

Speed and Allowance, Ed. Hand.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

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Review of the Week.

A STRONG proof, if not of their inherent weakness, at least of their want of united powers, was given by Lord DERBY's Government on Monday evening. In the absence of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, and under circumstances that appeared to admit of no delay, Lord BROUGHAM put a question to the Government. He had just heard, he said, that it was in contemplation to send out two military officers to Accra, on the west coast of Africa, for the purpose of recruiting negroes for service in India; the officers alluded to were, he had been informed, to start from England on the following day. Was it true that such an enterprise was on foot? Not only had some such rumour reached Lord BROUGHAM's ears, but it was pretty widely bruited, and Lord BROUGHAM, after fifty years' endeavour to put down the African slave trade, might well put his question to the Government with something of anxiety. How thoroughly assured and satisfied he must have been with the unhesitating answer of Lord DERBY, backed by Lord HARDINGE! Lord DERBY actually interrupted him to answer that he had 'never heard' of the report until Lord BROUGHAM himself had communicated it; and Lord HARDINGE bore witness that the War Department knew nothing of such a report, which, in fact, he believed to be wholly without foundation. What could Lord BROUGHAM do more than to express his satisfaction at having been misinformed? So the matter ended—for that night. But on Tuesday evening the proceedings of the august House of Lords were opened by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who gave a flat contradiction to the denial of his colleagues, informing Lord BROUGHAM that he had been perfectly well informed, for that her Majesty's Government had intended to send out to the Gold Coast two military officers, though the Negroes to have been enlisted were 'Kroomen,' a class of Blacks very commonly engaged for service on board ship on the west coast of Africa. The President of the Board of Control further explained that the departure of the officers was only prevented by some difficulty with regard to the mutiny laws. Such, at present, is the way in which the Government of the country is carried on—by consent of the Opposition.

The passport nuisance was brought under the notice of the House by Mr. M. MILNES in the form

of an application for copies of the correspondence, &c., which has passed between the English and French Governments relative to the recent alterations in the passport system. It is clear, that while an incalculable amount of injury is done to the people of this country by the new regulations, France is not in the smallest degree benefited by the working of the change. The difficulties placed in the way of obtaining a Foreign-office passport prevent no one from entering France with sinister purpose. The same trick that was employed by ORSINI, who entered with a passport furnished to ALLSOP, can be employed by others with similar motives, or the device could be varied. But the question is not as to what restrictions France may please to put upon the right of strangers to land upon her shores, but as to the useless difficulties placed in the way of English travellers by their own Government. An English passport, or permission to enter France, can never be made a guarantee of the character of the person presenting it; all that it can be made to do is to furnish a sort of testimony to the traveller's nationality. It is for the French authorities to decide whether the bearer is to be credited. Meanwhile, whatever may be the inconvenience and distress suffered by Englishmen, the effects upon the pockets of a vast class of tradespeople in France will tell in a way not likely to be advantageous to the Imperial Government; while even the larger commerce is hindered, indirectly by impediments to travelling, directly by the feeling of apprehension which exaggerated precautions engender.

From the exhibition of argumentative power displayed on Monday night, on the bringing up of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's amended Oaths Bill, it is plainly impossible to come to an amicable settlement of this question; opinions can never be brought into agreement, or even harmony. Opposition, through thick and thin, appears to be looked upon as a duty by various 'representative' members, and their grounds of objection are as various as their personal appearance or their sectarian attachments. Still, the course of the bill (which is perhaps as good a one as could have been framed, with any chance of holding its way through the House) has been steady and sure; and the majority of 297 to 144 in favour of the admission of Jews into Parliament, and of permitting them to take the oaths, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," must carry considerable weight with it into the Upper House. Mr. WAL-

POLE hoped that that was the last time on which he should have 'the pain' of debating the question: the cheers of the majority implied what the Lords will probably consider 'culpable expectancy.'

A measure likely to provoke an opposition quite as determined, and even more bitter, is that of Lord BURY, to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Like the Jew Bill, this measure, whatever form it may take, will be met by cut-and-dried arguments, iterated and reiterated with all the force of obstinate and unconquerable bigotry. Enough for the present to record that a majority of 105 against 62 gave Lord BURY permission to introduce his bill.

Mr. AYRTON's motion for leave to bring in a bill to remedy the present inequality in metropolitan poor-rates must be taken as the first step towards a very great reform. The operation of the proposed measure is to be confined to London, but the reasons which make such a reform desirable with reference to the metropolis will hold, more or less, with regard to every town in England. That the rich quarters of London, after driving the poor out, should get off scot free, while the parishes into which the ejected poor have been driven should be made to bear the increased burden, is a position indefensible on any ground of reason or justice. The model of Mr. AYRTON's bill has been that of the bill carried by Sir BENJAMIN HALL for the establishment of the Metropolitan Board of Works. There is a second important reform which the principle of the present bill could and would help to promote—the establishment of a great central municipality, of which the City of London would naturally form the nucleus, and the beneficial influence of which would be immense. The little progress which has been made, indeed, towards the fulfilment of such a scheme is attributable to the jealousy of Parliament, which fears in it too near a rival to the throne.

The annual tilting-match about the Irish Viceroy has been this week as mild as the EGLINGTON tournament, where the lances to be shivered were sawn half-through. Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS made a business-like statement, showing some advantages and propriety in removing an office that had its use and dignity before the Union, but is now out of date; yet he could not agree to the motion for removal, because a fifth Secretary of State was lucky, or some reason equally valid. Lord J. RUSSELL also halted between two opinions; and Lord PALMERSTON, not actually defending



office, put the question frankly as a matter of Irish 'feeling.' This is the whole truth. It is a measure of administrative reform, and the pinchbeck Court comes badly out of the aquafortis of Mr. ROEBUCK's common-sense. But statesmen at both sides—if we may so speak of our politicians—find it cheap and easy to spend 50,000*l.* or so in pacifying Irish members, and especially the half-dozen returned for the Irish metropolitan constituencies. When English local members have a pull at the Consolidated Fund, it is generally for a park, where artisans may breathe fresh air, and feel green turf beneath their feet; if the Dublin folk love better to see 'the bould adj-e-congs' go prancing up Cork-hill, why, there is no disputing about tastes.

With regard to foreign politics, perhaps the appointment of Marshal PELISSIER, Duke of MALAKHOFF, *vice* the Count DE PERSIGNY, as ambassador to London is the most noticeable event. In England, the mere change of men will not be likely to produce any difference of feeling with regard to the alliance of the two countries, though the announcement of the Marshal's appointment told immediately upon the delicate sensibilities of the French funds, which did not recover their equanimity until the *Moniteur* had assured all whom it might concern that the appointment had been made by the Emperor expressly to show to England how high a value he sets upon the alliance. Whatever may have been his immediate motive, there is no disposition here to question the judiciousness of his choice. The Duke of MALAKHOFF made the acquaintance of England under circumstances that are believed to have left no unfavourable impression on his mind; if he comes, then, favourably disposed towards us by the past, the opportunities which he will now enjoy of unlimited intimacy with the English people can hardly fail to better the good feelings.

By the late telegrams we learn that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was pushing forward to assault Lucknow, and that the bombardment was likely to commence on the 27th of February last. His forces, though not perhaps sufficient for the entire investment of the place, were large enough to do away with anxiety as to the result. He had fifteen regiments of European infantry, and three of native, three regiments of European cavalry, and three regiments, with detachments of two other regiments, of native cavalry. His artillery consisted of eighty heavy guns and mortars, and sixty-three field pieces. But in addition to this force, he had a right to expect that by the commencement of the bombardment he would be joined by the combined troops under JUNG BAHADOOR and General FRANKS, numbering some twelve thousand men of all arms.

From China the news is, in one sense, of a less positive character. There is not the least doubt that we have possession of Canton; and the Commissioner YEH, when last heard of, was held prisoner on board her Majesty's ship *Inflexible*; but these matters stand dead still—at all events, for a while. The only indication of progress is the alliance of the Russians and Americans in the demands of English and French upon the Chinese Government. The representatives of the four Powers had started northward, and it was expected that by the middle of the present month something would be known of the will and intentions of the Brother of the Sun. Meanwhile, the only advantage gained by the capture of Canton is that the outer barbarians—with the small drawback of not being able with perfect dignity and comfort to make themselves or their wants understood—are getting on within the once sacred city as 'well as can be expected;' and as the blockade is raised, trade is able to resume some degree of life.

The result—or rather no result—of the Government investigation into the circumstances of the late disturbance at Dublin has confirmed the remark we made last week, that all opinion on the case

should be deferred. Acting upon the wish expressed by a large number of the people of Dublin, the Irish Government appointed a commissioner to inquire, and his court was open for two days, inviting all who had evidence to give to come forward. But one person answered the invitation, and his evidence is reported by the commissioner to have been quite unimportant. So the inquiry is a total failure. The reasons may have been that the police wished for a secret inquiry, at which the men would have spoken more freely; while the College demanded publicity. There is no doubt the Irish Government intended a real investigation. We shall now have to get at the facts of this case by the ordinary channel of the law courts; and possibly we shall never hear the 'whole truth and nothing but the truth' of the matter. There is much ill-blood on either side. But it is the duty of those in authority on either side to see that this ill-blood does not again produce such consequences. If young gentlemen will not conduct themselves as gentlemen should, neither they nor their friends have any cause of quarrel with those who roughly resent their ungentlemanly conduct; if policemen are set upon by a mob, who pelt them with oranges, or more offensive missiles, they will naturally defend themselves with whatever weapons they may have at hand—if their staves, with peril to the heads of their assailants; if their cutlasses, with probability of graver consequences.

An 'accident' happened on the North-Western Railway, on Monday, that illustrates a condition of railway mismanagement to which, probably, nothing will ever put a stop short of the burning of SYDNEY SMITH's 'bishop.' A little on the London side of the Watford station the road was under repair; the chairs placed, but not spiked down upon the sleepers; the rails 'just dropped into their places' in the joint chairs, and so on. Over this bit of way an express train from Birmingham to London was driven at a speed of forty or fifty miles an hour—with what result might have been foreseen by any but a railway official, whose particular business it is to know something about such matters. The express train came upon the unsecured rails, and then, after progressing for a second or two with a motion like a boat over rough water, came to a standstill—preceded by the inevitable crash. No lives were lost, and so, perhaps, the 'accident' does not count in the railway black-book, if there is such a volume; but we would suggest that the North-Western managers should not entirely look over the little affair. It seems that the only thing that prevented a real catastrophe, was a quantity of sand-ballast which had been laid down at the particular spot, and into which the scattered engine and carriages ploughed their way axle-deep, instead of pitching down a steep embankment: now, if the managers of this line have an insurmountable objection to interfering with the running of their express trains over imperfect bits of road, let them at least lay down a liberal quantity of sand-ballast.

In the murder case tried at Shrewsbury on Saturday last we get a view of English peasant life which, if it is not edifying, is extremely interesting—and withal somewhat saddening. It is not that another man has stained his hands in the blood of a woman—that is painful enough to contemplate as a fact—but it is that, in spite of all helps to popular intellectual development, the rankest weeds of ignorance and superstition still flourish in England. The poor wretch who is condemned to be hanged was thirty-five years of age; he had been living as the husband of a woman who was between sixty and seventy years of age, and by whom not only he, but numbers of those among whom he was living, believed he was bewitched—held by the power of an 'evil eye,' against which he was powerless. The whole atmosphere of the home of the wretched pair is dreamily strange. The attempts of the man to be free of her; her power of drawing him back to her by the assumed exercise of magic whenever he tried to escape; his last resource in murder. What is to be said of our civilization, when, at the end of eighteen Christian centuries, we find we have got on no further than this, not only in Oxfordshire but in many another county of 'merry England'?

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

TRANSMISSION OF TROOPS TO INDIA.—The European and Australian Company's steamer *Columbian* sailed from Suez on the 1st inst., and carried forward the party of men of the 92nd Highlanders which was brought to Alexandria by the *Ripon*. This detachment was to have gone on to Bombay by the *Peninsular* and *Oriental Company's* steamer *Pottinger*; but it appears that, on the arrival of the men at Suez, they objected in the first place to the quality of the provisions, and subsequently to the accommodation on board the boat. The *Pottinger* is a deep-waisted vessel, and her decks, upon which at least a portion of the men was to sleep, were encumbered with live stock of every description. The officers appear to have sided with their men; and, the complaints of the latter growing louder and louder, Commander Stevens, of the Royal Navy, the Admiralty agent on board the *Columbian*, and senior officer to the mail agent of the *Pottinger*, was called upon for his opinion. This gentleman having formally stated that he considered the accommodation to be both insufficient and unsuitable, Colonel Mackenzie ordered the men to be forthwith shipped on board the *Columbian*.—*Times Alexandrian Correspondent*.

IMPRISONMENT IN THE ARMY.—The following General Order, addressed to the army at home and abroad, has been issued from the Horse Guards:—"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief directs that when prisoners, sentenced by court-martial, are temporarily placed in garrison or barrack cells to wait admission into a military prison, they are not, while thus confined, to be deprived of their beds, or to be subjected to any punishment beyond imprisonment.—By command, G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

MERCANTILE MARINE.—The *Liverpool Daily Post* suggests that Government ought to encourage the mercantile marine, and "raise it to the same analogous position towards the Royal navy that the militia holds to the army." The writer conceives that the merchant service should be recognized as an incorporated body, and that a certain rank should be accorded to the officers, who should be allowed to wear a uniform off duty if they pleased, while, when on duty, the wearing of it should be imperative. "The case of fire on board the *Sarah Sands* afforded a remarkable display of chivalric courage and discipline on the part of Captain Castle and the officers and crew; and yet Government have not deigned to notice such gallant and meritorious conduct."

THE MILITIA.—There are now, according to a new return, 37 regiments of militia in the United Kingdom whose quotas are complete, and 127 whose quotas are incomplete. The number of men required to complete the quotas is 15,851, and there are 10,323 men whose service expires within six months; 9629 men are required in England, 1941 in Scotland, and 4281 in Ireland.

AN HEROIC CONSUL.—Mr. Jacob Roach, on behalf of all the crew of the ship *Antoinette*, writes to the *Times*:—"Through your columns I wish to make known the loss of the North American ship *Antoinette*, of New York. We left Callao on the 22nd of October, bound for London, with a cargo of guano, and had a fine passage up to Cape Horn; but in two days afterwards we were wrecked on the coast of the Falkland Islands, and, strange to say, I did not know of any settlement belonging to us there, and neither did any one on board. The captain said there was a settlement formerly at Berkeley Sand, and we proceeded there after our ship had gone to the bottom. We got there on the second day after we left the ship, or rather to a settlement at Port William, where we found an American consul [Captain Smyly], to whom the captain told our loss, and that there was a boat and five men adrift, whom we had lost sight of. The poor old gentleman got a vessel the same afternoon, and at daylight the next morning proceeded to look for them, although it blew a gale of wind. His last words to us were, 'Don't fear: if they are alive, I will find them;' and find them he did on one of the small islands, with boat stove and without water; and the crew informed me that he never left the deck or slept until he did find them, when he showed them every kindness in his power. He was absent but four days. I am informed by the inhabitants of the colony that he has always been in the habit of acting in this way for many years."

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS for Inquiring into the State of the Hospital and Barrack Accommodation in England and Wales—consisting of Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Burrell, &c.—arrived at Chatham on Thursday, for the purpose of making an inspection of the barracks and military hospitals at that garrison.

THE NEW CHURCH IN WOOLWICH DOCKYARD has been roofed in, and will be ready for divine service about the commencement of June. A small space is about to be enclosed, surrounding the edifice, which is to be laid out in an ornamental style of 'cottage garden,' and protected by iron gates and rails.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.—A deputation of shipowners, &c., had an interview yesterday with Mr. Henley and the Earl of Donoughmore, at the office of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of inducing Government to limit the liability of shipowners in the case of the loss of passengers. Mr. Henley held out no hopes.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, March 22nd.

ROYAL ASSENT.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Royal assent was given by commission to the HAVELOCK ANNUITY BILL and the EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord BROUGHAM drew the attention of the Government to a recent act of the Jamaica Legislature, the effect of which, he was informed, would be to reduce the emancipated slaves to something nearly approaching the condition of slavery. He hoped that act had not received the sanction of the Imperial Government.—The Earl of CARNARVON said the act had not received the sanction of the Crown, and was still under consideration. Though it was an unusual course, he should not in this case have any objection to lay the bill on the table.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

The Earl of DERBY briefly stated that, as there would be no business before the House to prevent its following the usual course, he proposed it should adjourn on Friday till Monday, the 12th of April. The House, however, would sit to hear appeals on Monday, the 29th, and Tuesday, the 30th of March.

The LAW OF PROPERTY AMENDMENT BILL was read a second time, and, in consequence of objections to some of the clauses, was referred to a select committee.

The CHURCH OF ENGLAND SPECIAL SERVICES BILL and TRUSTEES RELIEF BILL were read a third time, and passed.

THE MAGISTRACY OF YARMOUTH.

Lord SONDES presented petitions from the Town Council and magistrates of Yarmouth, complaining that the magistrates appointed by the late Lord Chancellor were all Liberals.—Lord CRANWORTH said that it had been represented to him that, of the eighteen magistrates at Yarmouth, fourteen were violent Tories, one was neutral, and the other three were Liberals. He therefore thought it but right to give a fairer proportion to the Liberal side. Any inquiry would have his entire concurrence.

A BLACK REGIMENT FOR INDIA.

In reply to a question from Lord BROUGHAM, Lord HARDINGE stated that there was no foundation for the report that two military officers were about to embark for the coast of Africa to enlist negroes for service in the East Indies.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

THE MILITIA.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Mr. MACKINNON, General PEEL stated that it was not intended to embody any more militia regiments, nor at present to call out any regiments for drill.

THE ITALIAN CONFERENCE.

Mr. BOWYER asked some questions of the Home Secretary with respect to the late alleged 'Italian Conference'; but Mr. WALPOLE could only inform him that he had ascertained that no such gathering had taken place.

THE ENGLISH ENGINEERS AT NAPLES.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. KINGLAKE, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that, in consequence of a representation of Mr. Lyons to the Neapolitan Government, Watt had been ordered to be released, and that he was on his way to this country; and that morning a despatch had been received from Mr. Lyons, who had repaired to Salerno and had spoken to Park in the court, and he found that the trial was going on with decorum and propriety. Afterwards, Mr. Lyons had had an interview with Park, who was well lodged, clothed, and attended to, and was 'in good heart,' being animated with the feeling that he was not forgotten by his country. Mr. Lyons is sanguine that the result of the trial will be favourable to Park.

The CONSOLIDATED FUND (10,000,000L.) BILL, the ditto (500,000L.) BILL, the MUTINY BILL, the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH (SKEPTON, &c.) BILL, and the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION AND DEGREES BILL, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

THE OATHS BILL.

On the order for the consideration of this bill as amended, Mr. COGAN moved to amend the preamble by adding to the words "whereas it is expedient that one oath should be substituted for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration now required by law," the words "and instead of the oath now taken by Roman Catholics under the 10th George IV. cap. 7." His object was so to frame the bill that there should be only one oath to be taken by all members.—Mr. WALPOLE and Lord JOHN RUSSELL objected to this amendment, and a good deal of discussion ensued, ending in the amendment being negatived, on a division, by 84 to 66.

The debate then turned upon the latter words of the oath, "and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, State, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, directly or indirectly, within this realm."—Mr. STEUART moved to insert the word "rightfully" after "potentate."—Lord JOHN RUSSELL objected that this term was difficult to define.—Mr. GLADSTONE urged the necessity of some authori-

tative solution of the questions raised as to this part of the oath.—Mr. ROEBUCK suggested, instead of "rightfully," the words "by law."—Sir RICHARD BETHELL contended that either insertion was superfluous, the legal meaning of the terms "ecclesiastical" and "spiritual" being known as referring to authority legally exercised by the tribunals of the Crown.—After some further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved to omit the words "directly or indirectly."—Mr. WALPOLE did not object to this amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the omission of the 5th clause, providing that, whenever a person professing the Jewish religion should be required to take the oath, the words "and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian" shall be omitted.—A long discussion here ensued on the main principle of the measure—viz., the admission of Jews to Parliament; but the arguments pro and con. were only such as have been advanced in both Houses over and over again for several years past.—Mr. WALPOLE was one of the chief speakers in favour of the amendment, which was opposed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and others. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 297 to 144.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the consular service and consular appointments, suggesting various subjects which it was intended to bring under the consideration of the committee, the object of the Government being, he said, to obtain the earliest information.—Lord PALMERSTON said it was quite fitting that a sifting inquiry should take place into these subjects.—The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of General PEEL, a committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the present system for the billeting of troops.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to one o'clock.

Tuesday, March 23rd.

ENLISTMENT OF AFRICANS FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, alluding to the question put by Lord Brougham on the previous evening, respecting the enlistment of negroes on the coast of Africa, for military service in India, stated it was quite true that a plan had been entertained for enlisting Kroomen of the western coast for such service. These Kroomen were regularly employed as part of the crews of her Majesty's ships on the station, and were found very efficient. He had wished to try the experiment of enlisting them for India, as they would be able to do certain kinds of duty at the mouths of the Ganges, the Irrawaddy, and other rivers, which are unhealthy to European soldiers. The employment of such a force would also enable them to send the naval brigade to China, where it was greatly required. But the Kroomen could not be enlisted without such an alteration of the Mutiny Act as could not be made on the third reading.—Lord BROUGHAM was glad to hear that the plan had been abandoned for the present, as the House was bound to discourage all emigration from the coast of Africa that would tend, directly or indirectly, to promote the slave trade.—The Earl of DERBY protested against the doctrine that, because they were resolved to put an end to everything that had the appearance of obtaining negroes improperly on the coast of Africa, they were precluded from availing themselves of the military and naval services of a class of men who had been for several years employed on board their ships.

