in books? Here is an impossible assemblage of dummies in Charles II. masquerade, and other dummies with long, fallow faces and lank hair, dressed as Mr. BUCKSTONE would dress for the character of a Roundhead in a farce. Of course, the handsome

young Cavaliers are wickedly eyeing the Puritan maidens; and equally of course, the Puritan maidens are coyly returning the glances of the handsome young Cavaliers. We are heartily sick of these foolish repetitions of conventional falsehood, and feel the greater disposition to cry out against them when any talent has been wasted in their fabrication, which, in the present instance, is happily not the case.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**BIDGOOD.**—On the 3rd inst., at 6, Vigo-street, Mrs. Frederick Bidgood: a daughter.  
**BLAXLAND.**—On the 2nd inst., the wife of George Blaxland, Esq., of Crosby-square, London, and of Clapton-square: a daughter.  
**MANN.**—On the 2nd inst., at 20, Myddelton-square, the wife of Edward Mann, Esq., of Selling: a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**ALSTON-SMYTHIES.**—On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at Swanage, Dorset, the Rev. G. Alston, rector, of Studland, to Isabella, widow of the late Rev. Charles Smythies, and daughter of Admiral Sir Eaton Travers, K.H.  
**BENWELL-BELL.**—On the 2nd inst., at St. John's Church, Clapham, the Rev. Augustus Frederick Benwell, of Soberton, Hants, youngest son of the late Joseph Benwell, Esq., of Clapham-common, to Katherine, eldest daughter of Daniel Bell, Esq., Milton House, Wandsworth-road.

## DEATHS.

**GREENE.**—In June, 1856, Lieutenant Greene, 36th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, and second in command of the 9th Oude Irregular Force. He is supposed, from the best information that can be obtained, to have been shot by the men of his own regiment when the mutiny took place at Secapore.  
**HARRIS.**—On the 24th Feb., at 6, Albert-street, Regent's-park, James Harris, Esq., in the 59th year of his age.  
**ORD.**—On the 10th Feb., at Montreal, Eliza Dare, the beloved wife of Colonel Ord, Commanding Royal Engineers, Canada.

## Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, March 5.

THE statement of his future policy, made by Lord Derby, on Monday evening, did not, as might have been expected, give much confidence in the prospective stability of the new administration. The funds have during the week been a point higher and lower than 97. Some large speculative sales effected yesterday, and a rumour of some investments by members of the French Imperial family, gave rise to an uneasy feeling. Indeed, throughout the week, there has been a want of confidence, arising not so much from any apprehension of any ill feeling between France and this country, but of the internal state of France. The English Three per Cents. at 97, and the French at 69, is the criterion by which our City politicians and speculators judge of the political state of each country. The sales today have again depressed the markets, and this is particularly notable in foreign railway shares, and in the heavy shares of the home railway market. Caledonians are nearly 2 per cent. worse. This being a speculative Stock is more easily sensible to depreciation. Canada shares are flat—the returns continue adverse. In Joint-Stock Banks there is a brisk business. Ottomans have fallen 2½ per share, owing to the directors declining to pay no dividend, but in lieu of the dividend, to make a large reserve fund. The business in Mines has been inconsiderable. Great South Tolgus and Wheel Trelawny, have been sought after.  
 The Consols monthly settling has gone quietly, the options for a fall during this next account, have been effected at ½ per cent., taking the price at 97.

Blackburn, 9½ 10; Caledonian, 95½, 95½; Chester and Holyhead, 37, 39; Eastern Counties, 59½, 60½; Great Northern, 102, 103; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 100, 102; Great Western, 59½, 60; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91½, 92½; London and Blackwall, 6½, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 107, 109; London and North-Western, 98½, 97½; London and South-Western, 93½, 94½; Midland, 98½, 99½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 95, 96; South-Eastern, (Dover), 71½, 72; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6, 6½; Dutch Rhenish, 3½, 3½, dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27½, 28; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 7½, 8½; Northern of France, 37½, 37½; Paris and Lyons, 32½, 32½; Royal Danish, 10, 18; Royal Swedish ½, ½; Sambre and Meuse, 8, 8½.

## BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	220½	220½	220½	220½	225	225
3 per Cent. Red.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97
3 per Cent. Con. An.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Consols for Account	97½	97½	97½	97½	97	97½
New 3 per Cent. An.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97
New 2½ per Cents...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1800 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1-10	.....
India Stock.....	222	222½	222½	.....	.....	224
Ditto Bonds, £1000	26 p	26 p	25 p	.....	30 p	26 p
Ditto, under £1000	.....	20 p	.....	.....	.....	20 p
Ex. Bills, £1000 .....	41 p	42 p	39 p	39 p	41 p	42 p
Ditto, £500 .....	41 p	.....	39 p	39 p	41 p	.....
Ditto, Small .....	41 p	.....	39 p	39 p	41 p	42 p

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING—

Brazilian Bonds.....	102	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...	100½
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	81	Russian Bonds, 5 per	100
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	...	Cents.....	100½
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	...	Russian 4½ per Cents.....	100
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	95½	Spanish.....	44½
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.	100½	Spanish Comm. Int. Cer-	...
Equador Bonds .....	...	of Coup. not fun.....	6½
Mexican Account .....	204	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	102
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.....	180½	Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	104
Portuguese 3 per Cents. 45½	...	Venezuela 4½ per Cents. ...	...

## CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, March 5.

WE have no advance to report, either in Wheat, Flour, or Oats, but Barley and Maize are each rather dearer. Danube Barley, which was only worth 23s. per 400 lbs. ex ship, is now readily saleable at 24s. 6d., and Ibrail Maize on passage has been sold as high as 33s. 3d. A cargo of Odessa Ghirka has been sold at 47s. 3d.; and one of Marianopoli, at 45s., both natural weight.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, March 2.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—JOHN BROADBENT, Manchester, umbrella manufacturer.

**BANKRUPTS.**—GEORGE WATKINS WATTS, Red Lion-place, Giltspur-street, wholesale cheesemonger—WILLIAM UFFINDELL, Bow, licensed victualler—RICHARD ROWLAND, Chertsey, innkeeper—GEORGE and SARAH PENSTON, Penton-row, Walworth-road, ironmongers—JULIUS HOMAN, Russia-row, Milk-street, Cheapside, wholesale clothier—THOMAS SHEPARD, White Horse-street, Stepney, flour factor—HENRY BARNES, Mountnessing, Essex, and elsewhere, milkman—MICHAEL COLLIER, Witney, Oxfordshire, yarn manufacturer—JOHN ALLEN, Oldbury, Worcester-shire, corn dealer—JAMES WRAGG, Barisley, glass-bottle manufacturer—SAMUEL GILL, Sheffield, cutlery manufacturer—HENRY JONES, Sheffield, brass founder—STEPHEN LEGG, Liverpool, shipwright—COLIN McCALMAN, Liverpool, and Prince Edward's Island, shipchandler—JOHN LORIMER, Rochdale, grocer—SAMUEL SHELLEY, Manchester, powerloom cloth manufacturer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—W. FRECKLETON, Glasgow, hat manufacturer—J. SLOSS, Ayr, ironmonger—R. FORD, Perth, manager of the Perth New Gas Light Company—W. WATSON, Port-Glasgow, shipbuilder—W. NEILSON, Glasgow, builder—W. ALLAN, Inverkeithney, Banffshire, farmer.

Friday, March 5.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—JONATHAN WAITE, Yeadon, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.

**BANKRUPTS.**—WILLIAM DUTTON, Watling-street, grocer—WILLIAM NEWBOLD SEATON, Sheffield, knife manufacturer—THOMAS LENNEY, North Shields, boot manufacturer—JAMES SHAW, JOSEPH SHAW, WILLIAM SHAW, and LUKE SHAW, Elland, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers—JOHN KAYE, Huddersfield, innkeeper—MATTHIAS TOLDORPS, Seething-lane, merchant—SAMUEL CROSS, Lime-street, timber merchant—EDWARD STOBART, Edgeware-road, warehouseman—RICHARD CYCLES TOMKINSON, Birmingham, stationer—FREDERICK W. MARTIN, 131, Fleet-street, tobacconist—JULIUS G. SHEPHERD, Halstead, Essex, brickmaker—JUDAH GOLDING, Brick-lane, Whitechapel, boot and shoemaker—HENRY HARRIS, Bread-street-hill, City, sewed muslin warehouseman—WILLIAM CHAPMAN HAIGH, Bradford, woolstapler—JOHN SHARP, Tickhill, Yorkshire, innkeeper and farmer—JAMES CHANDLER, Stroud, innkeeper—DAVID JAMES LEWIS, Cardiff, boot and shoemaker.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—HENRY M'GEE, Glasgow, boot and shoemaker—JOHN JAMIESON, Glasgow, shipowner—PATRICK ROSE, Dingwall, writer—ABRAHAM FREDY, Glasgow, jeweller—THOMAS AIRD, Dowies Mill, near Cramond-bridge, wood merchant—ALEXANDER DAVIDSON VEITCH, Forfar, writer.

## DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY

OF SCIENCE, 3, Tichborne-street, Haymarket. Programme:—Lectures by Dr. KAHN, on "The Philosophy of Marriage," at a quarter to 3 and a quarter to 8 P.M.; and by Dr. SEXTON, on "The Chemistry of Respiration," at a quarter past 1; on "Skin Diseases," at 4; on "The HAIR and BEARD," at 5; and on "The Relations of Electricity," at 9. The Lectures illustrated with brilliant experiments. Dissolving Views upon a new principle, &c. Open (for Gentlemen only) from 12 till 6, and from 7 till 10. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Handbook, Sixpence. Programme Gratis. Dr. Kahn's Nine-Lectures and a Programme sent post free on the receipt of 12 Stamps.

## ASTHMA.—DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC

WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

TO SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

## TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters

Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TrieseMAR, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. TrieseMAR, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TrieseMAR, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TrieseMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Sold in tin cases, price 11s., free by post 1s. 8d. extra to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 33s., by post, 3s. 2d. extra, which saves 11s.; and in 57 cases, whereby there is a saving of 17. 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Prout, 220, Strand; Hammy, 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 160, Oxford-street, London; R. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

## MUSICAL UNION SOIRÉE, No. 3.—

Tuesday, March 9, Hanover-square Rooms.—Quintet, F minor, No. 10, Onslow; Trio, E flat, Piano, Clarinet, and Viola, Mozart; Rondo, 2 4 mains, Op. 102, Schubert; Quartet, No. 3, in D, Beethoven; Solo, Violoncello, Piatto; Vocal pieces sung by the Orpheus Glee Union. Artists: MM. Sainton, Goffrie, Schreurs, Paque, and Piatto. Clarinet: Pape. Pianists: Lindsay, Sloper, and Pauer. Visitors' admissions to the Royal Box and non-reserved seats, 7s. each, to be had at Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., and Allivier, Bond-street. J. ELLA, Director.

## MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC,

NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS, EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons, at Three. Places can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

## MR. STEPHEN MASSETT, The Cele-

brated American Vocalist, Composer, Imitator, and Elocutionist, will make his First Appearance in London on Monday Evening, March 8th, 1858, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, in his NEW and ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT. Doors open at half-past Seven; to commence at Eight precisely. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

## 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, 53, Pall-mall. Feb., 1858.

## PURE BRANDY, 16s. PER GALLON.—

Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 16s. per gallon. HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

## UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true

juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons 13s.; or in one dozen cases, 29s. each, package included. HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

## LANCET PURE BEER BREWERY.—

George Stanford begs to inform Private Families that he can supply PURE ALE, STOUT, and PORTER at the following prices for cash:—  
 XXXX Ale, 4½ gallons, 7s. 6d.; do. 9 gallons, 15s.  
 XXX Ale, 4½ gallons, 6s.; do. 9 gallons, 12s.  
 XX. 3½ gallons, 4s. 6d.; do. 9 gallons, 9s.  
 Double Stout, 9 gallons, 15s.; 4½ do. 7s. 6d.  
 Porter, 9 gallons, 9s.; 4½ do. 4s. 6d.  
 GEORGE STANFORD, 83, Albany-road, Walworth, S.

## SISAL CIGARS! at Goodrich's Cigar Stores,

407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Boxes, containing 14, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 103, 12s. 6d. None are genuine, unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." A large stock of the most approved Brands. Orders, amounting to 1 Sovereign, sent carriage free within the London Parcels Delivery circuit; amounting to 2 Sovereigns, carriage free to any railway station in the United Kingdom. The trade supplied.

## IMPORTANT to EVERY MAN who KEEPS

A HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG.—THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE, as used in her Majesty's stables; also on his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. Sold in casks containing 448 feeds (with measure enclosed), price 50s. per cask; carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. For horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigour. For milch cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For beasts nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For sheep and pigs its effect in one month will exceed all expectation. A pamphlet, containing testimonials from Mr. Brebner, steward to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr. James Fisher, farm manager to her Grace the Duchess of Athole; Sir David Cunynghame, Bart.; Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day, may be had, post free, on application to the inventor and sole proprietor, JOSEPH THORLEY, 77, Newgate-street, London; 115, High-street, Hull. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-office.