The TRANSFER OF LAND BILL, and TENANTS FOR LIFE TRUSTEE BILL, were read a second time, and referred to a select committee.—The MILITIA ACT CONTINUANCE BILL was read a third time, and passed.—Other bills passed a stage, and the House adjourned.

POLICE (DUBLIN).

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Mr. GROGAN, Lord NAAS said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a police bill for the city of Dublin this year, and he hoped to be able to lay one upon the table soon after Easter.

ANNEXATION OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF DHAR.

In answer to Mr. J. B. SMITH, Mr. BAILLIE stated that, by the mail which arrived on the previous day, a despatch was received which contained the proclamation issued by the political agent of the Governor-General with respect to the annexation of Dhar. It appeared that the Rajah of Dhar, who had lately succeeded to the throne by adoption, at the age of thirteen, was deposed, on the ground of treason in the Durbar, which was composed of his friends. No orders whatever had been given from this country on the subject. The confiscation was ordered by Sir Robert Hamilton, under the authority of the Governor-General.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM IN FRANCE.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES called attention to the vexations to which English subjects are exposed by the late alteration of the passport system in France. Additional labour and responsibility have been cast on our police magistrates, and individuals are obliged to undergo considerable vexation and distress. The passport system, he conceived, ought to be transferred from the Foreign-office to the Home-office, and the onus of refusing a passport should be placed on the Government of this country. He concluded by moving for copies of corres-

pondence between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French on the late alterations in the passport system; and of the regulations respecting passports issued by the Foreign-office since 1815, with the fees charged on their delivery.—The motion was seconded by Mr. WALTER, who considered the present period opportune for bringing the whole subject under the consideration of Parliament, the French Government having devolved the responsibility of issuing passports from England exclusively upon our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The best form of passport would be a card, containing the date of the year, the signature of the traveller, and a declaration that he is an Englishman. This should bear the official stamp.—Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD said that the French Government had hitherto been in the habit of permitting their own consular authorities to issue passports, and this permission had been withdrawn; but France is willing to admit any regulations which the English Government might lay down, and is prepared to meet her Majesty's Government half way by establishing consular agents at each of the four Channel ports, with power to *viser* passports, in order that no inconvenience may arise. The subject of reducing the expenses of Foreign-office passports is under consideration.—Mr. J. B. SMITH suggested that it might be expedient to give to the magistrates in large towns the power to issue passports.—Mr. KERR deprecated any course being taken by the British Government which might render them responsible for the conduct of those to whom passports are granted.—Lord PALMERSTON said that, as far as the late Government was concerned, he had no objection to the production of papers, and suggested the addition of copies of any correspondence received at the Foreign-office relating to the inconveniences and expenses attending the passing back of English workmen who had arrived in France with passports from the French consular agents in England. The passport system, as Mr. Fitzgerald had truly observed, is an internal arrangement of the French Government with which we have no right to interfere; but the system is a very inconvenient one, which embarrasses honest travellers, and lets the guilty escape. He had himself once (in the reign of Charles X.) incurred the risk of imprisonment, owing to some accidental irregularity in his passport; but Orsini had travelled in France with a false passport.—Mr. BRIGHT said that foreign Governments do not ask that Englishmen should be charged 7s. for a passport, or that they should be compelled to go to a particular city for them, or that a man who did not happen to have powerful friends—who did not happen to know a magistrate or a member of Parliament—must go to a particular office for a passport. All these things rest with our own Government, and arise from neglect of common-sense principles in the matter. He thought it undesirable that passport offices should be established in all the towns in the country, because they could not be established without a certain amount of patronage.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said Mr. Bright was mistaken in supposing that foreign Governments do not care from what particular office a passport is issued.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER offered no objection to Lord Palmerston's amendment, and the motion was agreed to.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Lord BURY moved for leave to bring in a bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—The motion was opposed by Mr. DIVETT, and a sharp, though not very novel, discussion ensued on the social, moral, and religious bearings of the question. The introduction of the measure was supported by Mr. MALINS, Mr. W. J. FOX, Mr. WHITEHEAD, Mr. MELLOR, Mr. GILPIN, Mr. BIGGS, and Lord GODERICH; and was opposed by Mr. HOPE, Mr. LYON, and Mr. FULLER.—On a division, the motion was carried by 105 to 62.

EQUALIZATION OF THE POOR-RATES.

Mr. AYRTON moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide a remedy for the inequality in the poor-rates of the metropolis. Having sketched the general evils of the present system (which have frequently been exhibited in this journal), he said he did not propose to destroy local management, but, adopting the very principle of the original statute of Elizabeth, he desired to constitute a special sessions of a committee of justices, to be elected by the benches in quarter sessions of the four metropolitan counties, whose duty it should be to determine a uniform rate of assessment for the metropolis, the local parochial management remaining intact.—The motion was seconded by Mr. WILLIAMS.—Mr. ESTCOURT admitted that Mr. Ayrton had brought forward the motion with great moderation and discretion. He should not object to the motion, but he guarded himself against being supposed to give any opinion as to the expediency of the measure. It was to be feared that the proposed plan might pave the way to a system of national rating, and to an abolition of the wholesome check of local management.—Mr. JOHN LOCKE supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. ROEBUCK, who objected that the bill sinned against two of the very first principles of the Poor-law: it violated the plain principle of justice in relation to property, and it sinned against the rule which says that the locality should overlook and guard the expenditure of the rate.—Mr. COX observed that it was not always the case that the rich parishes are rated low and the

poor parishes high.—Mr. BOUVERIE remarked that the metropolis is not heavily rated as compared with the rest of the country.—Mr. COBBETT considered that the evils of an equalization of poor-rates would be extremely great; but at the same time he thought it expedient that the principle of poor relief should be discussed, and it was a matter for consideration whether it would not be expedient to authorize rates in aid between parishes in times of distress.—Mr. TOWNSEND gave his cordial support to the motion; and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Some routine business having been got through, the House adjourned at a quarter to one.

Wednesday, March 24th.

VALUATION OF LANDS (SCOTLAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. DUNLOP moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which is to establish one uniform system of valuation of lands in Scotland, under which all the local rates as well as public taxes would be assessed, and to correct certain defects in the act now in force. By the present law, deer forests and sheep walks, woodlands, copses, and shootings, are exempt from valuation unless actually let, and by this exemption such lands are freed from liability to assessment to public and local taxes. This should discontinue, because it gives rise to ill-feeling between the rich and poor.—Lord DUNCAN, believing that the effect of the bill would be to prevent the investment in land of the savings of the Scotch middle classes, moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—A discussion ensued, during which the LORD ADVOCATE opposed the measure; and, finally, Mr. DUNLOP announced that he would not press the question to a division.—The amendment was consequently adopted.

THE DUBLIN RIOTS.

Mr. HATCHELL called attention to the occurrences in Dublin on the 12th of March, on the occasion of the entry of Lord Eglintoun, preparatory to moving for copies of the report of the Dublin Police Commissioners to the Chief or Under Secretary for Ireland; of the warrant authorizing an inquiry by the Solicitor-General for Ireland and Mr. Stronge; and of instructions, if any, to govern the inquiry.—Lord NAAS complained that Mr. Hatchell should have persevered in his motion in the unavoidable absence of the Attorney-General for Ireland. He entered, however, into some explanations; but these were fully set forth by Mr. WHITESIDE, who came into the House during the discussion, and who said the Lord-Lieutenant had thought it expedient that an inquiry should be instituted, and had entrusted the investigation to the Solicitor-General. About this inquiry a great deal of misunderstanding had arisen. The investigation being entirely extra-judicial, it was considered that it would not be expedient to make public those matters which might exercise a prejudicial influence in subsequent proceedings. The Government now intends that an inquiry shall take place in a court of law.—Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD said he principally blamed in this affair the college authorities for not interfering to prevent the mischief, as he believed would have been the case if such disturbances had taken place at Oxford or Cambridge. He regretted the misrepresentations which had appeared in regard to his gallant friend, Colonel Browne, as he feared they would have a prejudicial effect upon the trial of the police. With regard to the manner in which the preliminary investigation had been conducted, precedents might have been found for making the inquiry public; but what he chiefly complained of was, that the commissioner was the public prosecutor, who examined the parties concerned in the affray, with a view to prosecute them at a subsequent time—a proceeding which would disgrace a French court of justice. He understood that the police, and his gallant friend Colonel Browne, had protested against the inquiry being secret, on the ground that the charges against them could only be met by investigation in a public court.—Mr. SPOONER having moved the adjournment of the debate, Mr. WHITESIDE was enabled to reply to this attack by the late Attorney-General for Ireland. He said the Government would not have been justified in allowing a preliminary inquiry not upon oath.—Mr. MACARTNEY thought the Government right in the course they had pursued.—Mr. COGAN regretted that an attack had been made on the police on account of their religion—an attack indirectly encouraged by the Irish Government.—Mr. VANCE denied that the proceedings in Dublin could be justly called a party riot.—Sir D. NORREYS said that the students ought not to be allowed to annoy the public and attack the police.—Mr. STANHOPE was sorry the debate had taken place, as it would encourage sectarian strife in Dublin.—Mr. FITZGERALD submitted that Mr. Whiteside had not answered his facts; and he addressed a question to Lord Naas, which that nobleman answered by saying that he was not aware that Colonel Browne had sent in any protest against the inquiry being private, or against the inquiry itself.—Mr. SPOONER withdrew his motion for the adjournment of the debate; and Lord NAAS intimated that he had no objection to give the copy of the warrant to hold the inquiry, but declined to give the other papers asked for, because they were of a confidential character.—Mr. HATCHELL consented to take the paper offered to him.—The original motion was withdrawn, and it was ordered that a

copy of the warrant authorizing the inquiry should be laid before the House.

The House adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

Thursday, March 25th.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord MONTEAGLE hoped the fullest information respecting the condition of India would be laid before the House previous to the discussion of the India Bill. He wished to know if the commission appointed by the Indian Government to inquire into the causes of the mutiny had made any report.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH was ready to furnish any information in his power; he believed the Indian Mutiny Commission had not reported the results of the inquiry.

Subsequently, Earl GRANVILLE asked if the Government would lay on the table the communications between it and the Court of Directors in reference to the new India Bill, if those communications had been in writing.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said he had not thought it necessary to place himself in communication with the Directors, as he conceived that, since it had been determined to dispose of that court, its members became, with reference to the Government, little more than private gentlemen. He had, however, that day—but only confidentially—placed in their hands a copy of the new Government Bill.—Earl GRANVILLE expressed his surprise at this course. The late Government communicated its intention to the Directors some months before their bill was introduced; yet the Earl of Ellenborough had charged the Ministers of the day with not giving sufficient information to the Board.—The Earl of DERBY said great changes had been made in the first bill; the present bill was intended to remove some of the objections to the other.—Earl GREY dissented from the views expressed by the Earl of Ellenborough, and protested against the practice of making mere questions for information the pretexts for a kind of sparring between the late and present Governments as to their respective policy and conduct. He hoped it would not become a habit.—Earl GRANVILLE said he was justified in the course he had taken.

THE ENGLISH ENGINEERS OF THE CAGLIARI.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he was happy to inform the House that Watt, the English engineer, had arrived that morning in England. Park, the other engineer, has also been liberated on bail, and is living in the house of the consul at Naples.

The second reading of the LIBEL BILL was postponed till after Easter by Lord CAMPBELL.

The CONSOLIDATED FUND (10,000,000L.) BILL, the CONSOLIDATED FUND (500,000L.) BILL, the MUTINY BILL, the MARINE MUTINY BILL, and the COMMONS INCLOSURE BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

THE CAGLIARI.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether if, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, the capture of the Cagliari proves to have been illegal *ab initio*, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to demand and require from the Neapolitan Government full and ample compensation to the engineers Watt and Park, for the treatment, causing permanent injury to their mental and bodily health, which they, the subjects of her Majesty, had received? As the question was merely hypothetical, he did not wish to press it, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had any objection to give a reply.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the Government had formed a rule not to answer hypothetical questions. Besides, he was really unable to reply to the present question.—In answer to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the Government had not yet received the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the case in connexion with the Cagliari which had been submitted to them.

THE MEMORIAL FROM GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Sir G. B. PEACHELL asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if his attention had been drawn to the memorial of the captains, lieutenants, and masters of Greenwich Hospital, praying that in consideration of their wounds and services they may not be deprived of their half-pay; and whether it was intended to concede the claim they had set forth, and thereby place them (as regards half-pay) in the same position as the other naval officers of the establishment.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said he could find no ground of justification for the difference which existed between the position of captains, lieutenants, and masters of Greenwich Hospital, and other naval officers of the establishment; and it was, therefore, his intention to allow commanders, lieutenants, and masters of Greenwich Hospital the half-pay of their respective ranks, in addition to the allowances of the hospital.

LAW CONSOLIDATION.

In answer to Sir H. KEATING, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was his intention on an early day after Easter to move the first reading of the Commercial Law Consolidation Bills, and, in the event of the House agreeing to read them a first time, it was his intention, after they had been read a second time, *pro forma*, to move the appointment of a select committee, the functions of which would embrace not only the expediency and practicability of the entire scheme for the consolidation of the statute law, but also certain other subjects

which had engaged the attention of Parliament; he alluded especially to that which had been the subject of a resolution of the House—that provision should be made for the more skilful preparation and conduct of all Parliamentary business.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

In reply to some questions from Sir DE LACY EVANS, General PEEL said that the 13th Foot left for India in August, the 95th in September, the 6th in November, the 80th in December, and 230 of the Artillery in August. The regiments now at the Cape, were the 45th, the 85th (stated to have gone to India, but of which the Government had no information), the 12th, two battalions of the 60th (also reported to have been sent to India), the 73rd, the Cape Mounted Rifles, and some artillery and engineers.

MEDALS FOR THE INDIAN TROOPS.

In answer to Mr. KINNAIRD, General PEEL stated that a medal would be given to all the troops engaged in the suppression of the mutiny in India. A clasp would be given for the siege of Delhi, and another for the defence of Lucknow.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved "That, in the opinion of the House, the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland ought to be abolished, and the office of Secretary of State for Ireland be at once created." He denied that he was actuated by an enmity to Ireland in making this motion; on the contrary, he desired to benefit Ireland, and to raise her from the position of a province to that of an independent part of the empire. The office of Lord-Lieutenant does mischief to Ireland—first, by the expense of the establishment, which costs 50,000L. a year, without benefiting any one; and, secondly, by compromising Irish independence, and making the sister country a satrapy of England.—Mr. S. B. MILLER objected to the motion that it had originated with a private member, who had no connexion with Ireland, and no congeniality of sentiment or sympathy of feeling with that country. Mr. Roebuck had not suggested any well-considered machinery for supplying the place of the existing form of government. He therefore moved the previous question.—Colonel FRENCH thought that the amendment was as much to be condemned as the original motion, since what was wanted was an expression of opinion. By the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy, Ireland would be still more Anglicized than it is at present, and even now almost every office of power and trust is filled by an Englishman. If the question were to be considered at all, it ought to be at the instance of the existing Government.—Lord NAAS thought it would be both difficult and dangerous to alter the present system. If the House thought this form of Government desirable, they would not hesitate to support it, whether the cost was 20,000L., 25,000L., or 40,000L. a year. The Governments of England and Ireland differ very materially. In Ireland, centralization and the influence of Government had prevailed, in all the ramifications of its machinery, from a very early period. Of this system the Lord-Lieutenant was the mainspring and the head. He was consulted by the heads of departments on all important occasions. The question of such a change should be brought forward by the Irish themselves, and then it would receive attention. He should vote for the previous question.—Sir G. C. LEWIS, while admitting that the office of Lord-Lieutenant was at one time necessary, conceived that it is now almost an anomaly. He did not think, however, that there would be any saving by changing the Lord-Lieutenant into a Secretary of State. It would be inexpedient to create a fifth Secretary of State; and, until the time arrived (which it has not yet done) when the Government of Ireland can be conducted without any separate department, he thought it expedient that they should retain the existing office.—Mr. BLACKBURN, who had given notice of an amendment, to omit all the words in the resolution after the word "abolished," was of opinion that this was a fit time for making the change, and he urged the present Government at once to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant.—The original motion was further supported by Mr. DOBSON, Mr. BAXTER, and Mr. EVANS, and opposed by Mr. ESMONDE, Mr. CONOLLY, Mr. GROGAN, Mr. DOBBS, Mr. FORTESCUE, Mr. VANCE, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. BENTINCK, and Mr. BAGWELL. Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought the time had come for abolishing a separate Executive for Ireland; but, as the Government was not disposed to take up the reform, he should vote for the previous question.—Mr. WALPOLI, for reasons similar to those given by Lord Naas, could not agree to making the proposed experiment.—Lord PALMERSTON intimated his intention of voting against Mr. Roebuck, and agreed that such a proposal ought to come originally from the Irish people themselves.—Mr. ROEBUCK having replied with great sharpness and spirit, the motion was negatived by 248 votes to 116.

SCOTCH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Mr. CAIRD called attention to the subject of agricultural statistics in Scotland, with a view to their future collection, and moved for further papers relative thereto. After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

THE GALWAY FREEMEN DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Mr. ROEBUCK moved that it be deferred for six months.

The bill punished only one class of offenders, the least guilty—namely, the parties bribed; and, being an unjust bill, he opposed it altogether; and gave notice that, if it passed the second reading, he should move the expulsion of Sir Thomas Burke.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. WALPOLE said he thought they ought to proceed to the second reading, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it appeared to him that, if they passed the second reading, there would be no certainty whatever that the persons most guilty, namely, the bribers, would be punished. It appeared to him that their first step should be by prosecution, or otherwise to proceed against the bribers.—Mr. DISRAELI pledged himself to the House, that, if the second reading was agreed to, he would move an instruction, on going into committee, to include the bribers in the bill as well as the bribed.—Mr. ROEBUCK, on receiving this assurance, withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL crossed the Ganges at Cawnpore on the 11th of February, on his way to attack Lucknow. His force consisted of fifteen regiments of European infantry; three regiments of European cavalry; three regiments, and detachments of two other regiments, of native cavalry; eighty heavy guns and mortars, and sixty-three field pieces. It was expected that the attack would commence about the 27th ult., by which time Sir Colin's force was probably strengthened by the arrival of the forces of Jung Bahadour and General Franks, consisting of 12,000 men. The Nepalese Prince, however, had not crossed the Gogra on the 19th of February, but was then waiting for boats. A fresh attack was made on the Alumbagh on the 21st; the result is not stated. General Inglis defeated the Gwalior mutineers near Calpee on the 4th, and General Hope Grant's column in Oude has cleared the left bank of the Ganges, and destroyed the stronghold of the enemy, who fled northward.

The East India House telegram from Alexandria supplies some facts of interest:—

General Franks expected to attack the rebels at Chanda on the 20th, and to be at Sultanpore on the 22nd. The road from Mirzapore to Bombay, by Jubulpore and Saghore, and the road from Agra to Bombay, *via* Indore, are opened. Brigadier Walpole commands a force for the defence of the Doab from Futtehghur downwards. The rebels are strong and active on the Oude side of the Ganges from opposite Futtehghur to Cawnpore. A regular chain of communication is kept up between Bareilly and Lucknow. The rebels in the Etawah district have been defeated by the police and zemindaree levies, with the loss of one hundred and twenty-five men and all their guns. On the 10th of February, Colonel MacCausland, commanding the Ghoorkas Regiment at Nynce-Tall, defeated the rebels, about four thousand strong, at Buheree, in the Bareilly district, with a loss of two hundred and fifty men and four guns. [The colonel's force was only one thousand in number, and but ten Europeans were killed. The enemy fled across the river.] Lieutenant Osborne has taken the forts of Kunwarsa and Tyeragooghur, capturing seventeen guns. The forts have been dismantled. All is well in the Punjab, Saugor, Hyderabad, and Southern India. The fort of Rotas has been occupied by Colonel Mitchell. On Cammor (?), the mutinous companies of the 84th Native Infantry have been almost entirely annihilated. Some progress has been made in suppressing the insurrection in Jumbulpore. Her Majesty's 6th Regiment has arrived from the Cape, and will garrison Fort William. The 64th Regiment marches to Benares. Commodore Watson, with the Chesapeake, is still at Calcutta. The Pelorus and the gunboats of the squadron are at Rangoon. Captain Seymour, with a party of three hundred seamen and marines, have gone up the Irrawaddy to the Meaday frontier.

There has been a report at Allahabad that a relation of the ex-King of Delhi has proclaimed himself King of Delhi, and has given orders to his followers to avoid meeting us in open combat, but to disperse in bands of forty or fifty, waylay the English on the roads, and kill them. "I think," says a writer in the *Bombay Standard*, "that is the worst news we have had yet." However, it may be utterly false.

TRIAL OF THE EX-KING OF DELHI.

The *Delhi Gazette* furnishes some interesting details of the trial of the half-imbecile old man who reigned for a few months as supreme king within the walls of Delhi:—

"The trial was to have commenced at eleven o'clock, on (January 27th); but, owing to delays caused by the sudden change in the constitution of the court, in consequence of Brigadier Showers's approaching departure, it was half-past twelve before the prisoner was brought in, although he was in attendance, sitting in a palanquin outside, under a guard of rifles, at the appointed hour. He appeared very infirm, and he tottered into court supported on one side by the 'interesting youth' Jumma Bukht, and on the other by a

confidential servant, and coiled himself into a small bundle upon the cushion assigned to him. He presented such a picture of helpless imbecility as, under other circumstances, must have awakened pity. He sat coiled up on a cushion on the left of the President, and to the right of the Government prosecutor; his son Jumma Bukht standing a few yards to his left, and a guard of rifles beyond all. Several European gentlemen were in court as spectators, and later in the day some ladies took the seats provided for their accommodation.