## DEAFNESS, Noises in the Head. Turkish

Treatment by a Retired Surgeon from the Crimea (who was himself perfectly cured). Just published, a book, SELF-CURE, free by post for six stamps. Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S., 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At home from 11 to 4, to receive visits from patients.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

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

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH." NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.

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

**PIESSE AND LUBIN'S**  
FRANGIPANNI PERFUME, 2s. 6d.  
FRANGIPANNI SACHET, 1s. 6d.  
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FRANGIPANNI INCENSE, 1s. 6d.  
Sold by all fashionable Perfumers and Druggists.  
Be sure to ask for PIESSE and LUBIN'S FRANGIPANNI, there are numerous imitations.  
**LABORATORY OF FLOWERS,**  
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

**BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP**, recommended as the best for producing a clear and healthy skin, being the old Yellow Soap, made expressly for the purpose, of the best materials, and not scented. Sold only in One Shilling packets of either four rounded tablets, or eight squares; and extra large tablets, Sixpence each.—**BRECKNELL, TURNER, and SONS**, Manufacturers of Wax, Spermaceti, Stearine, and Tallow Candles to her Majesty, Agents to Price's Patent Candle Company, dealers in all other Patent Candles, all kinds of Household and Toilet soaps, in Colza, Spermaceti, Vegetable, and other Lamp Oils, &c., Bee-hive, 31, Haymarket, London.—Please observe that each tablet and square is stamped "Brecknell's Skin Soap."

**BRECKNELL'S GLYCERINE SOAP**.—This Soap, now much improved, is recommended for use when the skin is rough or chapped, the glycerine combined with the soap producing a softening effect. Sold in Packets of four Tablets, for 1s. 6d.—**BRECKNELL, TURNER, and SONS**, Bee-hive, 31, Haymarket, London.—Please observe that each Tablet is stamped "Brecknell's Glycerine Soap."

**KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL (PALE NEWFOUNDLAND)**, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, having been analyzed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PEREIRA, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour." Imperial Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.  
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**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL**  
Has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of 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.  
Its leading distinctive characteristics are:  
**COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.**  
**INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH.**  
**ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER-TASTE.**  
**RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.**

**OPINION OF THE LATE JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.**, Professor at the University of London, Author of "The Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," &c. &c.  
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine. I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the HIGHEST AUTHORITY ON THE SUBJECT. The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I AM SATISFIED THAT, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, NO FINER OIL CAN BE PRODUCED."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,  
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DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT**.—The sudden changes of temperature have a terrible effect upon the skin, and also upon the nervous system. Hence the prevalence of Erysipelas, Blotches, Boils, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, and the many other complaints so frequently generated by this cause. Fortunately in Holloway's Pills and Ointment we have the means of removing this class of diseases. These wonderful remedies do not only suppress the inflammation but expel the cause by a gentle excretion through the pores, and thoroughly invigorate the whole system. The testimony of invalids in all parts of the world demonstrates the healing power of these potent remedies.

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

**KNOW THYSELF.—MARIE COUPELLE**  
continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from an examination of the handwriting, in a unique style of description peculiarly her own. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating the sex and age, and enclosing 13 penny postage stamps, and a directed envelope, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, and failings of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. All letters are considered strictly confidential.

**DO YOU WANT LUXURANT HAIR.**  
WHISKERS, &c.—**COUPELLE'S ORINUTRIAL** is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks with the utmost certainty, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, and reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause. Price 2s. Sold by all chemists in the world; or will be sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny postage stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. A toilet guide sent post free for four penny postage stamps. "It completely restored my hair."—Miss Davis. "My whiskers are now growing freely."—H. Merry, Esq.

**WINTER HOSIERY**, of every description, including the new coloured Wool Stockings; also, Under-clothing for Family use and Invalids. Printed Flannels and Dressing Gowns in great variety.—**POPE and PLANTE**, Manufacturers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

**SEND for a PRICE LIST**.—Household and Family Linen.—National Linen Company's warehouses, 150, Fleet-street, London.—In giving publicity to the prices at which the Company are now selling TABLE LINEN, linen sheeting, Irish linen, towellings, and every description of household and family linens, the Directors of the National Linen Company invite the public to send for patterns for comparison, which will be forwarded post free, payment not being required for goods ordered from patterns until received and approved of.—National Linen Company, 105, Fleet-street, foot of Ludgate-hill, London. Catalogues, containing particulars and prices, post free.

**THE SYDENHAM TOP COAT** is made from the best Materials, by Workmen of cultivated taste, at the moderate sum of Two Guineas; the appreciation of the fashionable world of genuine and perfect Articles of Dress renders the success of the Sydenham Top Coat a certainty.—**SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, Ludgate-hill.

**WHAT'S IN A NAME?**—This query can be answered by **SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, Ludgate-hill, the Inventors of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d. for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trousers a perfect idea, synonymous with a graceful, easy, and well-fitting Garment.

**A GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF PERMANENT BLACK FROCK AND DRESS COATS**, 42s. The best fitting trousers in London, 16s.—Observe, **J. SMITH**, 38, Lombard-street.

**HEAL and SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE** contains designs and prices of every description of BEDROOM FURNITURE, as well as of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding. Sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.**  
**TRELOAR'S IS THE BEST.**  
Prize Medals awarded—London, New York, and Paris.  
Catalogues, containing Prices and every particular, post free.  
Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London, E. C.

**100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.**  
—**SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY** is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained. Cream-laid note paper, 2s. per ream; black-bordered note, 4s.; letter paper, 4s.; straw paper, 2s. 6d. per ream; cream-laid adhesive envelopes, 4d. per 100, or 3s. per 1000; commercial envelopes, from 4s. per 1000; black-bordered envelopes, 6d. per 100. A SAMPLE PACKET OF STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, all priced and numbered) sent post free on receipt of four stamps. All orders over 20s. sent CARRIAGE PAID. Price lists, post free. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c.—**SAUNDERS BROTHERS**, Manufacturing Stationers, 104, London-wall, London, E. C.

**RANSOME'S PATENT IMPERISHABLE SILICEOUS STONE.** Chimney-Pieces, Balustrades, Capitals, Trusses, Terminals, Fountains, Vases, Monuments, &c., at reduced prices.

**RANSOME'S PATENTED PROCESS FOR PRESERVING STONE.** By this process the softest and most friable Stone can be rendered impervious and imperishable.

**RANSOME'S PATENT STONE FILTERS AND FILTERING SLABS.** Manufactured for every Private or Domestic purpose, for Manufactories, Public Companies, Shipping, &c.

For Particulars, Specimens, Illustrations, and Agencies apply to Mr. Fredk. Ransome, Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster; or Patent Stone Works, Ipswich. A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade or to Shippers.

**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 flogging 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.

**A NEW DISCOVERY**, whereby Artificial Teeth and Gums are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unattainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist, a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets, 4l. 4s. Observe name and number particularly. 33, Ludgate-hill, London (five doors west of the Old Bailey); and 124, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache. In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

**BEDSTEADS, BATHS, AND LAMPS.**  
**WILLIAM S. BURTON**, has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.  
Bedsteads, from ..... 12s. 6d. to £20 0s. each.  
Shower Baths, from ..... 8s. 6d. to 6 0s. each.  
Lamps (Moderateur) from ..... 6s. 6d. to 7 7s. each.  
(All other kinds at the same rate.)  
Pure Colza Oil 4s. 6d. per gallon.

**FENDERS, STOVES, AND FIRE IRONS.**—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS**. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE IRONS, and GENERAL IRON-MONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 4l. 14s. to 13l. 13s.; ditto, with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 5l. 5s. to 33l. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 5l. 12s.; Steel Fenders, 2l. 15s. to 11l.; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, 2l. 15s. to 18l.; Fire Irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to 4l. 4s.  
The **BURTON** and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth plates.

**GASELIERS in GLASS or METAL.**—The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced **WILLIAM S. BURTON** to collect from the various manufacturers in metal and glass all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants, and Chandeliers, adapted to offices, passages, and dwelling-rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are ON SHOW over his SIXTEEN LARGE ROOMS, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his establishment the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom—viz., from 12s. 6d. (two light) to 16l. 16s.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE** may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's place, London.—ESTABLISHED 1820.

**CLARKE'S NEW PATENT PYRAMID NIGHT LAMPS.**

Tin at 1s.; Lacquered or Bronzed, 1s. 6d. each.  
For burning the New Patent Pyramid Night Lights. The most convenient, safe, and economical yet introduced. Sold by all Grocers and Lampdealers, and wholesale by **S. CLARKE**, 55, Albany-street, Regent's Park, and by Palmer and Co., Clerkenwell, London, E. C.

**FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.**—The newest patterns of the present season.—Deane, Dray, and Co. have completed an extensive and choice assortment of these Lamps; Bronze from 9s. 6d. to 6l. China from 19s. to 7l. 7s. each. Engravings with prices free per post. Pure Colza Oil for the above Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered in London or the suburbs periodically, or on receipt of letter order. Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

**TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.**

**GLASSES for VIEWING the ECLIPSE** of the SUN, on March 15th, will be forwarded upon receipt of 12 Postage Stamps, by **W. LADD**, Optician, Microscope and Philosophical Instrument Manufacturer, 31, Chancery-lane, London.

**MAPPIN'S SHILLING RAZOR**, sold everywhere, warranted good, by the Makers, **MAPPIN BROTHERS**, Queen's Outlery Works, Sheffield, and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Outlery in the world is kept.

**MAPPIN'S SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES** maintain their unrivalled superiority. Handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture.

	Tble. Kns.	Dst. Kns.	Carvers.
	per Doz.	per Doz.	per Pair.
Ivory 3 1/2 in. Handle, balanced..	20s.	16s.	0s.
Do. 4 in. do.	25s.	18s.	0s.

**MAPPIN'S SILVER-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS**, in Mahogany Cases.  
12 Pairs Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, in Case..... 80s.  
12 Do. Pearl Handles, do. .... 90s.  
12 Do. Silver-Plated Handles, do. .... 80s.

**MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.**—**MAPPIN BROTHERS**, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumers in London. Their LONDON SHOW ROOMS, 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Outlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.
12 Table Forks, best quality..	£1 10 0	£2 14 0	£3 0 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality..	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality..	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 7 0

Messrs. Mappin Brothers respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving addition of New Designs, free on application.—**MAPPIN BROTHERS**, 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge, Manufactory, Queen's Outlery Works Sheffield.



**TO the MEMBERS of LARGE FIRMS.**—  
Gentlemen,—I am directed to beg your attention to the succeeding advertisement, and to request that you would give those on your establishment an opportunity of contributing to this truly national work.  
Your obedient servant,  
J. ADAIR, Hon. Sec.

## HAVELOCK'S MEMORIAL FUND.

**PRESIDENT.**  
His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.B., &c.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS.**  
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.  
General his Grace the Duke of Wellington.  
The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., F.R.S.  
The Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P.  
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P.  
General the Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B.  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.  
Field-Marshal the Right Hon. the Earl of Strathford, G.C.B.  
The Right Hon. the Lord John Russell, M.P., F.R.S.  
Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.  
Colonel the Right Hon. Lord George Paget, C.B.  
The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.  
The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham.  
The Right Hon. the Lord Keane.  
The Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P., President of the India Board.

Bankers—The Bank of England; Messrs. Drummond and Co.; and Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.  
Hon. Secretary—Major J. Adair.

That the object of the Committee is the erection of a suitable monument in commemoration of the eminent services of the late General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., and his brave companions in arms.

They have great pleasure in announcing that her Majesty's Government, with the express sanction and approval of her Majesty, have granted the site in Trafalgar-square.

That any surplus funds be appropriated to an endowment for the benefit of the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have fallen in the recent battles and victories under General Havelock, and who are so honourably associated with his name and memory; to a suitable memento to Lady Havelock and her daughters, or to such other purposes as it may hereafter be ascertained by the Committee would have met with the approval of the late distinguished General.

Subscriptions received at the Bank of England and its branches; by Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street; Messrs. Hoare and Co., Fleet-street; Messrs. Williams, Deacons, and Co., Birch-lane; Messrs. Cox and Co., Charing-cross; Messrs. Ransom and Co., 1, Pall-mall East; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; and at the Committee Room, 3, Pall-mall East.

All Post-office orders must be made payable to the "Cashiers of the Bank of England," and no individuals are authorized to solicit or receive subscriptions.

COMMITTEE ROOM—3, PALL-MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—GENERAL

**MANAGER.**—The DIRECTORS of the CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY, having determined to appoint a General Manager, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from gentlemen desirous to fill that office.

Candidates are requested to state their general views of management, their qualifications and references, with the terms upon which they are prepared to accept the office.