"The prosecutor then put the question through the interpreter, 'Guilty or not guilty?' which the prisoner either did not, or affected not to understand; and there was some delay in explaining it to him. He then declared himself profoundly ignorant of the nature of the charges against him, although a translated copy of them was furnished and read to him, in the presence of witnesses, some twenty days previous. After some more delay the prisoner pleaded 'Not guilty,' and the business of the court proceeded. On the second day, the sitting was closed, in consequence of the indisposition of the prisoner. On the third day, while the evidence was being taken, the prisoner, coiled up easily upon his cushion, appeared lost in the land of dreams; and, except when anything particular struck him, continued unmindful of what was passing around.

"On the sixth day, the translation of a letter, dated the 24th of March, addressed to the late Mr. Colvil, Lieutenant-Governor N.W.P., was read, disclosing the fact that, as far back as a year and a half ago, secret emissaries were sent by the King of Delhi to Persia, through the agency of one Mahomed Hussun Uskeeree, the object of which was evidently to obtain assistance to complete the overthrow of British power in India. The perusal of the letter, which bears both the Delhi and Agra postmark, excited considerable sensation in court. The prisoner's hakeem was examined at considerable length, the whole of his evidence tending to implicate to a considerable extent the Shah of Persia, but leading the court to believe that the prisoner was entirely innocent of taking part in the intrigues going on about that time.

"The evidence was conclusive on one point—viz., that the inmates of the palace assisted at the murder of Messrs. Fraser, Jennings, Hutchinson, Captain Douglas, and the ladies. Several witnesses affirmed that the prisoner tried to persuade Captain Douglas from his intention of going among the mutineers; but not one attempted to show that he exerted his influence to check the disturbance even at its commencement, or to save the Europeans at his very gates.

"The court was occupied the whole of the eleventh day with the examination of a person named Chunce, formerly editor of a native paper, entitled the *Delhi News*, which is conducted on a novel principle, the editor's duty being to write his paper full, and then carry it round and read it to his subscribers! The witness stated, in reply to questions, that the Mahomedans of the city were in the habit of boasting that the Persians, aided by the Russians, were coming to drive the English out of the country, and gave it as his firm belief that the Mahomedans were very much excited about the Persian war. The chuppaties which were circulated were, he said, for the purpose of bringing together a large body of men for some business to be explained to them hereafter; and he said they originated at or near Kurnaul; precisely the opposite direction from which Sir Theophilus Metcalfe traced their origin. The witness, in reply to a question by the prosecutor, said that about five or six days after the city had been in possession of the mutineers, he heard that there was a great disturbance in the palace, and on going to see the cause, found a number of Sepoys and some of the prisoner's armed servants killing Europeans, men, women, and children. There was a great crowd collected, and he could not see distinctly through it; but, after the slaughter was completed, he inquired of the sweepers, who were removing the bodies, and heard that in all fifty-two persons had been killed. Of these only five or six were males; the rest all females and children! The bodies were being removed in carts, and were thrown into the river; when he saw them lying dead, they were in a circle. A number of Mahomedans were on the top of Mirza Mogul's house, spectators of the scene, and the witness heard that Mirza Mogul himself was one of those looking on. Those unfortunate people were confined, previous to their massacre, from the 11th to the 16th of May, in a sort of receptacle for rubbish, where the prisoner's lowest culprits were confined, and in which it would have been an insult to confine a person with any pretensions to respectability. There were many better and more suitable buildings, but they were not allotted to the Europeans.

"The above is the substance of Chunce's evidence, elicited by severe cross examination by the prosecutor and the president of the court; and he concluded his evidence of this day by replying to a question put by the prosecutor as to who gave the order for the massacre of the Europeans, 'The King himself; who else could give the order?'

"On the 12th day, Golam was sworn and examined. This witness gave some particulars of the massacre of Europeans inside the palace, of which he was an eye-witness. He said that it was known, two days prior to

the fearful deed, that the European prisoners were to be slaughtered on that day, and a great crowd had in consequence collected. They, the prisoners, were all ranged in a line, on the edge of a tank or watercourse, and, at a given signal (unseen, however, by the witness), the mutineers and palace servants, by whom they were completely surrounded, rushed in and backed them to pieces with swords. Shots were fired at the commencement (according to another witness); but, one of the bullets happening to strike a Sepoy, the sword was resorted to, and the bloody work was soon completed. The confusion was too great for the witness to frame an accurate idea of the number murdered, but it was large, and the majority of them were women and children. They must have numbered from 150 to 200. When the bloody work was over, the spectators were turned out of the palace, and the bodies carried away. No one attempted to interfere to prevent this frightful slaughter; no messenger from the King came to stop it, and the witness said he heard nothing which could lead him to believe that the deed was not gloried in by the Mahomedans. He then, in reply to a question by the prosecutor, said he was present at the murder of the Beresford family. Mr. Beresford was, it seems, badly wounded at the onset, one arm being broken by a shot; but, armed with a sword, and his brave wife with a spear, they contrived to keep the ruffians at bay for some time, Mrs. Beresford killing one and wounding another. They were at length overpowered and the whole party murdered. With them were, it is supposed, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard and another missionary, who had gone to the bank for safety. The house where they were all slaughtered still bears the marks of the struggle and the closing scene of horror."

The prisoner, as already announced, has been found Guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life to the Andamans—a group of small islands in the Bay of Bengal, very hot in their temperature and wild in their character, and inhabited by a race of black and naked savages, who have hitherto repelled all intrusion on their domain.

NATIVE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The following address has been transmitted to the Queen from a large body of the natives of India:—

"To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned, native inhabitants of Bombay, venture to approach your Majesty with an humble expression of our loyal attachment to your Majesty's crown and person.

"Having long lived under the protection of the British Government in India, and become more and more attached to that administration which assures us of equal laws, impartial justice, and complete security of person and property, we have witnessed the shameful atrocities committed by the mutinous soldiery of Bengal with grief, in no degree less poignant than that felt by the British nation, and with horror, enhanced by the reflection that the criminals were natives of a portion, though a distant one, of our common country.

"We earnestly hope and trust that, notwithstanding the deep indignation which the frightful barbarities of the mutineers have naturally excited in the breasts of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, it will not be forgotten that the offenders, with few exceptions, belong to a single class—the Sepoys of one Presidency—and that the main body of the people have remained unaffected by the spirit of rebellion, while the majority of the chiefs, even in the disturbed districts, have given prompt and effectual aid to the British Government; and we trust that it will be remembered, in favour of the Bombay Presidency in particular, that its population has been almost uniformly loyal, the few exceptional cases of treasonable conduct having been at once exposed and easily suppressed by the united action of the British and native troops, with the entire sympathy and good-will of the native inhabitants.

"That the criminal disturbers of the public peace may be visited with condign punishment, and that British power may be established in India on a lasting foundation, none are more anxious than your Majesty's native subjects in Bombay, whose earnest hope and prayer it is that your Majesty may long be preserved to reign over a peaceful, united, and prosperous empire.

"Your Majesty's faithful subjects and servants,

"JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

"JUGONATH SUNKERSETT.

"BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE.

"CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

"RAMLAL THAKOORSKYDASS.

"(And 3000 others.)"

THE ALLEGED ATROCITIES OF THE MUTINEERS.

A correspondence has been published in the London papers between Mr. William Hargreaves and the Earl of Shaftesbury, with reference to the alleged unmentionable acts of torture and indignity committed by the Indian mutineers in the early days of the revolt. Mr. Hargreaves requests his Lordship to say if his belief in those stories remains unshaken, in spite of the doubts which have been thrown on them. The Earl replies that he believes in them as strongly as ever. Mr. Hargreaves then requests further information with respect to the alleged acts. His Lordship declines "giving any names that have been confidentially entrusted to him," and suggests

that Mr. Hargreaves should communicate with the 'Eye-witness' who stated a case in the *Times* of February 5th. Alluding to Mr. Hargreaves's reference to the desire expressed by an 'old lady of property to leave a portion of it to any needy sufferer from Sepoy cruelty, and to the fact of no one having applied, Lord Shaftesbury says that "most of the cases which have arrived in England are those of persons whose circumstances in life place them above poverty." Mr. Hargreaves next requests to be informed "how many cases of the kind referred to Lord Shaftesbury has unquestionable proof of?" His Lordship, in his reply, is of opinion that his correspondent "had better write to some one in India." In the final letter, Mr. Hargreaves says he is at a loss to conceive how any one in India can inform him of that which must be known to his Lordship alone. He concludes:—

"Mr. Mangles, it is quite clear, does not believe in the existence of a single case of mutilation. I have also before me a letter from the secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, which states that the board of directors, 'having made inquiry on the subject, have not been able to discover that any case of mutilation has existed among the passengers who have returned to this country by the Company's steamers since the outbreak in India.' Holding, as your Lordship does, a prominent position before the public, it seems to me that you are bound either to produce satisfactory proofs of the statements you have made on this subject, or to make a speedy recantation. I venture to think that no single individual is more responsible in the matter than yourself. These stories, so loosely told and so feebly supported, have stimulated to a frightful degree the vindictive passions of our countrymen; they have been the talk of the barrack-room and the bait of the recruiting sergeant; and the result has been an indiscriminate slaughter in India, which has sacrificed the innocent and the guilty alike."

A HINDOO PROCLAMATION.

A proclamation issued by Khan Bahadoor Khan, the rebel Nawab of Bareilly, to the Hindoo chieftains, has been published. It accuses the English of a systematic design to convert the Hindoos and Mahometans forcibly to the Christian religion, adding:—

"Their designs for destroying your religion, O Rajahs, are manifest from their having had recourse to compulsive measures to force the prisoners to mess together. Many prisoners refused to mess together, and were consequently starved to death; and many ate bread together, and of course forfeited their religion. When the English saw that even such measures were ineffectual to convert the Hindoos, they caused bones to be ground with flour and sugar and mixed particles of dried flesh and bone-dust with rice, and caused the same to be sold in the shops. In a word, they devised every plan they could for destroying your religion."

The dissemination of religious books by English missionaries, and the grievance of the greased cartridges, are alluded to; and the Hindoos and Mahometans are exhorted to lay aside their differences, and to join in 'rooting out' the English:—

"Among the Hindoos, the slaughter of kine is looked upon as a horrible sin. The Mussulman chieftains have all agreed that, should the Hindoos join them in killing the Englishmen in India, they (the Mussulmans) will cease to slaughter cows. The Mussulmans have made solemn promises by the sacred Koran to abstain from eating flesh of cows. Should the Hindoos join them, the Mussulmans will look upon the flesh of cows with the same horror which they feel at seeing pork. If the Hindoos do not attend to this solemn appeal, and do not kill the English—nay, if they shelter them even—they will be considered guilty of slaughtering cows and eating beef."

"Should the English, with a view to neutralize our proposal, make a similar agreement, and urge the Hindoos to rise against the Mussulmans, let the wise Hindoos consider that if the English do so the Hindoos will be sadly deceived. The Englishmen never keep their promises. They are deceitful impostors. The natives of this country have always been tools in the hands of these deceitful Englishmen. None of you should permit this golden opportunity to slip away. Let us take advantage of it. Our epistolary intercourse, though not so charming as personal interview, is still calculated to revive remembrance of each other. We trust you will concur with us, and favour us with a reply to this appeal, which is made with the full consent of both Hindoos and Mussulmans of this place."

STATE OF TRADE.

A SLIGHTLY improved feeling manifested itself in some of the great manufacturing towns during the week ending last Saturday; but, for the most part, there was no material alteration in the state or prospects of trade.

In the general business of the port of London during the week ending last Saturday there has been diminished activity. The number of ships reported inward was 127. Those cleared outward amounted to 92, including 14 in

ballast; and those on the berth loading for the Australian colonies amount to 43.

Mr. H. P. Maples, commission merchant, insurance broker, and agent to the Dieppe and Jersey steamers, has announced that he has been compelled to suspend his payments. The depreciation in the value of steamships, he states, has so materially affected his means as to cause his present difficulties.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month were issued on Thursday morning, and show a further large reduction in the declared value of our exportations—a reduction of 2,024,624*l.* There is no general sign, however, of a diminution in the consumption of imported commodities.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A FEARFUL accident has occurred at the saw-mills of Mr. Williams, Coronation-road, Bristol. A woman named Eliza Handcock, the wife of a labourer residing in Bedminster, was in the habit of collecting sawdust at the different mills for the supply of public-houses. A few days ago, she went to Mr. Williams's for this purpose, and was occupied for some time in filling hersacks. She then went to another part of the premises, where a steam saw-mill was at work, and within a few minutes afterwards her sister, who was with her, was heard to scream. The engineer instantly stopped the engine and hastened to the spot, when it was found that Mrs. Handcock's clothes had become entangled in the shaft, and that the poor creature had been violently tossed round the machinery and killed. An inquest was subsequently held on the mutilated body, and a verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

A sinking of the earth took place on Monday morning at the Victoria Iron Company's mining works at Runswick. Damage was done to the amount of 15,000*l.*, but no personal injury was sustained.

A carpenter, at work on Monday afternoon on the roof of the new Covent Garden Theatre, stepped on the skylight frames, when some of the slating gave way, and he fell through to a depth of nearly a hundred feet. He was frightfully injured, and died almost immediately.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE anniversary of this charity was celebrated by a dinner at the London Tavern last Saturday. The Duke of Cambridge was in the chair, and, in accordance with his usual custom, drew the attention of his auditory to the necessity of maintaining our warlike establishments in a constant state of efficiency. "While he entertained a sanguine expectation that peace and tranquillity would, at a comparatively early period, be restored, he hoped they would never again allow themselves to imagine that the military and naval services of this country could ever become useless. (*Cheers.*) Of this the people of England might be assured, that never for a certainty could they calculate on the existence of a state of profound peace even for one hour. It was impossible. He might even say, it was contrary to human nature, however lamentable it might be that such should be the fact. But so long as England continued to be a great empire—and she is undoubtedly the greatest empire the world contained (*cheers*)—so long must she have means at her disposal to hold her own in the estimation of the world. (*Cheers.*) That could only be by her retaining in all their efficiency and strength the noble and glorious army and navy which he was proud to think she now possessed. It was his special avocation to look after the interests of one portion of that service, and he assured them it was matter of the greatest gratification and of the greatest advantage to him that at the present moment public attention should be particularly attracted to the condition and circumstances of the British army." That condition, the Duke continued, has been and is being improved; everything is advancing, both in civil and military matters; and the state of things which satisfied previous generations would not satisfy modern men. His Royal Highness concluded with paying a high compliment to Major Powys, whose name he coupled with the toast of "The Army and Navy." Major Powys briefly returned thanks, and, before the company separated, upwards of 1000*l.* was collected for the charity.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

The Quarterly General Court of the East India Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. R. D. Mangles in the chair. A vote of thanks to Sir J. C. Melville was carried unanimously. In answer to some inquiries by Mr. Helps, with respect to the prize money for the capture of Delhi, the chairman said that what had been agreed upon was this—that all which could be justly considered prize, viz., all the property that had belonged to the mutineers and rebels, should be distributed among the captors; but that the property which had previously belonged to the Government, and which had only been recovered, should not be so distributed. Besides that, the Court of Directors, with the sanction of the Government, had granted another six months' bounty, in compensation for that which could not be justly regarded as prize; such as the property of the Government

and also of those loyal subjects who had behaved faithfully and well. A medal would be struck for the army. Mr. Jones asked whether the whole of the inhabitants of Delhi would be considered as rebels, to which Mr. Mangles replied, "Certainly not."

Mr. Lewin asked whether the chairman had any positive knowledge of the mutilations which were said to have been committed by the Sepoys on women and children. His own impressions of India led him to believe that no such mutilations and atrocities had occurred.—The chairman:—"I do not know of any such case. If the question had been asked me a week ago, I should have said that every case which several gentlemen had been engaged in tracing out had failed to be substantiated. But since then a case has been brought before me bearing a greater semblance of truth than any I had previously heard of. That case is now under investigation, and probably within a few days I shall be able to say for a certainty whether it is true or not. Lord Shaftesbury has told me that there are ten cases of mutilation in England; but I do not know of them. I know only of the case which I have stated to be now under investigation."—Sir F. Currie said that "an officer, who was at the siege of Delhi had been asked whether there was any truth in the statements that Europeans had been found in Delhi chained to guns and crucified, and he said that, to the best of his belief, nothing of the kind had occurred. He said, moreover, that the principal atrocities which he heard of in Delhi were those the information respecting which had been received from England." [Touching this question—some further facts concerning which will be found in our Indian intelligence—we may here mention that Sir Charles Locock, who took the chair on Wednesday at the anniversary festival of the Royal Medical Benevolent College, said that some persons were "weak enough" to deny the truth of the alleged torturings of English women and children by the mutineers, but that he "knew them to be true."]

Mr. Jones was counted out in bringing forward a motion affirming that it is our duty to give up the Kingdom of Oude to its royal family.

IRELAND.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN has addressed a long letter to the *Nation* newspaper, the upstart of which is to show that a Derby Government is preferable to a Palmerston Ministry. The Whigs are twitted with various backslidings, and the principle of Repeal is still maintained.

THE COLLEGE RIOTS.—There has been a hitch in the inquiry into the riots in front of Trinity College on the 12th inst. The police would not consent to a public investigation; the collegians repudiated a private one; so the inquiry is at an end.

FATAL CONFLICT.—Two policemen of the Articlave constabulary station, near Coleraine, whilst in pursuit of an illicit still in the parish of Magilligan, were resisted by a man named Edward M'Callion and his son. A conflict ensued, when the elder M'Callion was stabbed to the heart by one of the policemen, and fell dead; his son also received a bayonet thrust. M'Callion had been more than once fined for making illicit whisky.

MURDER.—Patrick Leyden and John Leyden have been tried at the Galway Assizes for the murder of the wife of the former. The man had been in some measure forced to marry the woman, on whom he had committed a criminal assault, and he appears to have killed her out of revenge for what he considered a compulsory marriage. John Leyden, whose connexion with the crime is not clear, was acquitted; but Patrick was found guilty.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

THE last news from Hong-Kong, of the date of February 15th, says that Yeh, a prisoner on board the *Inflexible*, was at that city, on his way to Calcutta. The blockade of Canton was raised on the 10th ult. The Russians and Americans have joined the English and French in their demand on the Chinese Government. The letters of the four plenipotentiaries went up to Shanghai, where the ministers themselves were about to proceed; and by the middle of March it would be known what line China takes. Trade has reopened at Canton, and the site of the new factories has been marked out. The Chinese authorities receive the duties. The 70th Sepoy regiment has arrived, and is quartered within the walls of Canton. No other reinforcements had arrived up to the 15th ult.

EGYPT.

Colonel Hall, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, has arrived in Egypt to purchase horses for service in the British armies in India. He left for Cairo about the commencement of the present month, and an Egyptian officer has been appointed by the Viceroy to assist him in the execution of his mission.

AMERICA.

THERE is but little news from America this week. The House of Representatives at Washington has adopted a resolution directing inquiry into the circumstances connected with the seizure of the American barque *Adriatic*

by the French authorities. The barque escaped from Marseilles while placed under embargo, and was subsequently captured by a French man-of-war.

"Dr. Bernhisel, the Mormon delegate in Congress," says the *New York Herald*, "has recently received letters from Brigham Young, in which he predicts the annihilation of the United States troops now in Utah, unless they are recalled by the Government. He also suggests the appointment of a commission to proceed to Utah, to inquire into the condition of affairs there. It is not in the least degree probable that the President will listen to overtures of this character, coming from persons in rebellion against the Federal authorities, and against whom an indictment for treason is pending."

The State-election in New Hampshire had resulted in the triumph of the Democratic party. General Walker and his principal officers were at New Orleans at the last advices.

It is said that Mr. Alsopp, the Englishman charged with complicity in the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French, is concealed in New York. French and English detectives are looking out for him.

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.

M. DE PERSIGNY has resigned the post of Ambassador to London, and Marshal Pelissier, Duke de Malakhoff, is appointed in his stead.

The Minister of Sweden in Paris, Baron de Manderström, presented, at an audience on Sunday, his letters of recal. M. de Manderström leaves Paris on his return to Stockholm, where he is to fill the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Swedish Cabinet.

The 'Loi des Suspects' is beginning to bear its fruits abundantly. Thirty-seven persons arrested under its provisions were embarked on the 16th inst. in the steam-packet *Caire*, to be transported to Algeria. Some of them are to be confined at Lambessa and the remainder in the province of Oran. Marshal Castellane is shortly expected at Marseilles to regulate the order of service in that town, which was included in his military command on the 12th inst.

A violent hurricane was experienced at Toulon on Tuesday week, which caused great damage among the shipping. A boat passing from the shore to one of the ships of war in the harbour was upset, and two men were drowned.

"It is currently reported," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "that Count Walewski has experienced another check on the subject of the refugees. It is said that he applied to the Portuguese Government to expel some French refugees from Lisbon, and that he met with a direct refusal."

"A fatal accident," says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, "has occurred in the Bois de Boulogne to Count Prosper Benoist, the eldest brother of M. Benoist d'Azy, one of the vice-presidents of the National Assembly of 1849. The count and his daughter were riding on horseback in the Bois, when his horse ran away. Mlle. Benoist galloped after him and endeavoured in vain to stop his horse. He was thrown, fell upon his head, and was killed on the spot. It is a remarkable fact that he had lost two sons by violent deaths, one from an accident out hunting and another by a gunshot in the Crimea. It is said that the horse that threw him belonged to the latter son."

An interesting confirmation of some statements made by us in our leading columns last week is furnished by the writer just quoted, who says:—"It is usual, when the Emperor is going out, to telegraph the fact from the Tuileries to the Prefecture in the Rue de Jérusalem, and then numerous police agents in and out of uniform are despatched to the line of route which he takes. But it very frequently happens that the notice given is so short that the Emperor is outside the barrier and in the Bois de Boulogne before the police have arrived in the Champs Elysées. M. Pietri [the late Prefect of Police], deeply feeling the weight of his responsibility, represented these facts and asked to be furnished every morning with a programme of the Emperor's movements, so that he might be enabled to make proper arrangements in time. The request was refused.—An hour before the arrival of their Majesties at the Opera on Wednesday evening (the 17th inst.), all the houses in the Rue Lepelletier, opposite the building, were searched by the police."

"The *Moniteur*," says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, "contains a long report on the progress of cotton-planting in Algeria. A prize of 20,000 francs has been granted to Messrs. Colonna de Cinara as the most successful cultivators. It appears that, in the province of Algeria Proper, little success has attended the introduction of cotton; but, in the eastern and western provinces of the colony, the contrary is the case. In the east, along the coast, the short staple alone succeeds, whilst in the interior, towards the desert, it is the long staple. In all the western provinces, the long staple succeeds best; indeed, it is now exclusively cultivated. The report does

not say anything of the gross amount produced by the colony, and I have reason to believe that that amount is scarcely worth mentioning as yet. The great country for cotton would, I am assured, be Morocco."

"It appears," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "that an ex-mayor of Lyons, an old and devoted friend of the Emperor, has arrived in Paris for the purpose of explaining the feeling which prevails in that city, and the effect produced by the late measures of severity. It is also stated that M. Vaisse, Senator and Prefect of the Rhône, of which Lyons is the capital, has been ordered up to Paris forthwith, probably with the view of enlightening the Government on the same subject. Accounts from various parts of France complain of the undue severity exercised with respect to passports. A letter from Orleans says that, on the arrival of the Paris railway train there on Thursday (the 18th inst.), the gendarmes minutely examined the passports of the travellers, and one of them who had mislaid his was taken off to the guardhouse." Englishmen, moreover, are frequently annoyed by being followed by spies and police agents.

The municipal commission of Paris is about to commence public works on a large scale, so as to give employment to the operatives of the capital.

The railway from Lyons to Geneva was opened on the morning of the 16th inst. The weather was rainy, but the festivities were kept up with much spirit.

The *Patrie* announces that several small vessels are now arming in different ports, for the purpose of being sent to China to reinforce Admiral Rigault de Genouilly's flotilla.

A telegraphic despatch has been sent to the maritime arrondissements and sub-arrondissements, ordering all sailors from twenty to forty years of age, who have not completed their four years of service, to join their ships immediately.

ITALY.

Mr. Hodge, the English prisoner at Genoa, is to be transferred to a lunatic asylum, where a strict watch is to be kept on him. It is not stated that he is out of his mind, but that the asylum will be a pleasanter place of enforced residence than that in which he was at first placed.

During the Neapolitan trials on the 11th inst., one of the prisoners was so ill from gastric fever that he vomited in court, and was removed to the hospital. Several of the other prisoners are also in a dangerous state of disease. Fresh instances continue to be narrated in the English papers of the horrible cruelties to which the wretched prisoners are subjected.

The Constitutional party in Tuscany has issued the first part of a series of publications called "The Italian's Civil Library." This has caused the publication of the following note in the *Monitore Toscano*:—"Whilst the judicial authority is examining whether the new publication which has issued from the press of Barbera, under the title of 'The Italian's Civil Library,' has in any part thereof offended against the discipline by which periodical publications amongst us are regulated, the governmental authority has ordered the editors of the same to abstain from taking as the subject of their articles the discussion of any law, ordinance, or regulation at present in force, under penalty of more severe measures in case of any failure to conform with this injunction."

The Court of Genoa has given judgment in the political trials which took place in consequence of the events of last June. Twenty-nine prisoners are acquitted; nine are sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, with hard labour; one to thirteen years', seven to twelve years', ten to ten years', and one to seven years' imprisonment. Mazzini and five others, who were tried in their absence, and are in contempt of court, have been sentenced to death.

TURKEY.

Mr. De Leon, the United States Consul-General, has returned from the mission he undertook to Syria, in connexion with the recent outrage on the persons of an American family who resided in the neighbourhood of Jaffa. After a great deal of procrastination, the Turkish authorities arrested a man who was suspected to have been concerned in the crime. This man was convicted, and afterwards confessed, naming as his accomplices four others, three of whom now lie in irons, together with the approver. All are awaiting the confirmation of their sentence from Constantinople. The fifth is not yet captured, but the Sheik of his tribe is held as hostage for his production. Recently the animosity of the Mahometans against the Christians has increased, being stimulated, it is thought, by the rising of the natives of India against the English rule.

The continental papers still teem with accounts of the warlike movements of the Montenegrins in the Herzegovina, and of the atrocities they commit on those who fall into their power.

AUSTRIA.

"Among several suicides and murders," says the *Times* Turin correspondent, "mentioned in recent letters from Milan as having occurred in that city, where they have caused a most painful sensation, is the case of a young wife, who, in despair at the loss of her husband, torn from her by the inexorable conscription (although he was in the second class, and last year had been ex-

empted), threw herself out of a third-floor window and was killed. From all that I can learn here, the discontent in Austrian Italy is rather on the increase than the decline."

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff (says a Vienna letter in the *Augsburg Gazette*) has recently sent a note to Constantinople for the purpose of calling the attention of the Ottoman Cabinet to Article 9 of the Treaty of Paris, in which the Porte formally engaged to improve the condition of the Christian population of Turkey. Russia in this document defends herself from the imputation of wishing to interfere in the relations of the Sultan with his Christian subjects or in the internal administration of Turkey, but points out the disastrous consequences which might result from the non-execution of the firmans issued in favour of the Christians. It is hoped at Vienna that France and England will employ similar language.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council proposes to give a fixed residence in the interior, or to expel, forty-one of the French and Italian refugees. Twelve of the former have already left for England, and five have received permission to remain temporarily at Geneva.

GREECE.

Corinth having been almost entirely destroyed by the late earthquake, the Government appears to have an intention of founding a new city at some little distance from the old. The Athenian journals, while approving this project, trust that the new Corinth will be placed in such a manner as not to prevent the cutting through of the isthmus at some future day, should that be thought desirable.

GERMANY.

Public attention in Germany is at present occupied with a pamphlet which has just appeared at Stuttgart under the title of "Napoleon III. und seine Zeit" (Napoleon III. and his Times). The fundamental idea of this work is the necessity of the Empire in France for the maintenance of order and the balance of power in Europe.

SPAIN.

Six men in masks lately entered the château of the Count de Robledo, and, after having cruelly ill-used him, made off with a sum of 6000 ounces of gold (about 20,000*l.*). The count died of his wounds on the 23rd ult.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

THE ASSIZES.

WILLIAM BALDWIN has been tried at Maidstone, before Mr. Justice Williams, on an indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Betsy Brooker. An old man, named Ayerst, who has for many years practised as a medical man, was also included in the indictment; but he did not appear. The deceased was a young married woman, and, fancying herself to be in the pangs of premature labour, though such was not the case, placed herself under the care of Baldwin, who practised as a man midwife, and who called in Mr. Ayerst to assist him. Both behaved with great kindness and attention to the woman; but they entirely mistook the symptoms, and the use of mechanical means for relieving her caused her death. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. On the delivery of this verdict, some persons in the body of the court, fancying that an acquittal had been pronounced, cheered loudly—a manifestation of feeling which Mr. Justice Williams, not being aware of the mistake, warmly denounced as "disgraceful and disgusting." He was informed, however, the next day, of the error under which the cheers had been raised; on which, he retracted his observations. Baldwin was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, without hard labour.

A trial for murder at Shrewsbury last Saturday revealed a lamentable story of superstition, weakness of mind, and the ferocity that is born of terror and ignorance. An old woman, named Ann Evans, living at Much Wenlock, had the reputation of being a witch, and she exercised an unusual power over William Davies, a labouring man, about thirty-five years of age. Davies was a person of rather weak intellect, and he and Mrs. Evans lived together as man and wife, though the latter was between sixty and seventy years of age. It was reported that they were to be married; but that ceremony never took place. The old woman was a person of a very violent temper, and she frequently abused Davies in the most horrible manner. The man several times left her; but he seems to have supposed that she had some supernatural power of 'drawing him back,' and he always returned. Strange to say, he appears to have entertained some affection for the old fortune-teller, and his manner to her was very mild and inoffensive. On the 12th of last September, they had a quarrel, during which Mrs. Evans was very loud and violent in her language, and at length Davies said that he would leave her. He went up-stairs to fetch some clothes, which she said he should not have; she followed; the quarrel was renewed, and Davies stabbed the old woman in the throat and face with his pocket-

knife. A little boy was outside the house at the time the death-struggle was going on, and he saw Davies hastily leave the cottage and lock the door after him, leaving the key in. He gave an alarm, and the dead body was afterwards discovered by the neighbours. The murderer was taken into custody at two o'clock next morning, in a barn at Leebotwood, about twenty miles off. The policeman charged him with the murder of Nancy Morgan, and he asked, "Is she dead?" and, on being answered in the affirmative, he said, "Oh, Lord! I did not think it was quite so bad as that." He was then brought to Wenlock in a cart, and, on the way, he said he had told the old woman he would leave her, and went up-stairs to fetch his clothes. The old woman followed him, and he asked her for the watch she had bought for him, and several times requested her to kiss him. He added that, if he had killed her, it was not for money, for he knew where it was, and there was but 6d. in the house, and he knew where the bank books were; and he observed, "I did love the old woman." The defence at the trial was an endeavour to reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter; but it failed, and Davies was found guilty of the former, and was sentenced to death.—During the examination of the little boy who was the chief witness against Davies, his mother appeared to be labouring under some great mental anxiety, and would not be prevailed on to quit the witness-box. It seems that she was under the belief that the dead 'witch' still possessed an evil power over her.

Another case involving the belief in witchcraft was tried at Liverpool on Monday. Martin Devitt, an Irish workman, was indicted for bigamy. The facts were clearly proved; but he cross-examined the second wife in a very wild way, and at length worked himself into a state of the greatest excitement. "Answer me this," he shrieked out. "Would you ever let me alone till I married you? Didn't you get two candles, and burn 'em all night to bewitch me, and give me some powders to charm me? Answer me that, now." The woman answered "No," on which, Devitt, gesticulating violently, exclaimed, "What! Turn round, and let me look at you." The woman, however, obstinately kept her back towards the prisoner. Devitt then resumed his ravings, and at last became perfectly unintelligible. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

William Charles Browne, an engineer, has been found guilty, at Shrewsbury, of forging an endorsement to a bill of exchange for 196l. 16s., with intent to defraud the members of the Old Bank at Shrewsbury, on the 30th of last December. He was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

A man named William Bennett has been tried at Warwick on a charge of having feloniously uttered a note purporting to be a 10l. Bank of England note, but which was forged. A large amount of evidence was given, showing that Bennett had on several other occasions passed forged notes; and there was an unusual agreement between all the witnesses as to the appearance of the man, and as to the clothes he wore. Strong as the prosecution was, however, the defence was almost equally strong. An *alibi* was set up, and a great number of witnesses, apparently of entire respectability, supported it. Mr. Justice Coleridge, in leaving the case to the jury, told them that the contradictions involved in the evidence given for the prosecution and defence did not necessarily cast on all the witnesses on either side the imputation of wilful perjury. A mistake respecting the days in question might account for the apparent inconsistency. The jury, after a few minutes' consideration, returned a verdict of guilty. Bennett was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Four men have been tried at Shrewsbury for the murder of George Norton, a gamekeeper. An encounter took place, on the 5th of last December, at Holywell Cover, Child's Ercal, between sixteen gamekeepers, armed with heavy flails, and accompanied by savage dogs, and some forty poachers, who carried sticks and guns. The four accused were of the party, and a pitched battle ensued, during which the dogs were set at the poachers and several shots were fired at the gamekeepers. One of the gamekeepers was hit by a shot, and another (Norton) received a wound in the abdomen from a dog spear, of which he died next morning. Mr. Baron Watson said he did not think there was any case as regarded the homicide against two of the men; but they afterwards pleaded guilty to a charge of night poaching, and were sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. The other two were found guilty of manslaughter, and condemned to penal servitude for fourteen years.

Charles Rooke, a tradesman of Lewes, has been tried at that town on a charge of throwing a stone at a train on the Brighton and South Coast Railway. The charge arose out of the disturbances which occurred last November at the funeral of a Roman Catholic convert. The Rev. Mr. Neale, a Papistical clergyman, made himself obnoxious on that occasion to the townsfolk, and the stone appears to have been simply thrown at him as he sat in one of the railway carriages. Under these circumstances, Rooke was acquitted.

An unusually painful trial for child murder took place at Bury St. Edmund's on Monday. Emma Groom, a

young woman of twenty-four, was the mother of two illegitimate children—one a girl, about five years of age, the other a boy under two. In November, 1856, she was in service with Mrs. Johnson, of Bramford, who was aware of the existence of the children, and allowed the mother to visit them. The little girl was kept by its grandmother, though Emma Groom occasionally sent remittances of money; the little boy was placed with a Mrs. Lay, who agreed, though at some loss to herself, to take care of him for two shillings a week. The mother always appeared very fond of her offspring, and Mrs. Lay and Mrs. Johnson also conceived a great affection for the little boy. On the 31st of July, the mother took the child with her to a fair; but she returned late at night to her mother's house without him. She knocked her mother up out of bed, and appeared faint and sad, but asked affectionately after her daughter, and then went up-stairs to bed. Early on the following morning, the little boy was discovered dead and nearly naked, in a pond near Oakley. Emma Groom was immediately suspected, and, on being spoken to, exhibited great distress and embarrassment; and subsequently she acknowledged the child to be hers. A parcel which she had brought to her mother's house overnight, and which she had told her mother not to meddle with, was found to contain the dead child's clothes. Two surgeons, who examined the body, and gave evidence at the trial, said that the symptoms were those of suffocation, but not necessarily that of drowning, while many of them were more consistent with the supposition that life might have been gradually extinguished by the accidental suffocation of the child while being kept closely wrapped up in its mother's arms and cloak. One of the medical gentlemen also admitted that, though he adhered to his opinion that death had been caused by immersion in the water, yet, as a medical fact, it was always difficult to speak positively, and it might be that the child, having been accidentally suffocated or smothered, had afterwards been thrown into the water. Mr. Mills made an eloquent speech for the defence, and both he and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn were greatly affected. The jury, however, found a verdict of guilty, accompanied by a strong recommendation to mercy. The judge then pronounced sentence of death, which was listened to by the wretched woman with cries and shrieks. She was with difficulty removed from the dock.—Surely this is a case for a commutation of punishment; and indeed many will think that the doubts elicited during the trial were so strong that the prisoner ought to have had the benefit of them.

William Nattle has been tried at Bodmin for the wilful murder of his mother. The evidence was very doubtful and unsatisfactory; but it showed that the mother and son did not live on good terms, and that the latter was very violent when intoxicated, which was not unfrequently. The mother died of apoplexy, but there were marks of violence on her head, which the prosecution suggested were inflicted by the accused with an iron instrument. The jury, however, after endeavouring to bring in a verdict of manslaughter, which the judge told them they could not do, acquitted the accused.

EXECUTION AT SWANSEA.—The two Greek sailors, recently found guilty of murdering a fellow sailor at Swansea, were hung last Saturday morning in front of the town gaol. They died with firmness and decorum, and were attended by a priest of their own religion. A crowd of some twenty thousand persons—many of whom arrived from the outlying districts—assembled to witness Calcraft perform his horrible office.

MURDER IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—An old man named Thomas Pritchard, a shoemaker, residing at Middlezoy, near Bridgewater, has been murdered by his wife, who is supposed to be insane. He had been married many years, and had several children, one of whom, a daughter, resided with them. On Wednesday, the 10th inst., the daughter left her father, who was very infirm and used two sticks as crutches, sitting in the chimney corner. Subsequently, Mrs. Pritchard went several times to the house of a neighbour named Attwell, and on the last occasion she requested a woman who was present to go with her to her own dwelling. She looked wild, and her hands were covered with blood. The woman being alarmed refused to go, but one of Attwell's daughters, accompanied by her brother, went to the house, and on crossing the threshold the old man was found lying on his back, insensible, and dreadfully beaten about the face. He lingered till Saturday night, and recovered sufficiently to state that his wife had suddenly attacked him with the crutch-sticks, knocked him down, and poured boiling water over him. The woman has been since confined to her bed by illness.

THE MANSLAUGHTER OF A TRADESMAN.—William and Mary Hutchings, the man and wife charged at Worship-street with killing a tradesman named Sawyer, as already related in this paper, have been committed for trial.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Two thieves have been captured in the house of Mr. Sangster, an infirm old gentleman of large property, living in Cranmer-road, Brixton. The circumstances were rather singular. Owing to information which had been given him, Mr. Inspector Emmerson stationed a sergeant and a constable in one of the lower rooms of the house on Sun-

day evening, while he himself proceeded to Mr. Sangster's bedroom. At seven o'clock, the servant went to church, and, in about half an hour, the back kitchen window was forced, after two knocks had been given without being answered, and two men entered the house and went up-stairs. Approaching the bedroom door, one said to the other, "All the places are open—that's a good job;" and they then entered, one of them carrying a lighted candle. On seeing the inspector, they extinguished this; but Mr. Emmerson endeavoured to secure both. One, however, escaped from his grasp, and raised a chisel in a menacing posture. The inspector had by this time turned on his 'bull's-eye,' and, on his drawing his staff, the ruffian ran down stairs, and was secured by the constables, though not without a resistance in which one of the constables was cut about the hand. While this was going forward, Mr. Sangster remained in his own room in a state of great excitement and fear. An attempt had been made on the house on the previous Sunday night. The two burglars were on Monday examined at the Lambeth police-office, and committed for trial.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN NORFOLK.—The seventh and last sitting has been held on the bones discovered at Middleton, near Lynn, Norfolk, in December, and supposed to be those of a Mr. Bell, who disappeared in a mysterious manner in November, 1849. An open verdict has brought to a close an inquest which has been prolonged between three and four months.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—A horrible event has taken place at Islington—the scene of a good many recent calamities. A working man named Osborne had a lodging at 15, Pembroke-street; but, as his work was at Bow, he slept there during the week, returning home on Saturday night and going back on Monday morning. His wife, in the meanwhile, lived at the Islington house; and, after a time, Osborne conceived that she had been unfaithful to him with one of the lodgers. A good many quarrels resulted; and on Sunday there were very high words. The woman admitted her infidelity, and tauntingly said that she preferred her paramour to her husband, and that she would go and live with the former. On this, Osborne (who seems to have been drinking) seized a billhook, and threatened his wife. A Mrs. East, a lodger who was present, interposed; but Osborne flung her to the floor, saying, "It's nothing to you." East then saw him seize his wife by the hair, and strike her on the head with the billhook. The horrified witness ran to the door, and called for assistance; and, in the meanwhile, Osborne cut his own throat, and died almost immediately. The wife, though frightfully mangled about the head and hands, appears likely to recover. At the inquest, which was held on Wednesday, Osborne's mother said that her son had been liable to fits of insanity ever since his youth; and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that he committed suicide while in a state of mental aberration.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

AN action of ejectment, in order to recover possession of a farm called Cage Farm and other property at Tunbridge, was tried at the Maidstone Assizes last Saturday. The plaintiff was Susannah Johnstone, widow of the late Earl of Annandale, and the defendant is a young gentleman who has lately come into the property in question on the death of his father. Frances Allchin was the owner of this farm, and had power to dispose of it by will; but in the year 1817 she became insane, and in the following year a commission of lunacy was issued against her, and she was placed in a lunatic asylum at Ticehurst, in Sussex, kept by a gentleman named Newington. She remained in this state of mind until 1828, when she recovered her intellect, and became thoroughly competent to manage her affairs and dispose of her property. From this time to her death, however, which took place in the year 1846, she continued to reside in Mr. Newington's asylum, not as a patient, but as an inmate of his family, her reason for this step being that she had no friends with whom she wished to live, and had always experienced the greatest kindness and affection from Mr. Newington's family. In 1830, an application was made to the then Lord Chancellor (Lord Brougham) to supersede the commission of lunacy, and an examination as to the state of mind of the testatrix was made by Dr. Mayo (the physician to the establishment) and Dr. Yates, both gentlemen of great experience in cases of lunacy, and they then gave a certificate that the lady was of perfectly sane mind. The application to the Court was postponed from that time till the year 1852, when it was renewed; and upon the testimony of the two before-mentioned medical men, after an interview which the lady had with Lord Brougham, the commission was superseded. Miss Allchin made a will in 1834, by which she gave the property in question to the father of the present defendant, subject to an annuity of 100l. a year, to be paid to her sister Harriet, who was then confined in a lunatic establishment. Previously to the commission being superseded, but after she had recovered her intellect, the testatrix had made two other wills, by both of which she gave this property to the defendant's family, for whom she had at

all times expressed great regard. The validity of these wills, however, was disputed by the plaintiff, on the ground of lunacy; but he was nonsuited.