Full particulars of the duties of the General Manager may be inspected at the Secretary's Office.

Applications must be addressed to the Secretary, and delivered at his office, at the Palace, by Friday, the 12th March.

By Order of the Board,  
GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

Crystal Palace, Feb. 27, 1858.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS are granted upon the Banks at Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Gawler. Approved drafts on South Australia negotiated and sent for collection.

Every description of Banking business is conducted direct with Victoria and New South Wales, and also with the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents.

Apply at the Offices, No. 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.  
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

London, March, 1858.

## DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

**FIVE PER CENT.** is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

G. H. LAW, Manager.  
Offices, 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

## ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, OR  
A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK  
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,  
May be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,088l.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

## NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.  
Offices, 8, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The 82nd annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Monday, the 15th of February.

H. MAXWELL INGLIS, Esq., W.S., in the chair.

The manager of the Company submitted the following statements to the meeting:—

Balance-sheet certified by the Auditor and three of the Directors, in accordance with the Acts of Parliament constituting the Company.

General and comparative statement explanatory of the progress of the business generally.

Report by the Directors as to the progress of the business during the year ended the 15th November, 1857.

Report on the books and accounts by the professional Auditor of the Company.

The Directors, in their report, congratulated the meeting on the great progress of the Company's business and the satisfactory position of its affairs, and the following results were communicated with reference to the operations during the past year:—

Sums proposed for assurance during the year, contained in 997 proposals	£664,513	7	5
Sums assured, contained in 840 proposals, exclusive of annuity transactions	574,830	7	5
Corresponding annual premiums on new policies	17,918	3	6
Claims by death paid during the year, exclusive of bonus additions	87,925	13	3
Annual revenue for 1857:—			
From premiums	202,818	16	10
From interest on the Company's invested funds	62,551	11	4
	£265,370	8	2

Accumulated fund invested in Government securities, in land, in mortgages, &c., 1,451,822 9 3

The following table was submitted, in illustration of the progress of the business generally since 1847—that is, from the 22nd to the 32nd year of the Company's business:—

Years ending Nov. 15.	Subsisting Assurances.	Claims by Death, exclusive of Bonus Additions.	Revenue in each Year.	New Premiums, exclusive of Single Payments.	Amounts of New Assurances effected.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.
1847	3,143,000	62,972	131,316	16,140	443,578	591,723
1848	3,270,478	46,645	136,129	12,200	395,864	519,329
1849	3,515,827	63,353	145,897	14,743	429,371	528,792
1850	4,138,868	63,550	169,151	17,550	509,147	621,943
1851	4,386,339	51,952	180,203	15,240	467,499	574,618
1852	4,648,751	59,322	192,928	15,145	445,799	601,404
1853	4,877,378	84,446	205,935	14,886	515,117	622,200
1854	5,133,364	89,438	218,968	16,650	555,544	692,000
1855	5,566,106	75,640	237,450	20,047	609,323	716,383
1856	5,871,276	75,315	254,434	17,769	516,351	669,801
1857	6,186,187	87,925	265,370	17,916	574,839	664,513
		743,551	2,136,877	177,290	5,363,141	6,666,254

Attention was drawn to the fact that during the last nine years the average amount of new business transacted by the Company was upwards of half a million sterling, and the average number of new policies above 900 per annum.

The manager submitted a calculation showing the expected and actual mortality among the lives assured during the last two years, of which the following is an abstract:—

Expected deaths	113.5	124.7
Actual deaths	87	99

Difference in favour of the Company 26.5 ... 25.7

A result which cannot fail to have an important effect on the Company's profits now accumulating for division in 1860.

The report, which contained various other particulars, was unanimously approved, and a vote of thanks was presented to the Board of Directors, which was acknowledged by the Chairman, who said it would be the aim of the Directors to maintain the Standard in the leading position which it occupies among the life assurance institutions of the country.

The Board of Directors was arranged as follows, for the ensuing year:—

### GOVERNOR.

His Grace the Duke of BUCCLEUGH and QUEENSBERRY.

### DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

Edinburgh, 3, George-street.

### ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

GEORGE PATTON, Esq., Advocate.  
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.  
JAMES HAY, Esq., Merchant, Leith.  
GEORGE MOIR, Esq., Advocate.  
H. MAXWELL INGLIS, Esq., W.S.  
JOHN SLIGO, Esq., of Carmyle.  
ANTHONY TRAIL, Esq., W.S.  
ANDREW BLACKBURN, Esq., Banker.  
THOS. GRAHAM MURRAY, Esq., W.S.  
ROBERT AINSLIE, Esq., W.S.  
JAMES VEITCH, Esq., of Eliock.  
W. S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland.  
JOHN DUNDAS, Esq., C.S.  
ANDREW WOOD, Esq., M.D.