Mr. Commissioner Goulburn gave judgment in the Bankruptcy Court on Monday, in the case of Gustave Sichel, merchant of New Broad-street. His Honour considered that the bankrupt had been guilty of fraud, and he therefore suspended the certificate for nine months on the general features of the case, and, with respect to one particular complaint of dishonest conduct, he suspended it for three months, without protection. When issued, the certificate will be of the second class. The costs of the opposing creditor were allowed.

A Miss Abrahams, the daughter of a Manchester merchant, has obtained 250*l.* damages against a Mr. Rosenberg, also of the Jewish race and faith, in an action for breach of promise of marriage, brought at the Liverpool Assizes on Tuesday. Mr. Rosenberg had for some time been very affectionate to Miss Abrahams, whom he styled his 'darling dumpling;' but, finding that the 'dumpling' was not quite so robust as her name would seem to imply, he broke off the match. Thence the action, and the good round sum already mentioned in the 'dumpling's' pocket.

Frederick Farley has pleaded Guilty at Warwick to a charge of forging a cheque on some Birmingham bankers for 340*l.*, and was sentenced to penal servitude for four years.

Mr. J. B. Langley, manager of the *Morning Star*, made a charge at Bow-street, on Wednesday, against a person calling himself Alexander Vitaliano Borromeo, of obtaining money under false pretences. This individual—who is the Irishman who managed the now notorious 'Italian Conference' hoax—did not appear in answer to the summons. Mr. Henry ordered a warrant to be issued for the apprehension of the swindler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty held a Court on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Baron Brunow had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia. The Queen paid a visit on Tuesday to the camp at Aldershot, returning to Buckingham Palace in the evening. The Queen held a levee on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace; and, on the following afternoon, she held at Buckingham Palace a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, when the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Devonshire were created Knights of the Order. In the evening, the Queen and Court went to the Olympic Theatre.

THE CHELSEA BRIDGE TOLLS.—A deputation of members of Parliament, representatives of the chief metropolitan west-end parishes, and others interested in the subject, waited, on Monday, upon the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, at their official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of urging upon them the necessity of repealing the Act of 1846 so far as relates to the toll on foot passengers crossing Chelsea New Bridge. Sir John Shelley, M.P., was the chief spokesman, and he was supported by Mr. Bertolacci, Mr. Byng, M.P., Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Mr. Alcock, M.P., Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Slaney, M.P., and others. The object was to render the park at Battersea more accessible to the humble inhabitants of Chelsea and the adjoining districts by the removal, or the lowering, of the foot passengers' toll on the new bridge. A boon would thus be conferred on the poor, and the value of land about the park would be increased, so that the Government loan would be secured. Lord Derby said that, personally, he had every wish to fulfil the desire of the deputation; but, if he did so, how was Government to be repaid the sums advanced, and to be enabled to keep faith with Parliament? Chelsea and the neighbouring districts had not paid anything towards the formation of Battersea Park, and, with respect to the new bridge, they are only required to aid in defraying the expenses by paying a toll when they use it. He could not pledge himself to any course; but, if any means were shown by which the money could be repaid, he would be glad to give the deputation all the assistance in his power. In reply to a question as to whether, in case the deputation were prepared to show that no loss would accrue to the public by the proposed diminution of tolls, the Government would support a bill for the abolition of the foot-passenger tolls, Lord Derby replied that in that case the bill had better be brought in by the Government.

THE LILWALL TRIBUTE.—This National Testimonial—for such a character it ought to assume—is, we are glad to say, progressing satisfactorily. Various bodies of the trading community are taking up the design with a view to standing honourably on the subscription list. A well-attended meeting was held on Tuesday evening, consisting exclusively of City warehousemen, at which resolutions were unanimously passed recognizing Mr. Lilwall's earnest and successful labours on behalf of early closing and the half holiday movement, and expressing a hope that all in that department of commercial life will show, by personal exertion and by their liberal subscriptions, that they appreciate Mr. Lilwall's valuable services to themselves and to society at large.

SUICIDE IN A RAILWAY.—A man, of gentlemanly appearance, who, on Thursday week, got into a third-class carriage on the Leeds and Derby Railway, sud-

denly let down the window, opened the door, and jumped out. On the train arriving at the next station, the passengers informed the station-master and guards of what had occurred, and one of the guards went back along the line. The body was ultimately discovered, cut to fragments by a train from Derby. It would appear that the man had not been killed by the leap on to the line, but had walked about a quarter of a mile from the spot, and had then thrown himself beneath the wheels of the approaching engine.

THE 'APOLLO AND MARSYAS,' BY RAPHAEL.—Among the eminent persons in Paris who have visited Mr. Morris Moore's celebrated Raphael, 'Apollo and Marsyas,' are the following:—S. A. I. le Prince Napoléon, de l'Institut de France; M. Ingres, de l'Institut de France; M. Flandrin, ditto; M. Gatteaux, ditto; M. Martinet, ditto; M. Le Bas, ditto; M. Förster, ditto; M. Ravesson, ditto; M. Delacroix, ditto; M. Robert Fleury, ditto; M. Ch. Lenormand, de l'Académie Française; M. Merimée, de l'Académie Française et Inspecteur Général des Monuments Historiques et Antiques de France; M. Victor Cousin, de l'Académie Française; M. Guizot, de l'Académie Française; M. Désiré Nisard, de l'Académie Française et Inspecteur Général de l'Université; M. Vitet, de l'Académie Française; Le Baron de Barante, de l'Académie Française; M. Edouard Bertin, M. Rigault, Le Marquis et la Marquise de Selvo, Le Comte de la Batie, Le Comte de la Redorte, La Duchesse d'Albuféra, La Comtesse de la Redorte, M. de Mercey, du Ministère d'Etat; La Princesse Julie Bonaparte, Victor de Tracey, Le Comte de Morny, La Duchesse de Crès, Le Comte de St. Aignan, La Maréchale Duchesse d'Albuféra, Le Comte Duchâtel, Casimir Périer, Le Comte de Cornonville, Le Baron Wappers, Le Duc d'Abrantès, La Vicomtesse de Clermont-Tonnère, Le Comte de Laborde, Le Général Baron de St. Joseph, Le Duchesse de Sagan et de Talleyrand, Princesse de Courlande; Le Duc de Valençay, Le Vicomte Burge, M. Dumas, Sénateur; La Duchesse de Galliero, Le Comte Marescalchi, M. Auguste Dumont, ex-Ministre; M. Bertrand de St. Germain, La Comtesse de Hannonville, M. Ernest de Sahune, &c.

THE UNEMPLOYED SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.—A deputation from the unemployed Spitalfields weavers had an interview with the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, President of the Board of Trade, last Saturday. A memorial was presented, setting forth the decline of prices for Spitalfields goods, many of which, during the last few years, have fallen to one-half their former price, a result which the memorialists attributed chiefly to foreign competition. The memorial prayed for an act of Parliament for the establishment of local Boards of Trade. Mr. Henley said that, though he sympathized deeply with the distress of the memorialists, he could not hold out any hope that the Government would make any alteration in the laws.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.—The report of the Marylebone deputation to the Home Secretary on the subject of 'the social evil,' was brought up last Saturday at the weekly meeting of the Representative Council. The Rev. Thomas Garnier, rector of Trinity, denied an assertion that he wished to give the police power to arrest street-walkers and to make forcible entry into disorderly houses. He considered that such things would be most un-English, tyrannical, and brutal. Since his attempt to reform the present abuses, he had received most disgusting and even threatening anonymous letters, which bore evidence of having been written by people in the upper ranks of society. From the lower classes he had met with the deepest sympathy. His object was not to persecute the poor women who fill our streets, but to aid and rescue them. A committee was appointed to consider and report upon the memorial on the subject presented to the vestry by certain ratepayers. A vestry of St. James's, Westminster, was held on Thursday, at which a long report, touching some matters in dispute between the vestry and that of Marylebone, on the 'great social evil' question, was read and adopted.

NEW INDIAN DIRECTOR.—We have much pleasure in stating that Lord Ellenborough has recalled Lieutenant-General Sir G. Pollock to the Board of Direction of the East India Company. Sir G. Pollock succeeds Sir Lawrence Peel, whose term of appointment expires in April next, and who does not wish to be re-appointed.—*Homeward Mail.*

ANOTHER PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL ON THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—Stanislaus Tchorsowski, a Polish bookseller living in Rupert-street, Haymarket, was examined at Bow-street on Tuesday on a charge of publishing a pamphlet (issued by the revolutionary committee, Pyat, Besson, and Talandier) having for its object the incitement to assassination of Louis Napoleon. Some passages were read in court: they were of a very violent character, and clearly implied that the Emperor may be justly killed by any one. A remand was granted, but Mr. Jardine said he would take bail. A foreigner here offered himself; but, as he turned out to be the printer of the pamphlet, Mr. Bodkin objected to him. Mr. Levenson (who appeared for the accused) then said he should be forced to send for 'the greatest philosopher of the age,' Mr. John Stuart Mill, who he knew would become bail; and he denounced these prosecutions as ominous for the liberties of the country.—The accused was again examined on Thursday, and committed for trial. Mr. Levenson, then admitted that, on the previous occasion, he had made use of Mr. Mills's name, in the

excitement of his indignation, without authority; but satisfactory bail was now produced, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, on Sunday week, opened the new Sunday Schools, at Seaham, and delivered an excellent address. They have been built at her sole expense, for the benefit of her workpeople in the neighbourhood.

'DISCUSSION FORUM.'—Mr. William Carpenter, the chairman of the debating society alluded to in M. la Guerrière's Napoleonic pamphlet, has written a letter to the Emperor, denying that, as asserted, he was a paid chairman, and stating that the question, 'Is regicide justifiable under certain circumstances?' was simply discussed as an abstract historical theme. So far from the opinions of the members of the society being revolutionary, they are of a directly opposite nature, the patrons of the society being chiefly substantial tradesmen and men of business. In answer to this communication Mr. Carpenter has received a letter from the private secretary of the Emperor, in which he states that his Imperial master has commanded him to thank Mr. Carpenter for the information he had communicated, and to express his regret that the writer of the pamphlet should have misconstrued a circumstance now so satisfactorily explained.

ALDERMAN FAREBROTHER died on Monday morning, after a long and painful illness, in his seventieth year. He was elected alderman of Lime-street ward in 1826, and was Lord Mayor in 1833-4.

THE EARL OF RANFURLEY died on Sunday at his seat near Dungannon, Ireland, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, March 27th.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD PANMURE moved for returns respecting military barracks, with regard to which, he said, great misapprehension prevailed. A discussion followed, initiated by Lord GREY, and the returns were agreed to. Some bills were advanced a stage, and the Royal Assent was given to the **MUTINY BILL.**

The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHELSEA NEW BRIDGE.

In answer to Sir JOHN SHELLEY, Lord JOHN MANNERS said that Chelsea New Bridge would be opened for traffic on Monday next, but with the tolls as at present, although the Government proposed to bring in a bill to mitigate the amount of foot-tolls.

WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.

In answer to Mr. BRADY, the Lord ADVOCATE said that there were no materials before him to enable him to prosecute the Directors of the Western Bank of Scotland.

COMPENSATIONS IN THE LATE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

In answer to Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the claims for compensation of persons connected with the late Ecclesiastical Courts amounted to half a million, and he had appointed a Commission to inquire into them.

In committee of supply, several votes of money on account were granted for army estimates and other departments.

THE BUDGET.

In answer to Mr. WILLIAMS, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he should produce the Budget as soon after Easter as possible.

THE INDIA BILL.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for the better government of India. He said that the vote of the House on the 18th February, deciding that the East India Company was to cease, had caused the present Ministry to adopt in their bill the principle of transferring from the East India Company to her Majesty the home government of India. He defended an alleged inconsistency of the Ministry in adopting a principle which they had opposed out of office, and he cited precedents which justified such a course. He eulogized the East India Company, and said that its fall had not been produced by any inherent fault of its own, but by the influence of change and progress. The form of government for India which the bill proposed was, that there should be a Minister of the Crown, to hold the rank and position of a Secretary of State, who was to be called the President of the Council of India, with power to appoint a Vice-President. The Council over which he was to preside was to consist of eighteen persons, half of which should be nominated by the Crown, and the other half be elective. The nominated members should each of them represent some great interest in India, four of them chosen out of the civil services in each Presidency, who must have served ten years. One of the members was to be acquainted with the condition of the native Princes and people, and must have passed five of their ten years' service in India as Resident at some native Court. The four other nominated

members could represent the Military Service of the Queen in India, who had served five years there; and also members of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies, as well as persons residing in Great Britain who had served in any civil or military capacity for ten years in India. The proprietors of India stock also could be electors; the number of the constituency would be about 5000. The qualification for the other five members was that they had been engaged in commerce in India for five years, or resident in India for ten years. They served ten years. The names of the nominated members would be introduced into the bill itself. With regard to the elective members, there would be a qualification for four members, that is, they must have served the Queen or the Company in any branch of the service in India for ten years, or they must have resided for fifteen years in India. They were to be elected by the principal seats of trade and industry in England; one by the City of London, one by Manchester, one by Liverpool, one by Glasgow, and one by Belfast. The constituencies in these towns who were to elect, would be parliamentary electors. The names of the nominated members to be inserted in the bill were as follows:—Sir F. Currie, Mr. Dorin, Sir Henry Montgomery, Mr. Pringle, Sir Claude Wade, Lieutenant-General Sir John Pennefather, General Bolton, Sir Richard Vivian; the ninth had not been named. The names of those who would be in the bill as representing the Indian constituencies would be Mr. Mangles, the present chairman of the East India Company, Captain Shepherd, Sir James Weir Hogg, and Mr. Princep. The Council would be divided in Committees, supervised by the Minister for India—who should call a meeting of the Council as often as he pleased; six members of the Council might also call a meeting. If there should be a difference of opinion the President would be paramount, he giving his reasons in writing; in other cases, the majority would carry the question. The members of Council would go out at the end of two, four, and six years, and would be re-eligible, could not have seats in Parliament, and would have a salary of 1000*l.* a year. With regard to patronage, that which was now in the Crown would remain; the civil service would be under the present system; the military patronage would be distributed among the members of Council, and be exercised in the same way as now by the East India Company. With regard to the army, there would be little or no change, but there was a clause in the bill enabling future changes to be made, if necessary. With regard to finance, the expense of the Government would be fixed on the revenue of India; the accounts would be laid before Parliament every year, duly audited. A Royal Commission would be opened to visit and to investigate its financial condition.

Lord PALMERSTON concurred in giving leave to bring in the bill, but reserved his opinions with regard to the course he should take on it.

Mr. GILPIN, on the part of a number of Liberal members assented to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. MANGLES, Mr. WHITE, Sir ERSKINE PERRY, Colonel SYKES, Mr. COX, and Mr. VERNON SMITH having spoken.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied to some questions as to details.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL also assented to the introduction of the bill, and asked when the second reading would be taken.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the object sought to be obtained by the bill was not attained, for there would still be a double government.

Mr. BRIGHT thought there were points in the bill which required reconsideration. On the question of responsibility he thought the Bill of Lord Palmerston was preferable to that now introduced. The new bill was too intricate and complicated.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the second reading will be taken on Monday the 19th of April.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned soon after eight to Monday the 12th of April.

'FAUX PAS IN HIGH LIFE.'

We are authorized to contradict the paragraph inserted in the *Standard* and *Herald* of Thursday last under the above heading, and to state that there is no truth whatever in the story.

THE CONTINENT.

According to a Paris letter in the *Nord*, Lord Wodehouse, the English Minister at St. Petersburg, has resigned.

Fuad Pasha has been appointed as the representative of Turkey in the approaching Paris Conference. He is well affected towards France. The return to Turkey of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is again talked of.

The Austrian territory has been violated by 800 Montenegrins, according to a despatch from Constantinople, which, however, is not confirmed. The Turkish expedition by sea to the north-western provinces, 8100 strong, has arrived in the bay of Klek, the nearest point to the Montenegrin territory.

It is stated that Austria will this year be able to make up a balance-sheet without a deficit, and that the

Bank may resume cash payments on the 1st of next July, instead of the 1st of January, 1859.

There has been a slight insurrectionary movement in Valencia; but it was soon suppressed. Ministerial changes appear to be again imminent at Madrid.

THE UNITED STATES.—A skirmish has occurred between a party of Mormons and a picked guard of the Federal army, in which two of the former were killed, and it was reported four of the latter were slain. On the 24th of January, Brigham Young preached to 9000 people, all of whom arose when he said, "All in favour of giving the troops hell, rise!"

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

COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—The Executive Committee of the National Association of United Trades beg most respectfully to direct your attention, and that of your readers, to the present state of the movement for the formation of Councils of Conciliation to adjust differences between masters and workmen, which was inaugurated by them in the year 1852.

In that year they laid a statement before the trades upon this important subject, and in 1854 they issued a pamphlet upon Local Boards of Trade, containing the history of past legislation, the present law, the various opinions of trades societies and eminent individuals upon the question, the experience of the executive of this association, a synopsis of the law of France, recent strikes, necessity for further legislation, defects of the present law, and proposed amendments.

In the year 1856 a meeting was held at this office, attended by several influential members of trade societies and Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., when we were requested to obtain evidence to show the necessity of establishing courts of conciliation, and to take the opinion of trades societies upon the best mode of accomplishing the object.

The select committee of the House of Commons, after they had examined several witnesses, ten being members of this executive, agreed that it was desirable to legislate upon the question.

This committee was requested by a member of the select committee to frame a bill upon the subject, but feeling the desirability of not immediately proceeding with the question, in order to allow the trades to peruse the evidence and give them an opportunity of framing a measure, we abstained from complying with the request.

Early in the present year Mr. Mackinnon requested that we would turn our attention to the formation of a bill that would carry out the views enunciated in the committee's report which was presented to the House of Commons in 1856, and we felt that upon this second request we should not be consulting the interests of the operatives of this country if we turned a deaf ear to the request.

A bill has been therefore prepared "to enable Masters and Workmen to form Councils of Conciliation, and to extend the provisions of the Act Fifth George the Fourth, chapter ninety-six, the First of her present Majesty, chapter sixty-seven, and the Eighth and Ninth of her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-eight, to every trade, occupation, operation, or employment whatsoever."

The bill consists of twenty-one clauses, and has been submitted to several members of the House of Commons, who approve of it.

On Tuesday, the 16th, Mr. Mackinnon gave the following notice:—"Masters and Operatives—Mr. Mackinnon to call the attention of the House to the Report of the Select Committee of 1856, appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Equitable Tribunals for the Amicable Adjustment of Differences between Masters and Operatives, and to move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Masters and Workmen to form Councils of Conciliation." This motion stands for Tuesday, March 30.

The various trade societies have, from time to time, manifested a great desire for the establishment of "Local Boards of Trade," and we think they will be happy to learn that the question is progressing.

The committee will take an early opportunity of communicating with those trade societies whose addresses they are in possession of, and give a more detailed account of the principle and details of the bill; and should any trades not receive a circular, they can have one by applying at this office by letter.

Signed, by order of the Executive Committee,
THOMAS WINTERS, Secretary.
269, Strand, London, 23rd March, 1858.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN KENT.—We have received a very interesting letter from Mr. Robert Bubb, of Minster, Isle of Thanet, calling our attention to the frightfully low rate of agricultural wages in that district, and mentioning a specific case of great hardship. Pressure of matter this week compels us to defer this communication to our next issue; but we shall then give it all the attention which its importance demands. We are always glad to receive these statements of typical facts, which are indeed the most weighty of texts, and the stepping-stones to all political and social ameliorations.

Several articles in "The Arts" department of our paper are unavoidably omitted this week.

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

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

ERRATUM.—In our article on 'The Public Money' last week the name of Sir FRANCIS BARING was accidentally printed Barry.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 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.

CHINA.

THE occupation of Canton rather enlarges than narrows the issue between the Western Governments and the Emperor of CHINA. Commissioner YEH is no longer the main question. Safe on board the Inflexible, he is likely to be lodged in Fort William until terms of peace have been arranged; but it is doubtful whether the Chinese Government has yet been persuaded of its inability to cope with Great Britain and France. Further demonstrations may be necessary; and although an advance upon Peking would be an experiment in Asiatic warfare, the invasions of Burmah and Persia were undertakings almost as formidable. Between the capital and the sea the roads are well constructed and commodious, and the canals, numerous as are their intersections, are well-bridged, and not likely to offer any serious impediments. At the same time, the river is open; and Lord ELGIN's plan is, in all probability, to push up a flotilla as far as possible. Under any circumstances the attempt must be made, since it will be necessary to preserve the base of operations at Canton. From that point all future operations must be directed, and they can only bear upon Peking. It would be possible, of course, to equip a flying naval detachment for the bombardment of the coast towns, but this strategy, besides being wanton, would have little effect upon the emperor. To open a way up to the capital and invest him in his own palace would be a convincing proof that Commissioner YEH had adopted false tactics, and that the wisest policy would be one of conciliation. It may be assumed, therefore, that the attack upon China is not to cease until the demands of the allied Powers have been enforced, and the grand question is whether, on the part of Great Britain, Lord ELGIN's full powers will be adequately exercised. So far as his statement of British claims has been promulgated, the sum total, if admitted, would be very little real satisfaction for the war. That Canton, as one of the Five Ports, should be open to the free ingress of Europeans is simply a point in the old Treaty which has been repeatedly set aside, in practice, by the Chinese Government. That the cost of the allied expedition should be paid out of the Imperial treasury,

would imply, in reality, that a part of the expenses would be liquidated, since it became notorious after the last Chinese war that the Emperor's Sycee silver was but an instalment of the expenditure incurred to punish his aggression upon British commerce. Guarantees more ample and indemnity more complete should now be exacted. The empire is rich in hoarded stores of the precious metals; its enormous population is scantily supplied with the necessaries and comforts of life; the natural resources of the soil have been as yet but imperfectly developed, and with proper securities, an immense and lucrative trade might be created, in addition to that which we now carry on with the Chinese ports. The points for consideration, therefore, are two: whether a treaty upon an entirely new basis should not be imposed upon the Imperial Government, and what concessions may be accepted in lieu of territorial surrenders.

To retain Canton might appear a reasonable solution of the difficulty; but there are objections to this course. The city was taken by us in partnership with the French, and before garrisoning it permanently we should have to arrange for a similar allotment in favour of our allies. Again, it would be impossible to remain masters of Canton without gradually becoming masters of China, and European no less than American jealousy would be excited by the bare hint of such an ambition. Besides, we believe the public opinion of this country to be opposed to projects of conquest in the Chinese Empire. What we may rationally and justly insist upon is a convention that shall open, not only the ports on the coast, but the interior rivers, to our trade, so that we may compete on equal terms with Russia in the inland provinces, whence an immense commerce would flow to the sea. There are three hundred millions of persons poorly clad, with abundance of natural wealth to offer in return for our manufactures, and no indisposition, so far as the people themselves are concerned, to traffic with the nations of the West. A steam communication might thus be created upon the most extensive water-way of Asia, and, within a few years, the cost of the present conflict would have been repaid a hundredfold. Of course, a proposal of this character would startle the Chinese Emperor; but we hold Canton and Commissioner YEH in pledge; we may announce our intention of keeping both until a treaty has been signed on terms of liberal reciprocity, and if the Imperial Government be obstinate there is no alternative except to open independent relations with the Cantonese themselves, and with the dense population by which they are surrounded. With a rebellion in one part of his empire, and a foreign occupation in another, the Brother of the Sun and Moon must be a monomaniac if he continues intractable, especially with the prospect of a military and naval advance upon his capital. General STRAUENZEN has discovered the nakedness of the land in a military sense, and the great city of Canton, with its monuments and armouries, turns out to be a mass of dilapidation and a warehouse of stage properties. Such, we believe, will be the result of every close inspection of China—a region of lacquer and ivory, painted roofs and fantastic caves, theatrical dragons, Malbrino helmets, vermilion boats, and paper lanterns. This immense country teems with opulence, and its people are willing to carry on a profitable intercourse with the West, but the first necessity is to make terms with the Government, and that must be done with regiments and flotillas.

EXPLANATIONS.

THE Emperor's pen has distilled another dubious answer to the alarming reports now circulating in France with reference to the number of arrests taking place. No one supposes, of course, that such a declaration will have the effect of soothing one single apprehension. The object is to throw dust in the eyes of Europe, and furnish flatterers with a theme on which to enlarge. But in this country, at least, public attention has been too well awakened to these manoeuvres. We can now see beyond these vague phrases; and discover the afflicting scenes which they are intended to hide.

The *Moniteur* tells us that "a few persons" have been arrested, because they were "notoriously dangerous characters," and seems to expect this will reassure the country. The calculation, no doubt, is that, though everyone knows of an arrest in the next house, the next street, or the next village, he will fancy that his neighbourhood has been peculiarly favoured by the police, and that there has been no general onslaught on the supposed leaders of the Republican party. But this deception is no longer possible in presence of the previous confessions of the *Moniteur*, the repeated allusions to convoys being sent to Lambessa and Stora, and the widespread conviction, produced by the passing of the law, that something like a proscription *en masse* was taking place. Previously, isolated cases of arrest were very frequent. Had it not been desired to practise the system on a large scale, no new measure would have been asked for.

It may well be that the reports, which are said daily to arrive, showing the discontent and alarm prevailing in the country districts, have induced the Emperor to put some check on the violences of the last two months; and that the generous announcement that people who, having been punished for former, abstain from future, political offences, need not fear, may be meant as a promise that the remainder of the forty or fifty thousand people affected by the seventh article of the law will be let alone for the present. But assuredly the better plan, instead of this vague undertaking, would have been to issue orders that no new arrests should take place. Now, up to the afternoon of the very day (Thursday) on which this kind assurance appeared, it is reported that the activity of the police had not ceased. Under these circumstances, the promise—if promise there be—will not be believed.

The most remarkable feature in all these recent proceedings of the French police or the French Government—for the two have come to be identical—is the secrecy with which they are conducted, and the acquiescence of such Frenchmen as have been allowed to speak on the subject therein. Neither in the Council of State nor in the Legislative Corps, nor in the Senate, though there was violent, albeit restricted, opposition in each, was a single voice raised to say that if the French Government must be severe it should be severe in public; and that in case of all arrests the names, addresses, and crimes of the prisoners should be made known. Such a provision, indeed, might have rendered the law inoperative; for it would have been impossible to set down in the third column of a report "Suspected of being hostile to the Empire." Yet for no other reason do these arrests take place.—Conspiracy, insurrection, libel, even casual words spoken, are definite crimes in France, for which persons are brought up before the tribunals constantly and punished. Whenever anything like a charge can be trumped up the ordinary law takes its course. But when nothing is known and nothing can be proved,

when the offence for which some worthy father of a family advanced in years and respected by all who know him is to be sent to perish in an unhealthy climate, consists only in an ambiguous smile, a shrug of the shoulders, or the polite refusal to attend a Prefect's dinner, or simple silence when flattery and servility are expected, of course it will not bear to be publicly stated. We may be quite sure that be the number of persons arrested as small as the *Moniteur* would make out, or as vast as public rumour asserts, every one of them is innocent of any specific crime. If they are dangerous it is because they are virtuous, or wealthy, or talented, or influential in some way; and because they will not consent to become the humble servants of a transitory authority. For our own part, the communications which we have received leave no doubt on our minds that whilst about two-thirds of the persons recently arrested consist of the best class of workmen or peasants, the remaining third consist of notaries, advocates, medical men, and gentlemen of independent means, generally the most respectable of their order. They are seized without any motive being assigned, searched, treated most villanously, sometimes frightened to death, hurried away to the nearest prison, from thence to a central dépôt, from thence to Toulon or Marseilles, and from thence to Algeria. No explanation is given. The unhappy families only know a long time after, if they ever know, where their chief is confined. That this has been to a certain extent the system adopted ever since the Coup d'Etat, we have often told our readers. That such is the system now adopted, no candid person will doubt for a moment. The very fact that the *Moniteur* talks vaguely of arrests, and neither says where, when, nor why they took place, is sufficient to show that the comparison which was once made of France to a huge Ear of Dionysius, from which prisoners who whispered treason were secretly led to execution, is scarcely, if at all, exaggerated.

THE BANK AND THE BILL-BROKERS.

THE two great mercantile communities of the Eastern and Western world have drawn at least one profitable lesson from the financial troubles of the close of last year. They have both independently arrived at the same conclusion as to one of the causes that produced, or at least aggravated, the disasters of the commercial world; they are both applying remedies of precisely the same character, though not quite the same in form. The Bank of England have decided that in future they will not make any advances to billbrokers, or, as they call themselves, money-dealers; the New York banks have all but unanimously agreed to discontinue allowing interest on any money deposited with them. The effect in both cases will be to keep the operations of these establishments within limits more in proportion to their capital and resources, to diminish their risks, and so to remove the fatal facilities that have been given within the last few years to the circulation of bills of exchange of a character purely fictitious, based upon no real transactions, and frequently entirely fraudulent.

Some misapprehension seems to exist as to the justice and expediency of the course taken by the Bank of England. To some minds it appears to be a hardship that one particular class—and a very important class—in the commercial world should be denied the advantages of a connexion with that great corporation to whom all mercantile houses have been accustomed to look up as a sure refuge in times of extreme need—where they may confidently run should all other help fail. A few considerations, however, will lead to the conclusion that the decision of the Bank is not only not arbitrary nor unjust, but in the highest degree salutary and expedient.

The trade of a billbroker is one of recent date, and was for some years carried on in an extremely humble way. The founders of it had probably a very remote idea of the importance to which it would attain even in their own day; they could

not possibly have anticipated the magnitude of its operations which should enable it to cope with, and even to embarrass, the Bank of England in the important work of the regulation of the currency. Originally a mere agent to bring together the capitalist and the borrower, remunerated by a commission in the same manner as a stockbroker, acting indeed like him except that the investments were made in bills of exchange instead of in stock, he ultimately became a principal, discarding the name and office of a broker, and calling himself a money dealer and a banker. His business is to borrow money of any one who will lend it to him, paying interest somewhat under the Bank of England rate, and undertaking to repay the amount whenever demanded or at furthest upon a very few days' notice. What he borrows with one hand he lends with the other, on the security of bills of exchange generally speaking, though not unfrequently upon the deposit of various kinds of produce, in which case his operations are similar to those of a pawnbroker. His object is of course to keep all the money employed, since whatever lies idle is a dead loss, as he is paying interest for it. Yet he has undertaken the responsibility of being ready at all times to repay the sums he has borrowed—and he relies on the chance of the daily transactions balancing each other, so as at once to enable him to answer all calls, and, at the same time, not to leave any sum unemployed. If the demands for repayment exceed the sum coming in, he endeavours to adjust the matter by raising the rate of interest to those who will leave their money with him, raising the rate also upon the borrower. Should this fail, and the withdrawals still exceed the new deposits, he relies confidently—should the worst come to the worst—upon the help of the Bank of England; or, rather, he would compel the Bank to discount for him 'under any circumstances whatever'—he would compel the Bank to give ready money in exchange for merchants' promises to pay at some future date; in fact, Mr. Chapman, late head of the firm of the great house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., affirms that a bill of exchange of undoubted character ought at all times to be as readily exchangeable against money as a bank-note.

It is no doubt extremely convenient for any one who has a few hundreds to spare for a short time to be able to get interest for it, and yet to have the money as available as if it were lying unproductive in his own cash-box. Abstractly, he knows such a thing to be impossible—he knows perfectly well that money cannot be employed productively and at the same time be in hand—yet many men are willing to run the risk of the crash not coming in their own time; and so enormous amounts are abstracted from circulation, and find their way into the hands of the billbrokers, who are necessarily always on the alert to employ these large sums at as good an interest as possible. The provincial joint-stock banks send plenty of paper to market—paper inherently worthless in many cases, but quite good enough for the billbroker, who does not care whether the acceptor pays the bill or not—he relies upon the endorsement of the joint-stock bank, which simple symbol represents to his mind the entire fortune of every individual shareholder who has rashly confided his all to the mercy of half a dozen directors of whom he may know nothing.

Under the present system, therefore, the floating capital of the country flows into a few hands, who employ it at as high an interest as they can procure. There are not sufficient first-class bills in existence representing real transactions to absorb the millions that centre in the deposit houses. A demand has therefore sprung up for securities, which has been met in a twofold way—first, by accommodation bills which are discounted on the faith of the endorsement of a joint-stock bank; and, next, on the deposit of goods which are thus held speculatively, in many cases by men of very little capital of their own, and of course having little to lose if the markets go wrong. It is not necessary to point out the inference that the effect of all this is to raise the price of the necessaries of life upon the working classes and upon consumers in general; the wholesale speculators being enabled by means of money borrowed from the discount houses, who in their turn have borrowed it from the public, to maintain an unnaturally high price, far beyond what would prevail if it were allowed to regulate itself in the usual way by the laws of demand and supply. This derangement of the ordinary course of things often operates very prejudicially towards the well-established trader conducting his business in a prudent manner with his own capital, who is quite unable to cope with a

less scrupulous house of small means of its own, but backed by money borrowed from the public by means of the deposit houses. How injuriously all this acts upon our commercial morality, and how it lowers the tone of our men of business, it is beyond our present object to discuss.

It is necessary to enter into these details in order that the full bearings of the Bank measure may be understood. As long as things go smoothly, the discount houses carry on their operations with the money of the public, usually charging for good bills a somewhat smaller interest than the Bank of England rate—in fact, being rivals and competitors with the Bank for discount business. But, in troublous times, when the system is bearing its natural fruit of disaster, and the public are beginning to lose confidence, and to withdraw their deposits, the billbroker has considered himself entitled to go to the Bank of England and demand, as a matter of right, money in exchange for the promises to pay which he has purchased in excess. The billbroker has borrowed money of the public promising to repay it on demand, with interest accruing day by day; he has invested that money in bills of exchange falling due at a distant date, hoping not to be called upon to repay the sums due by him to the public; but, when he is so called upon, he looks to the Bank of England to find him, at a moment's notice, half a million or a million of money, even in the worst times, when pressed by demands of a strictly legitimate character. He undertakes the impossible task of giving a large interest for money, and yet repaying it on demand, without being able, in the very nature of things, to keep any reserve to meet calls; and when these calls are made, he boldly claims a right to draw on the reserve kept by the Bank of England as a matter of precaution for their own safety, and for the accommodation of their own clients. Yet this reserve of the Bank of England is limited by the same laws as the reserve of Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co., or any other private banker. The Bank cannot manufacture notes at discretion; the amount they have unemployed is regulated precisely in the same manner as in the case of any other bank. Formerly there was no limit but the discretion of the directors of the Bank issues; but the Act of 1844 sternly prohibits the creation of even a single five-pound note in excess of the statutory limit. It is too much to expect that an Act of Parliament should be violated to favour those houses who have undertaken to perform what is really impossible—who receive millions of money at interest with an undertaking to repay them precisely as if the whole amount were lying unemployed in the till.

There is no more reason that the Bank should cripple itself to help these improvident traders in bills of exchange, than that it should take upon itself the burden of the engagements of other commercial houses, whose speculations in tea, silk, sugar, or any other article of produce, had proved unsuccessful. The billbrokers have, indeed, as we have shown, fostered such speculations by their imprudent advances, and have virtually become partners in the profit or loss accruing from such engagements; henceforward they will understand that it is not the province of the Bank of England to relieve them from the embarrassments which must follow, sooner or later, upon merely speculative engagements.

In the present state of things, when millions of money are lying unemployed in the City, the billbrokers would never dream of going to the Bank of England to rediscount the bills which they have themselves discounted below the rate of interest charged by the Bank. They cannot, therefore, possibly suffer present inconvenience from the new rule which the Bank have made for their guidance. Henceforward they must rely on their own resources, and take the consequences if they imprudently make contracts which they cannot fulfil. Henceforward the public must understand that, if they lend money and receive interest for the use of it, they cannot expect to receive it back again without a lengthened notice. Their money has been invested in ships, metals, wages, colonial produce, and a hundred other ways; it has purchased some valuable article or other, which must be sold again before the borrower can replace the money advanced to him.

'The child's the father of the man.' The child soon learns that he cannot eat his cake and have it too. The man has not yet learned the same lesson, or he would not expect to retain the control of his money, and at the same time enjoy that interest which can arise only from its being exchanged for some purchasable commodity.

THE PASSPORT AGGRESSION.

THERE are three classes of British subjects abroad—pleasure-seekers (including invalids), men of business, and those whose insolvency and not their will consents. To the last section belongs a supplementary species, answering to the description of Colonel Waugh. The pleasure-seekers, however, are in the majority, and it is not improbable that, for these ladies and gentlemen, the locking-up of the Continent may result in the discovery of Great Britain, Ireland, and all the islets that adjacent lie. Horace Walpole complained that the grand tour threatened to depopulate the kingdom, which when deserted would not be found again until some Columbus from the Bay of Biscay ran against it on a foggy night; but now that the English—who have been accustomed to spend four millions sterling a year in Paris—are beginning to search for pleasant promenades, the wanderers of Fontainebleau for leafy alleys, the bathers of Boulogne for rippling bays, the pilgrims of Cannes for villa-crowned hills, it may occur to fashionable memory that our own islands contain the sweetest seclusions, the brightest waters, the most vernal slopes, and enticing woodlands in Europe. 'Do' Switzerland again and again, and is there nothing left for admiration among the Scottish mountains? Weary of Burgundy, seek for refreshment to the eye and mind in Wicklow and Kerry. If Biarritz be inaccessible we have the mild whisperings, the verdure, the beauty of Torbay. London and Brighton, of course, are but opposite ends of one great town, and the little watering-places on the Kentish coast are unmentionable to the loiterers among the purple fountains of Bordeaux and the silver rills of Chablis. But who that has ever seen Windermere, yew-shadowed Grasmere, or Derwentwater, the Scottish or the Irish lakes, is to be pitied if compelled to revisit their lovely glimpses by the passport persecutions of a journey to Auxerre or Dauphiny? When the tourist can make affidavit, and say that he has exhausted the Grampian, the Cheviot, and the Wicklow hills, explored the Great Glen of Scotland, summered himself in all the milky pastures of Devon, looked from Snowdon over Wales, and followed the winding Wye, may we pity him because he cannot freely disembark at Boulogne? Far from it. He knows little of his own country as yet. Has he seen all the beauty that lies between the Solway Frith and the English Channel? has he drunk at the fountains of the Ribble and the Aire, or walked up the shaded paths of Geltsdale to Cross Fell? If he has, let him pass next summer in journeying across the Yorkshire moors, along the Pennine chain, and in the valleys of the Eden and Lune. There he will find sublimity, and, if he likes it, solitude; and bearing round the coasts of the United Kingdom, he will probably find as much magnificence as he can appreciate. We have no Alps, it is true, no Rhine, no Baden-Baden, no Boulevards; but we have exquisite scenery, watering-places which are paradises, the purest air, no passports, and, if but the hotels would co-operate, every possible pleasure and facility in travelling from one point of our own country to another. And the imagination may see quite as much at home as ordinary imaginations see abroad. We may discover, if so minded, some little Italy of soft brilliance in Devonshire, and quite enough of Siberia in Cornwall. The hop-grounds of Kent, after all, are more picturesque than the vineyards of Southern France, and there is no spider-waisted official in buckram to demand passports and over-haul portmanteaus.

If London would go down and see the country, the country might come up and see London, and millions of money would so flow as to keep up a healthy circulation instead of being bled in French hotels and German gambling-houses. And this would not be the only result. The Continent cannot afford to lose the summer and winter patronage of England. Patronage is the right word.—We enrich the cities and watering-places of Europe. We render Paris opulent. We keep Florence alive. Boulogne would be a whitewashed Palmyra without us. Without us grass would grow in the streets of Rome, and the Pope would be compelled to retrench his expenses. Without us the German spas would stagnate, and Mont Blanc would stand alone in its glory. We have a right, then, to be petulant, for the new passport regulations amount to a positive infringement of the time-honoured privileges of *Civus Romanus* at

home and abroad. If he goes whining to foreign courts he will get no redress, but if he stays in Great Britain, spends his money here, or, as a last resource, takes passage in the Leviathan for a season's tour in North America, the rotten and bankrupt old Continent will be recalled to its senses, and will be anxious to lure back its best customers by an apology.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN ON CIVILIZATION AND BUCKLE.

MR. BUCKLE'S Lecture on the Influence of Woman on the Progress of Knowledge has been welcomed as supplying a decided want in the social and political market. Our statesmanship has been for some years gradually but rapidly degenerating, from a failure of the chivalrous element. It has become empirical handicraft, devoid of large ulterior objects, unanimated by generous motives; and thus the conclusion of Mr. Buckle's discourse is gladly accepted, for all the incompleteness of his reasoning.

It was imperfect where he had to deal with the knowledge during the classic ages, when, as he said, in proportion as knowledge and civilization advanced, the position and the influence of Woman became more degraded. Now, how does the Preux Chevalier of Modern Science know that? was he there? The proposition is almost like a contradiction in terms, and ought to make any ingenuous and intelligent man pause to re-examine it. What evidence have we of this alleged decline of the influence of woman? We shall find it probably in some formal records, as to the extension of slavery, the subordinate position of the wife in the household, her very imperfect recognition at law, and in some cases the brilliant position of an Aspasia. The fact is, we know very little about the real life of the classics. The records that come to us deal principally with the events that are historical because they are exceptional. Were we to accept as proofs of the social condition the anecdotes current respecting any living despot, very false ideas would be transmitted to posterity of our social state; the very influence acquired by an Aspasia is, if it is fairly considered, a striking proof of the influence that woman exercised over the commanding minds and the progress of knowledge. The ingenuous Buckle, we fear, has been stumbling into the inductive method; for if he had turned from these scraps of political brawling and scandal, which we call history, to the more consistent writings of the poets, he would have learned something very different—something consistent with the living as well as written history of the world.

It is, however, entirely to misconceive the drift of his own argument when he contends for the superiority of the deductive over the inductive method, of the ideal over the actual. Here, again, there is a contradiction in terms, and the facts do not support him. Buckle deals with facts as if they stood alone. Goethe, he says, discovered the greatest fact in botany—the metamorphosis of the leaf into the flower, or *vice versa*; Goethe being a poet who was ridiculed when he first enunciated the 'idea.' Newton was led to the doctrine of gravitation by reflection on seeing an apple fall, and from that 'idea' he was led to perceive the moon's motion in her orbit, and the planets' round the sun. It was the power of imagination which enabled Haüy to conceive the system of crystallography. It is the imaginative Shakespeare who, tracing the dust of Alexander, conceives the great idea of the indestructibility of matter; a proposition from which the actualist Horatio flies off at a tangent. We observed more than one clerical pair of shoulders shudder at this utterance of a truth as to the indestructibility of matter; but no clerical protest, even if it had been uttered aloud, could have withstood the earnestness, power, and sympathetic force with which Mr. Buckle sustained his great argument: for he did sustain it, though he stumbled here and there logically. What is all this about the discovery of great truths in science but a 'painful misconception?' When Goethe conceived the 'idea' of botanical metamorphosis, was his mind unstored with inductive facts? Was not the idea itself suggested by inductive observation? Would the brightest imagination in the world, untaught, while it gazes on a flower springing from the root in its most perfect and brilliant form, for an instant conceive the idea which Goethe detected by the help of his imagination and his inductive knowledge? What is 'imagination,' except the habit of

conceiving facts which have not been experimentally tried, but which would be consistent with ascertained facts? So Newton was prepared to see the apple fall by an immense mass of knowledge: that slight accident was only like the tinkle of the mule-bell which brings down, in a great avalanche, the mass of snow standing ready to fall by its own accumulated weight. It is possible, nay, probable, that Shakspeare did conceive the idea of the indestructibility of matter; but by what process? By his vast perceptive faculty; by a power in which he excelled all other men known, of grasping innumerable facts so tenaciously and so clearly that he could perceive their connexion and sequence; and any man reflecting for an instant on the purport of physical facts would be most likely to stumble upon the idea that he never yet has ascertained a clear case of annihilation.