### MANAGER.

WILLIAM THOMAS THOMSON, Esq.

### SECRETARY.

GEORGE TODD, Esq.

London, 82, King William-street.

### CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. the Earl of ABERDEEN.

### ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

ALEXANDER GILLESPIE, Esq., 3, Billiter-court.  
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4, Hyde-park-street.  
SIR ANTHONY OLIPHANT, C.B.  
FRANCIS LE BRETON, Esq., 3, Crosby-square.  
JOHN H. PLOWES, Esq., 64, Broad-street.  
JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., 7, Portman-square.  
THOMAS H. BROOKING, Esq., 14, New Broad-street.

### RESIDENT SECRETARY.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Esq.

The Board of Directors beg to congratulate all connected with the institution on the satisfactory results communicated in the annual report submitted at the general meeting. The standard has now been established for upwards of 32 years, it has attained its present high position in the assurance world by the soundness of its principles and the liberality of its practice, and it has led the way for some years in all those important changes which have tended to render a policy of assurance a safe and reliable security under all circumstances. The Directors claim support, then, in the first place, for sound principles of management and liberality of dealing, but, in the second place, they claim for the Standard a no less prominent position with reference to the benefits it confers on assurers in connexion with the profits realized in the course of the business, and which are at least commensurate with those afforded by the most successful institutions of the day.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Secretary.

London, 82, King William-street.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Board of Directors, with reference to a late decision in the Court of Common Pleas in England, request attention to the following regulations, adopted in 1856, as to the RENEWAL OF POLICIES.

A policy of five years' standing on the books cannot be forfeited unless the annual renewal premium remains unpaid for 13 months. 30 days is the regular period allowed for payment, but the arrears can be paid at any time within 13 months from the date when the premium fell due on payment of a fine, without a medical certificate. Should death take place within the 30 days or 13 months, the Company hold themselves liable, on payment of the arrear and fine, whether before or after death. After the expiry of the 13 months the policy is forfeited, but the surrender value is held at the disposal of the parties interested for five years from the regular date of renewal. These regulations apply to all policies of five years' standing, with certain exceptions mentioned in the Company's prospectus. The privileges of renewal under policies of shorter duration than five years are very liberal, and the following clause in the Company's policy applies to them:—

"In case any person assured shall die within the space of 30 days, and the party holding the policy from the Company, or the heirs, executors or assignees of the assured, or any other person on his or their behalf, shall pay the premium due thereon before the expiration of such 30 days, the policy will be as valid and effectual as if the premium had been paid when due and in the lifetime of the person assured."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

## BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. 9.

## AND BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, LONDON.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

Number of Policies issued, upwards of 11,000.  
Annual Income from Premiums (exclusive of Interest on Investments), upwards of 84,000l.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

### EXTRACTS FROM TABLES.

Without Profits.				With Profits.			
Ago.	Half Prem. 1st 7 Years.	Whole Premium Rem. of Life.		Ago.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	1 1 0	2 3 0	0	30	2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 4
40	1 0 2	2 18 4	3		2 7 8	1 4 4	0 12 4
50	2 2 6	4 5 0	0		2 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 6
60	3 6 8	6 13 4	0		2 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 6

ANDREW FRANCOIS, Secretary.

**BANK OF DEPOSIT, 3, Pall Mall East,**  
London. Established A.D. 1844. Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with perfect security. The interest is payable in January and July.  
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses and Forms sent free on application.

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"In keeping a journal of the ever-varying scenes which passed daily before me, I have endeavoured to describe minutely the characters, manners, and customs of the Chinese in those districts in which I lived for a length of time almost like one of themselves."—*Author's Preface.*

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"The merits of Sir John Davis's book are too well known to call for any very specific criticism on our part. We need only say that, in our opinion, it contains the most readable, and apparently the most credible account of the strange nation to which it refers. It is more seriously written, and has a more authentic air, than the lively volumes of M. Hue; and it is not embarrassed by the extraordinary metaphysical speculations or the strangely inverted arrangement which disfigure the very remarkable performance of Mr. Meadows."—*Saturday Review.*

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

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