In proportion as Buckle approaches the truth, its splendour blinds him, and he is incapable of depicting it for us exactly in the ratio of his own consciousness. The ideal, he says, is greater than the actual. What does this mean? It means that the conscious perception of creation lurking in the mind of the creature is greater than emanations of the creation by the direct power of the Creator. Consider both in the same remoteness of abstraction, the ideal and the actual, and both are manifestations of the power of God, in their origin equal, and equal in their value for the human race. The power of the poet to call up ideas from imperfect data is imagination; the power of the machinist to conjure up a constructive engine out of the imperfect suggestions of fact is imagination. The ideal and the actual are, as Buckle would correctly say, but the complements of each other, and neither will work perfectly without the other.

But how can a man who has studied the facts and the history of the subject venture upon the assertion that the influence of woman is exerted principally in imparting to man a larger share of imagination? That women possess more 'lively imagination' and greater 'quickness of intellect?' He might as well say that women possess a greater amount of inductive power, and a more vigorous contractility of muscle. Detail is against him, and so are the broadest facts. If women have a more lively imagination, where are their poetical works? Speaking of the sex generally, it might be said that they are aliens to Parnassus, unknown in that parish. If there have been female poets, they are wonders—the exception that proves the rule. Are there any female painters? Titian's daughter has left us some few works, and we know not how much Titian touched. Angelica Kaufman feebly traced feeble outlines, and daubed them with feeble colours. The most vigorous female artist, the one vigorous female artist, is Rosa Bonheur, a truly powerful painter; a woman handsome and delicate, with the countenance and carriage of a young naval officer. And when we turn to music, where 'imagination' appears in its purest form, most separated from the inductive or the actual, there the genius of Woman is entirely silent: there is no female composer. Where are the female teachers, the professors? Nay, where is the one woman who, in conversation, shows anything of those qualities which come under the two words united 'quickness' and 'intellect?' If you find her, you will discover that she possesses the qualities in a remarkable degree only as a woman. What woman could play the part of bar-rister, not only for five minutes, but for five hours or for five days? The monster is unknown—thank God!

Buckle's truths are greater and better than his arguments. It is the fact, as he says, that there is a coming struggle to lift the veil of truth which will task all the faculties of man, and need the imaginative powers to assist the inductive powers in the struggle. It is the fact that the struggle will need the support of the affections as well as of the imagination; that man will need the help of woman in that joint labour, but *not* because she possesses his faculties in a higher degree; nor will he gain anything by the attempt of some 'reformers' to make woman man. If we have some doubt as to the mode in which the influence of woman was exercised during the stages of Greek and Roman civilization, we have none as to the benefit which the middle-ages conferred upon mankind, in breaking up the pedantries of philosophy and imperialism—none as to the nature of the chivalry which grew out of the middle ages. If the Greek philosophy incited man to study the influences and beauties of life about him; if Christianity taught him to love his brother as himself, it was chivalry which taught him to prize that which was stronger though 'weaker;' and it is

modern philosophy which is teaching us, by a combination of past wisdoms, that the male and female mind are not the one higher than the other, are not opposed to each other. George Sand pointed out the fact that they are in their nature different. Their true relation is best described by a knight-errant in our own day. Says John Jacob, writing to a lady, "Leave all effects of study and cultivation out of the question, and, believe me, that no human intellect, much less my poor understanding, is higher or better than your own. Though, as a *man's*, my intelligence may *differ* somewhat from your womanly understanding, yet in this, as in all else, you may be well assured that the sexes are not superior and inferior the one to the other, but complementary to each other."

Man's nature is the iron engine, woman's gives the steam, the motive power. But there is another reason why man's understanding cannot go alone. More complex, quicker, profounder, in the brute sense stronger, it can and does grasp a multitude of questions, facts, inferences, conclusions and ideas, which contradict, distract, confound, and entangle each other; it is only when man brings back his own struggling data to the test of healthy instinct, natural affection, and clearer judgment, that he is made certain, by the final test, of the truth which he himself has worked out—to the last stage but one. One quality, in which woman excels man, it is that furnishes that last test—simplicity. The poet says of 'Nature'—

Her 'prentice han' she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O!

But the philosopher who raises his contemplations above 'nature' might be inclined to guess that, whichever was made first, woman was more the direct and favourite work of God, retaining more of his own nature and less spoiled by the world of man. And stronger, quicker, more agile though he be, in intellect, imagination, and idea, no man is wise until his half-understanding is made complete by that which is more simple, stronger in its consciousness of God's unspoken laws, and endowed with the divine right that is reserved to it of making the intellect which seeks it perfect.

THE OATHS BILL DEBATE.

THE admission of the Jews into Parliament is a matter past all discussion. It is too late in the day to argue on the exact intention of the existing oaths or on the possible unchristianizing of the Legislature. We wonder that any one replied to Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Walpole, except that the North Warwickshire gentleman fell into gross misstatements of fact, and turned the debate into a comedy by malevolent interpretations of passages in the Talmud. The real question is whether the bill is to pass this session, and, if not, whether the House of Commons will assert itself against the domination of the House of Lords. If Lord Derby has so profound a respect for majorities as he professed when consenting against his declared views to legislate without delay for India, may he not agree to waive his privilege of obstruction, and so put an end to an unseemly conflict between the two branches of the Legislature? If he persists in opposition, when and how is the war of opinions to end? Is Lord John Russell sincere? Sir John Pakington has recorded his conviction that Baron Rothschild may be admitted by a resolution of the House of Commons. Sir Richard Bethell, the late Attorney-General, has pledged himself to base a motion upon that view of the case. Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Dillwyn are prepared to act if these honourable gentlemen fail, and will Lord John Russell sink into the rear of Religious Liberty? That is now the main and almost the only point to be considered. Polemics have gone far enough. No one wishes to convince Mr. Newdegate or Lord Chelmsford. The simple truth is that the elected representatives of the nation have a duty to perform by abolishing a disability originating in accident and perpetuated by fanaticism, and that the country expects them to perform this duty in one way or another.

NO THANKS TO DOWNING STREET.

THE intervention of the British press has effected the liberation of Mr. Watt and Mr. Parke at Naples. Lord Malmesbury appears in the House of Peers like Lord Castlereagh walking down the floor with the Peace of Paris in his hand, and hereditary legislators cheer the vindicated honour of the country. But the release of the imprisoned Englishmen is due to no minister and to no party. The

Tories, the Whigs, the Liberals, the Lords and the Commons had abandoned them to their fate, and a parliament returned expressly 'to vindicate the honour of the British flag' in China permitted British citizenship to be insulted and trodden under foot at Naples. Lord Malmesbury was not particularly British until he sat in the Foreign-office; Lord Palmerston never discovered that a demand might be made upon Naples until he had bathed in the Dead Sea of Opposition; as for the independent members, they, as usual, were speechless. At length, upon a change of government, after the press had been remonstrating for ten consecutive months, and after ten months of torture and injustice had been inflicted upon the engineers, Lord Malmesbury found it convenient to say what might and should have been said last summer, and which Lord Malmesbury might have suggested by moving a resolution in the House of Peers when he saw Lord Clarendon neglecting his public duty. And now—no thanks to Downing-street—the Englishmen are liberated, the one sent home, broken down in mind and body, the other out on bail and still liable to conviction in a Neapolitan court. The royal rescript sets forth that "his Majesty, wishing to give a proof of deference towards a subject of her Britannic Majesty, *deigns* to permit that Watt may return to England." Will he deign to make amends for the gross outrage he has committed against the laws of nations and the persons of two British subjects? Will Lord Malmesbury consider himself bound to insist upon indemnity? Here is another part of the case to be taken up by the press, and, if vigorously developed, ten months hence, whatever Cabinet may be in power, some Mr. Lyons may be sent to Naples to require a further proof of King Ferdinand's "deference towards a subject of her Britannic Majesty." The two Englishmen have a distinct claim upon the Government, and since their cause is identical with that of the nation at large, it will no doubt be prosecuted until, without any thanks to Downing-street, a settlement is obtained.

REORGANIZATION OF INDIA.

THE only reasonable ground upon which we can take our stand as the holders of India, is that we are, in moral and intellectual power, the dominant race. On the ground of mere equality with the Asiatic, we must give up every right to govern him. To make sure our footing, then, in India, it is our business, and in behalf of civilization our duty, to make manifest, by every means in our power, the superiority, moral and intellectual, to which we lay claim. That must be a fundamental principle in our attempt to pacify India, and to re-establish upon a firm and lasting basis our empire over the Asiatic mind. No 'reorganization' but that founded upon that principle will ever be efficacious or just.

Mr. William Ewart's suggested colonization of India goes near to point out the great want of India, detected and pointed out long before by General Jacob—namely, English mind. Throughout India there is no influence more respected than that of an honest and able English gentleman; than such a man there is none whom the native would receive more willingly for his ruler. It becomes, then, of the last importance to secure for India the services of such men only as are morally and intellectually fitted by their personal conduct to impress the native with this high respect. And here is the difficulty. Where are such men to be found? If the old system of appointment failed to secure the fitting men, is the new competitive system any more likely to secure them? The service required is one that can scarcely be reduced to system, but is one in which, guided by general principles, the civil servant in India must be left to act in many circumstances upon his own discretion.

India can never be governed by a central authority, for the reason that that central authority can never be thoroughly acquainted with the wants and necessities of distant provinces—necessities requiring to be met at the moment, and to be understood only by the help of complete local knowledge and present knowledge. It is on the character of the local governors of India that we have to rely for the security of our pre-eminence. Nothing, then, that can be done to 'get the right man into the right place' must be left undone in our labour of reorganization. Experience has of late abundantly proved what power one strong English mind may exert over an entire district. If care were taken to choose only men thoroughly fitted for the difficult task of Indian

local government, it is impossible to over-estimate the probable good that would result. To secure such men every advantage in the way of salary, consideration, and support should be offered as inducements; for, as General Jacob has said, English mind in India is cheap at any price; and a powerful and respected local governor, by increasing the productiveness and general prosperity of the district over which he presides, repays twentyfold the cost of his government. "In introducing European honesty, energy, perseverance, knowledge, high principle, and ability into this country," says General Jacob, "we are, in fact, importing so much life; every single human creature within range of such influence becomes a higher order of being, and possibly tenfold more productive, as respects the public wealth, than before."

But a task even more difficult than the organization of the civil service of India has to be undertaken: the reorganization of the Indian Army. One thing is certain, that for ages to come our rule in India will only be maintainable by the aid of an efficient military force. How that force is to be made efficient to the utmost degree is what we have to consider in forming or adopting a scheme of reorganization. The system upon which the Bengal Army has been formed having given way, what is to be the system upon which a new Army is to be constructed? To this question, unfortunately, there will be as many answers as there are interests bound up in the subject. But there seems to be one opinion—coming as it does from a man who has given practical, not to say glorious, proof of his power to deal with this great subject—that is worthy of taking precedence of all others given or to be given: it is that of General Jacob, whose regiments, enlisted from districts largely impregnated by the spirit of discontent, have never swerved from their loyalty under any temptation.

That the Army of India must, in the main, be furnished by the Indian, must be accepted as a necessity; the permanent maintenance of a sufficient European force being all but physically impossible. But the organization of the Native Army must be, in most respects, the reverse of that under which the Bengal Army ripened for revolt. Henceforth the dangerous prejudices of caste must find no recognition, and the European officers, instead of being systematically separated from their men, must systematically familiarise themselves to their men, in order that the basis of their authority may be respect inspired by their personal as well as military qualities. For there is no influence so potent with the Asiatic as that which is personal. Were the men selected who are best qualified to gain the kind of ascendancy here demanded, comparatively few would be required to do the work of officering the Native Army, that is, compared with the number hitherto supposed to be necessary.

If experience goes for anything, the system of General Jacob for the organization of native irregular cavalry might be adopted for the reorganization of the entire Army. Every district should have its own military force, drawn, so to speak, from its own soil, officered by Europeans to whom it should be attached by the strongest personal ties of respect and trustfulness; each corps should be a complete army, on a small scale, having its depot in the district to which it belongs, but being always ready to move wherever its services may be required; it should have its own artillery and means of conveyance complete. The difficulty of moving any considerable body of troops in India is too well known to need proof for the purpose of showing the immense importance of supplying to each corps or regiment the means for the transport of the necessaries of the march. An example of the advantages of General Jacob's system will suffice to show its value:—

"In December, 1845," he says, "when General Simpson received orders to move a brigade from Hyderabad to Bhawalpoor with all possible despatch, I was in the act of mounting my horse for parade, when the Assistant-Quartermaster-General rode up and asked me from the General when I should be ready to march? I replied that we were always ready; and we actually did march the same day, reaching Roree with the whole regiment in perfect order, and fully equipped, before a man of the 'regular' troops could be moved from Hyderabad (fifteen days after our departure), although they were aided by a 'baggage corps,' by the commissariat department, the collector, and the police authorities, while the Sind Irregular Horse was wholly independent of all external aid. . . . The whole essence of the Sildar system with reference to carriage, as to all else, consists in the men being made to provide for themselves in all respects, and the commanding officer being left to make his own rules and arrangements

untrammelled by the forms and regulations of the regular army. Thus, the regiment is rendered at all times complete in itself, and independent of all other departments."

These views will not be any novelties to our readers, who have been prepared by the special letters of our own military correspondent writing from Nagpore. We have also been the medium through which many of the now collected writings of General Jacob were given to the public. At any rate, the time is come when successful experience should be tried against unsuccessful experience in arranging the civil and military reorganization of India.

THE LAST 'MISCONCEPTION.'

At length it may be positively stated that the painful misconceptions which have existed during the last few weeks between the French and British Cabinets have been happily brought to an end. That Lord Palmerston should have failed in reuniting two great countries so generously jealous does not appear surprising, when we consider that Lord Malmesbury, a diplomatist of a far higher order, was unable to bring about that perfect reconciliation upon which the interests of European civilization depend. At all events, the late dispute has now been settled in a manner honourable to both nations, and, we will add, to the spirit and sagacity of the high contracting parties. The representative of Great Britain must, upon this occasion, be complimented upon the explicit candour with which he replied to a state paper issued from the Tuileries, and history will certainly do Louis Napoleon the justice to say that his response to the appeal was worthy of his throne and character. There are occasions upon which it is impossible not to set aside the weapons of polemical criticism, and to acknowledge heartily and frankly the services of those statesmen who, whether upon a throne or in a humbler situation, have probably preserved the peace of Europe, and to quote a late Prime Minister, rolled back the tide of war for the next fifty years. As the official correspondence is not yet before us, it would be premature to pronounce conclusively upon it; but we are in a position, we think, to disclose the general tenor of the negotiations. The Emperor Louis Napoleon had, by proxy, accused Mr. William Carpenter, sub-editor of a weekly contemporary, of acting as the paid chairman of the Discussion Forum, which, he it known to all by these presents, is held at the Green Dragon, Fleet-street, and of presiding over a meeting which discussed the right of regicide. Unlike Lord Palmerston, Mr. William Carpenter promptly replied to this manifesto, and observing the limits of diplomatic courtesy, described himself as a voluntary chairman, vindicated the legislators of the Forum against the aspersions of a foreign despot, pointed to the rank and opulence of the politicians with whom he had the honour to act, and signified in a manner that was no doubt intelligible at the Tuileries, that, let the four quarters of the world rise in arms, Fleet-street would preserve its independence, the Forum its dignity, and Mr. William Carpenter the chair in which he sits, an unsalaried Speaker, a Lord Chancellor without the base hope of a retiring pension, his only prospect of reward being that the fumes of many a pipe as yet unsmoked will, in winter nights to come, embrown the portrait of one who, besides being President of the Discussion Forum, has brought Louis Napoleon to a proper sense of his own position and the undoubted rights of Englishmen. The Imperial reply—not an autograph but a clerical communication—signified that France had misunderstood Mr. Carpenter; that his Imperial Majesty was satisfied with Mr. Carpenter's elucidation; that France and his Imperial Majesty jointly apologized to Mr. Carpenter. Now, had Lord Palmerston acted as Mr. Carpenter acted, he might to this day have been Prime Minister of England. But he left the honour of the country to be vindicated by William Carpenter, Esq., of the Green Dragon, Fleet-street. As an experienced statesman, he should have known that when one political leader overbalances himself another is invariably ready to vault into his place. But it is useless to regret the past. We have had several weeks of unnecessary misconceptions, and now that the river of Moimouth has been saluted by the river of Macedon, and Alexander the Conqueror exchanged greetings with Alexander the Coppersmith, we may confidently trust that no question is likely soon to arise to disturb the alliance of two powerful empires.

SISTERS-IN-LAW.

SOME questions have an inexhaustible interest simply because they are questions of feeling more than matters of fact. For one person who reads law reports, or new records of scientific experiments presenting novel points in every case, hundreds read love tales, with their almost invariable incidents of liking, loving, quarrelling, and making-up. Thus, the bill for legalizing marriages with sisters-in-law always provokes an interesting debate. The little fancy sketches and hypothetical pictures of interiors brought up occasionally in the debates relieve the references to Leviticus and the law-books. We remember how Shiel, with cunning hand, painted for an impressed House the picture of a sister-in-law, using 'that speculative tenderness which woman so well knows how to employ,' to attract the love of her sister's husband, or with hypocritical show smoothing the pillow of the sick wife—that pillow in which she had a reversionary interest. There was all the art of the rhetorician in the words, and the idea held up to odium is repulsive; but so it would be were a cousin or mere friend of the sick wife to act in the same way. Many young lady-visitors now find a temporary home in the houses of men to whom, if widowers, they could be lawfully wed. But 'we guess' that something besides this possibility is required to induce an unmarried young lady to throw away her time on a married man. Some people argue as if every sister-in-law in England waited but the repeal of the present law to commence a conspiracy on the peace of mind (perhaps life) of her married sister and on the heart of the husband. When one thinks of his own circle of society a smile can only reply to the argument, and perhaps, for some minds, a grave assurance that there are sisters-in-law who, if there was no other man in the world, would not think of accepting the husband permitted to them by the proposed new law. But if all the sisters-in-law in England are ardent and immodest lovers of their sisters' husbands, will the present law restrain them, or are they so curiously compounded in heart and mind that the prohibition to marry is sufficient to restrain their irregular love and to repress them into amiable inmates of the homes they would break up did the law allow them? Against this picture of those *enfants terribles* of English households, we may state the known fact that there are good, modest women, who see no harm in marrying the widowed husband of their dead sister, or in becoming a second mother to their dead sister's children. They are forbidden by law to do so, and if, as they have done in some cases, they disobey the law, you give them the bad habit of setting their individual conscience against the law, and of considering the law with contempt. In subsequent years they, or inferiors under their influence, may better the example by breaking good laws in obedience to questionable promptings from within—and some of the responsibility may rest on those who first made a foolish law to repress a natural feeling.

COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.

ON Tuesday, the 30th instant, Mr. Mackinnon will move leave to bring in a bill to enable masters and workmen to establish Councils of Conciliation. This bill has been prepared under the direct assistance and sanction of the National Association of United Trades, and has been approved by numerous members of the House of Commons. We would direct attention, in reference to this matter, to a letter from Mr. Winters, which appears in another column. "The question is progressing," says Mr. Winters, and we think there is no doubt but that when it has been practically developed, the working classes will progress also. We hope shortly to explain the provisions of Mr. Mackinnon's measure, and to append analyses of the evidence upon which its proposals are based. In the meantime the Liberal party in the House of Commons is bound to consider the subject frankly, while, with respect to the Government, no reason has been suggested why it opposes the bill.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE new report of the Civil Service Commissioners traces the progress of the reform commenced in 1855. That year saw the institution of an independent Board of Examiners whose certificate of competency was essential to actual attainment of office, but the examination was applied only to those persons who were nominated by the Crown. Two resolutions of the House of Commons approved of

an extension of the principle of competition, and the principle has been extended, but in a very partial and angular way. The competition is in general a 'triangular duel,' within lists marked out by red tape. Rival nominees contend for the vacancy, and the best of the 'bad bargains,' backed by Ministers and members, gets the situation. There is no doubt, however, that the working of the Commission has operated as a powerful check upon the appointment of stupid and illiterate young men to junior clerkships. It is in the spirit of this testimony to their general utility that we would call the attention of the Commissioners to some characteristics of their examinations, which seem to us radically defective.

The first quality requisite in a civil servant is fitness for the particular situation to which he is appointed, and the principal object of the examination should be to ascertain that fitness. Many persons speak of the appointment of persons of merit and of examinations to test merit; but the most meritorious man in a country may be specially unfit for a particular situation: as the wise and gentle poet Cowper was actually unable to fulfil the duties in the House of Lords to which he was appointed. We cannot, therefore, understand the justice or propriety of any examination directed to any other point save to ascertain fitness. It is easy to anticipate the work which a clerk may have to do in any department, and it is easy to frame the examination to test his capacity for that work. We can see no good in examining Coast officers of the Customs in History, as was done until Mr. Hayter pointed out that it tended to deter suitable candidates. History was never likely to be wanted in their duties, and many an active, intelligent man might from unstudious habits in early life, and from a thorough distaste for that branch of knowledge, be actually unfitted to make himself up in the knowledge required by the Commissioners. We mark out this point in the new report, because it indicates the defect which runs through the whole of the examinations.

The whole series of tests, with few exceptions, are calculated to ascertain means and not results; to find out what books a lad has gone through, not what new powers he may have educated; to ascertain how many facts he has stored in his memory, not what use he can make of them; to ascertain that he has gone by the right road to learning, not to find out what wisdom he has picked up by the way. When you examine a boy in history or geography, you give a premium to advertising quacks, who promise to 'cram' him for the contest in three months; and there is no doubt that in a few weeks a dull boy of good memory could stuff into his head many thousand facts of geography or history. We know a clerk who passed with éclat in the history branch of a competition, who told us that he owed it all to the accidental purchase the day before of a long chronological table of principal events. We also object to examinations in Latin for a similar reason. For the education of an English gentleman Latin is a means, not an end. It is not necessary through life that he should write or talk Latin, but he is taught it that it may the more fully inform him of the derivation and richness of the English tongue. But there are boys who 'go through' Latin with success, and yet who never apply their acquisition for want of natural ability—they never become masters of English. Yet in a Civil Service competition they would win high marks in Latin translation and Latin composition. The same remarks apply to examinations in German and in French, with this regard that in some departments knowledge of these languages is actually useful. But when we come to a competition between two candidates, we cannot see why the man superior in the qualities likely to be useful in the office should be rejected because he is inferior in certain departments of school teaching. And yet this wondrous wrong is sometimes done. By a table before us we find that in a competition for a clerkship in their own department the Commissioners rejected a gentleman for a junior clerkship who was superior in the aggregate marks for English composition, handwriting, orthography, and intelligence, shown in the dictation and orthography exercise. The successful gentleman was superior in arithmetic, which may be useful to a certain extent in the office, but could not possibly be of much use as cleverness in composing a good letter, and fine penmanship in writing it. It is, however, the fact established under the hand of the Commissioners, that chiefly on account of an inferiority in the qualities less requisite in the office, a gentleman was rejected in favour of a competitor

less qualified in the great majority of the branches of knowledge actually required in the situation!

The simple remedy for this anomaly is that there should be no examination for which any 'preparation' but really good instruction would serve. One kind of education is to drive a boy through the routine of established studies, and make him 'get them up' in succession, regardless of his tastes or capacities, or of the other ways by which you may attain the same results. That education is very common in this country, and these Civil Service examinations encourage it by holding out premiums to the boys who cram into their little heads the greatest number of facts and the largest amount of dead languages. Another kind of education consists in the true bringing out of the boy's best qualities, of developing his peculiar tastes for special subjects or his peculiar abilities. For instance, a knowledge of Latin and Greek would tend to form the style, enrich the vocabulary, and discipline the faculties of some boys, but there are some who have almost by nature a talent for English composition, whose vocabulary is already copious, and whose faculties are naturally braced, and to them an excessive study of Latin and Greek would be the weary pacing in harness to a goal they could reach unharnessed in a few bounds. If you want clerks quick at *precis* writing, English composition, and arithmetic, why not confine your competitive examinations to these tests? And, referring to arithmetic, we find that 'mental arithmetic,' the best discipline and test of real ability in that department, is entirely omitted. In short, we are afraid we must come to the conclusion that one half of the examinations as at present conducted are designed to test scholastic acquirements, and the other half to test the abilities likely to be required in our offices. But even with respect to this latter half we have considerable doubts as to the work being well done. The examiners are all gentlemen connected with Universities, learned and impartial men, and well able to conduct examinations in German, Hebrew, Latin, and Greek. But what do they know of *precis* writing, or of official correspondence? It is a distinct branch of literature, and we know very well that some of the well-trained clerks in the War-office or Foreign-office would laugh very heartily at any official work attempted to be done by professors from Universities. Why is not the really 'official' part of the examination conducted by official, and not by University men?

CONSULAR REFORM.

MR. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD moved on Monday evening last the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the working of the consular service. As we had, several weeks previously, recapitulated the whole of the statements adduced in support of this motion, it is unnecessary to add more than one or two remarks. The investigation, we trust, will not be confined to consular salaries, but to promotion, responsibility, and general routine in the consular department. The questions involved are those of consular salaries, fees, trading, prerogative, jurisdiction, capacity, and responsibility. Very inferior men have, in not a few instances, been selected to fill high posts, while others of distinguished ability have been suffered to remain (for years in a position of obscurity and subordination. The late Government had resolved upon asking for a committee next session, but we are glad that there is to be no delay, and that the subject will be fully gone into this year.

THE DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of this society was held at Willis's Rooms last Saturday; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The Earl of Chichester and the Bishop of London were among the speakers, and the report gave a favourable view of the state of the charity, and of the good it had effected, in relieving destitute prisoners after their discharge from gaol, obtaining employment for them, and assisting them to emigrate. The chairman said he was glad to find an increase in the number of these societies, each of which is a new protest against the former violent opposition to any attempt towards ameliorating the condition of discharged prisoners.

A NOBLE MECHANIC.—The Earl of Cathness gave the operatives of the Wolverton-works, on Friday week, a lecture on the History of the Steam-engine. The lecture-room was crowded to excess. After tracing the progress of the steam-engine from the first discovery of the power of steam by Hero of Alexandria, 215 years B.C., the lecturer showed, by a variety of working models, the various steps of improvement made from time to time, and concluded by comparing them with the engines of all kinds now in use.

Literature.

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

AGAIN we have to offer our respectful congratulations to the University of Oxford upon an appointment which deserves to be cited as a perfect example of 'the right man in the right place.' For some time past the venerable Alma Mater has confounded her adversaries and silenced her detractors by the admirable names she has added to her Professoriate, and the enlightened course of self-reform upon which she has spontaneously entered and has continued to advance with unceasing but unceasing steps. Only the other day we were rejoicing in the triumphant election of MATTHEW ARNOLD, the poet and critic of antique serenity of thought and true philosophic culture, to the Chair of Poetry. Then came the concurrent nomination of Dr. ACLAND, the esteemed and enlightened representative of the natural sciences, to the Regius Professorship of Medicine, and his election to the Clinical Professorship; and now we have to express our unfeigned satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, Fellow of University College, to the Professorship of Modern History. We are assuredly expressing the opinion of all who have watched the career of the new Professor in his boyhood at Eton and his early manhood at Oxford, of all who have seen the ripe fulfilment of his early promise, when we say that a more unexceptionable choice could not have been made. At Eton, where he sat side by side with poor HENRY HALLAM, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH was distinguished among his schoolfellows by the earnest energy and masculine vigour of his intellect, and in his prose and verse compositions the nervous energy and the terse felicity of expression gained him an easy pre-eminence. Out of school, too, his cast of thought was more serious and severe than boyish, although not wanting in the elasticity and freedom of a boy's (an Eton boy's) disposition. But at Oxford, where he was marked for honours and distinctions, the fine tone of mind, the broad and liberal culture, the refined and somewhat austere manner, the elevation and dignity of thought, the generous sympathy, and the uncompromising sincerity, amply fulfilled the promise of the boy. He was distinguished at once within the University and beyond its precincts, and no one was surprised to hear that he was Secretary to the University Reform Commission, and in that capacity destined to be the most active and laborious agent in the great work of reconstruction and renovation. The anonymous system, with its unquestioned advantages to the Press as an 'Estate,' combines the obvious disadvantage of suppressing the light of individual reputations; and it seems almost like disclosing a secret to mention that among the most stirring articles in the most conspicuous columns of the London press, not a few of late years have been due to the fine Roman hand of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH. Wherever public liberty and political justice were to be defended and upheld, wherever tyranny, and corruption, and servility were to be condemned and chastised, a finer and stronger hand could not be found to wield the language and the thought of MILTON. Such an appointment, therefore, to the chair of Modern History is full of promise and significance, and it does infinite honour to Lord DERBY, a 'Tory' Minister and a 'Tory' Chancellor, to have ratified, by anticipation, the spontaneous and unanimous choice of the University. It is a hopeful augury to University Reformers; it is a pledge of the decay and disappearance of bigotry and intolerance; it is a guarantee that the young men who (as the Master of Balliol used to say) are "fitting themselves to take their seats in the Senate or the vestry," shall be taught the principles and the doctrines of wholesome English freedom while their hearts are still uncontaminated and their brains unmuddled by contemporary politics.

Verily Oxford is awakened: she is reconciled to the nineteenth century, and is once more resolved to teach the nation how to live. *Esto perpetua!*

Both the subject and the speaker conspired to invest with special interest the lecture delivered by Mr. BUCKLE at the Royal Institution a week ago, the subject being 'The Influence of Women on the Progress of Knowledge,' and the speaker a philosophic student of history. The ladies naturally crowded to hear their 'mission' expounded by one who had notoriously devoted himself to the History of Civilization, and gentlemen are generally willing to listen to any theory of woman's position unfolded in the presence of the facts. As a muscular and intellectual feat Mr. BUCKLE's lecture was certainly a great success. He spoke for an hour and a half not only with vigour and animation, but with un-failing fluency and precision. As an exposition of the subject to be discussed it was less successful. Indeed, Mr. BUCKLE scarcely touched the special point in view—the influence of women—till towards the close of his discourse, his lecture being thus like his volume, rather an introduction to the subject than a discussion of it. Nor, when he at length arrived at it, was the lecturer's view of the subject a happy one. Mr. BUCKLE maintains that women

are deductive rather than inductive, in other words, that in the progress of knowledge women contribute the principles while men gather the facts; and that the influence of women is thus of the highest value in checking the matter-of-fact tendency of mankind. If this means simply that women are impulsive rather than reflective, that they jump at conclusions rather than arrive at them by any process of reasoning, it may pass as a polite, if not philosophic, version of an old truism. But if the epithet 'deductive' means more than this, as it surely must do in the mouth of such a speaker, the doctrine is not only not

true, but exactly the reverse of the truth. Deductive reasoning, as Mr. BUCKLE himself explained, is a reasoning from general ideas to facts, and the deductive mind is one in which the abstract rules the concrete, in which the idea colours and transforms the reality. The true deductive spirit to which principles are everything, facts comparatively nothing, naturally expresses itself in the philosopher's exclamation on being told that the facts contradicted his theory, "So much the worse for the facts." According to Mr. BUCKLE's doctrine, therefore, women care more for principles than facts; but so far is this from being the case, that women are rarely able even to recognize or understand a general idea apart from the particular instances that illustrate and vivify it. Principles, as stated by them, are for the most part only facts disguised. Their philosophical reflections on human nature are generally in the strictest sense *reflexions*—censures on particular persons and particular acts, with the names and dates suppressed. When Mrs. JONES, for instance, says with a resigned and reflective air that "Prosperity chills and hardens the heart," she probably simply means that Mrs. SMITH, whose husband is getting on in the world, did not invite herself and the dear girls to her last party. The influence of women on the progress of knowledge is great, greater and more important than any other, but not in the direction Mr. BUCKLE suggests. The lecture is, however, we believe about to be published, and we therefore reserve further criticism till it appears in a more permanent form.

Turning from the philosopher to the humorist, from Mr. BUCKLE, whose notion of women seems to have been elaborated, like the German philosopher's idea of a camel, 'from the depths of his moral consciousness,' to Mr. THACKERAY, whose representations are ever direct from life and intensely real, take the following passage from the last number of the *Virginians*. It touches with a master's hand the influence of women, not on the progress of knowledge, but on the happiness of the race:—

Two fish-pools irradiated by a pair of stars would not kindle to greater warmth than did those elderly orbs into which Harry poured his gaze. Nevertheless, he plunged into their blue depths, and fancied he saw Heaven in their calm brightness. So that silly dog (of whom Æsop or the Spelling-book used to tell us in youth) beheld a beef-bone in the pond, and snapped it, and lost the beef-bone he was carrying. O, absurd cur! He saw the beef-bone in his own mouth reflected in the treacherous pool, which dimpled, I dare say, with ever so many smiles, coolly sucked up the meat, and returned to its usual placidity. Ah! what a heap of wreck lie beneath some of those quiet surfaces! What treasures we have dropped into them! What chased golden dishes, what precious jewels of love, what bones after bones, and sweetest heart's flesh! Do not some very faithful and unlucky dogs jump in bodily, when they are swallowed up heads and tails entirely? When some women come to be *dragged*, it is a marvel what will be found in the depths of them. *Cavele, canes!* Have a care how ye lap that water. What do they want with us, the mischievous syren sluts? A green-eyed Naiad never rests until she has inveigled a fellow under the water; she sings after him, she dances after him; she winds round him, glittering tortuously; she warbles and whispers dainty secrets at his cheek, she kisses his feet, she leers at him from out of her rushes: all her beds sigh out, "Come, sweet youth! Hither, hither, rosy Hylas!" Pop goes Hylas. (Surely the fable is renewed for ever and ever?) Has his captivator any pleasure? Doth she take any account of him? No more than a fisherman landing at Brighton does of one out of a hundred thousand herrings. . . . The last time Ulysses rowed by the Syrens' Bank, he and his men did not care though a whole shoal of them were singing and combing their longest locks. Young Telemachus was for jumping overboard: but the tough old crew held the silly, bawling lad. They were deaf, and could not hear his bawling nor the sea-nymphs' singing. They were dim of sight, and did not see how lovely the witches were. The stale, old, leering witches! Away with ye! I dare say you have painted your cheeks by this time; your wretched old songs are as out of fashion as Mozart, and it is all false hair you are combing!

In the last sentence you see Lector Benevolus and Scriptor Doctissimus figure as tough old Ulysses and his tough old Boatswain, who do not care a quid of tobacco for any Syren at Syrens' Point; but Harry Warrington is green Telemachus, who, be sure, was very unlike the soft youth in the good Bishop of Cambray's twaddling story. He does not see that the syren paints the lashes from under which she ogles him; will put by into a box when she has done the ringlets into which she would inveigle him; and if she eats him, as she proposes to do, will crunch his bones with a new set of grinders, just from the dentist's, and warranted for mastication. The song is not stale to Harry Warrington, nor the voice cracked or out of tune that sings it. But—but—O, dear me, Brother Boatswain! Don't you remember how pleasant the opera was when we first heard it? *Così fan tutti* was its name—Mozart's music. Now, I dare say, they have other words, and other music, and other singers and fiddlers, and another great crowd in the pit. Well, well, *Così fan tutti* is still upon the bills, and they are going on singing it over and over and over.

This is a partial but profound glance at that darker side of female character which THACKERAY is so fond of painting. It has all the writer's usual truth and reality of representation—a terrible truth and reality. We quote it as an illustration of the meditative richness and calm piercing intuition which pre-eminently mark the new story. Many people object that there is little story in the *Virginians*, but those who make such a complaint are incapable of enjoying THACKERAY's peculiar qualities. There are two classes of novelists: those who write stories full of incident and 'situations,' to be swallowed down in gulps like draughts of strong ale; and those who write chapters full of exquisite humour and delicate insight, to be sipped like fine wine. THACKERAY belongs to the latter, and his rare subtlety in character-painting, the inimitable ease and eloquence of his style, cannot be adequately appreciated by the common novel-reader. To all capable of appreciating THACKERAY, the *Virginians* will give a rich delight.

FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By L. A. Froude, M.A. Vols. III. and IV. J. W. Parker and Son.

WITHIN a few years, every existing version of English history will probably have become obsolete. Excepting a few fragments, the whole has to be rewritten. The compilers have so long exclusively possessed the field that the State archives, containing the most valuable and almost the only authentic

materials, have only lately been examined, with the result of superseding a vast number of popular views imposed upon readers of all ages and classes by ignorant or partial writers. Mr. Froude has, besides the great Lemon collection, made use of a protracted series of manuscripts, the analysis of which was a work of infinite labour, since it was often necessary to concentrate evidence on one point from the Roll's-office, the Roll's-house Miscellanies, the State Paper-office, the British Museum, and private repositories. In the true spirit of an historical student, he has patiently scrutinized every detail necessary to the elaboration of his narrative, and this merit will secure for the book a permanent place among English histories. Of its general qualities we have already spoken. An abundance of original matter is wrought into an original form; the writing is clear, characteristic, full of strength and dignity; the disquisitional episodes are varied by pictures and, upon an artistic principle, Mr. Froude judiciously interweaves the various lines of purely political, courtly, ecclesiastical, military, and social incidents. Thus is produced the story of a reign rich in events and prominently marked by the personal attributes of the sovereign. In treating Henry VIII., Mr. Froude abandons himself to a theory, his defence of which is altogether apologetic, for assuredly his judgment upon the king rests upon testimony the most imperfect and inferences the most arbitrary and conjectural. It appears a law of our times that successful writers should devote themselves to the historical vindication of certain conspicuous personages who have occupied the British throne. If Mr. Kingsley wrote history, he would, probably, blunt the points of a hundred pens in challenging antiquity and posterity to a comparison with the glory of Elizabeth. Mr. Macaulay has constituted himself the trustee of the Great Stadtholder's reputation. Mr. Froude has undertaken the more difficult and less grateful task of rescuing Henry VIII. from obloquy. We do not think he has succeeded. A close examination of his evidence is unsatisfactory. Shadows still lie heavily upon the king's name; but we are told to assume that beneath them are many virtues. On the subject of Henry's marriages, Mr. Froude is ingeniously industrious, and it will not be denied by those who follow him candidly, that he has disposed of not a few traditional exaggerations; but the special pleading rises to the surface when an endeavour is made to justify each of the divorces, each of the executions. Henry has been represented, perhaps falsely, as a monster. Mr. Froude describes him as almost a paladin. He was, he urges, a chaste and moral man; he kept no mistresses, he was far from being ribald or dissolute. It might be straining a point to suggest that Henry's wives were no better, and *could* be no better, than his paramours, the favourites of a moment; but certainly this view approaches the truth more nearly than that which apotheosizes the sensual despot into a martyr. It is true that Henry has been absurdly painted as an ogre, an Ivan, a wild and ferocious mimic of Lower Rome; but it was unphilosophical to encounter these prejudices with a reversal of the sentence so unmeasured and so little authorized by the testimony of competent witnesses as that which Mr. Froude sets forth as a new reading of English history in the sixteenth century.

Mr. Froude may not care to be popular, and may despise, perhaps without arrogance, the writings of former or of contemporary historians, but it is legitimate to remind him that, master as he is of researches among state papers, it is quite possible that criticism, penetrating as deep and ranging as far, may base upon the same materials a far different conclusion. His determination to obliterate the stains upon Henry's character, interfering with the rapidity and warmth of the relation, absolutely damages the book without, we think, adding so powerfully as he believes to the light of English history. What is expended upon the king's defence is lost in picturesqueness, in vitality, in point, anecdote, and literary attraction. It is obvious that Henry's conduct, simply described, even by the most complete and impartial narration, would not bear inspection; consequently, Mr. Froude has to philosophize, to infer, to patch possibilities together, to experimentalize in subtlety; and it is somewhat painful to find, after all this minute rhetoric, that Henry VIII. is not entitled to an acquittal. Everything has been said for him that could be said, and he remains loathsome, with the hereditary vices of his race, grossness, brutality, insolence, egotism—a bad member of an infamous family. Merciless to his wives, Mr. Froude represents his acts of cruelty as sacrifices to the necessities of the kingdom. The most patient reader, if not impassioned with admiration of the Tudors, will regret that Mr. Froude has entered into so much explanation with so little effect. As a narrative of the Reformation in England, Mr. Froude's work is of rare and original value. It tells the story as it was never told before, concisely, clearly, authoritatively, and, although it may be objected that the sacerdotal tinge and affectation of spiritualism encumber the author's style, every student of English history will be grateful to Mr. Froude, not only on account of his critical explorations, but for the masterly use he has made of his entirely new materials. That he is not a dry or cold writer, and that he is influenced by classical reminiscences and a desire to colour his pages brilliantly, one passage among many of a similar nature will show. It describes the ride of Robert Aske when the famous rising in the North was proclaimed:—"As he rode down at midnight to the bank of the Humber, the dash of the alarm-bells came pealing far over the water. From hill to hill, from church tower to church tower, the warning lights were shooting. The fishermen on the German Ocean watched them flickering in the darkness from Spurnhead to Scarborough, from Scarborough to Berwick-upon-Tweed. They streamed westward, over the long marshes across Spalding Moor; up the Ouse and the Wharfe, to the water-shed where the rivers flow into the Irish Sea. The mountains of Westmoreland sent on the message to Kendal, to Cocker-mouth, to Penrith, to Carlisle, and for days and nights there was one loud storm of bells and blaze of beacons from the Trent to the Cheviot-Hills." Mr. Froude is not always a colourless writer. Some of his sentences are pictures. When not expatiating upon Henry's cruel fortune, "which imposed upon him, in addition to his other burdens, the labour, to him so arduous, of finding heirs to strengthen the succession," he frequently lights up the pages with a few vivid words, and the pleader disappears in the historian. Still, his main effort has been to exalt the character of Henry VIII.—with what result, in his own opinion, one sentence tells. It is the last in the fourth volume:—

His personal faults were great, and he shared, besides them, in the errors of his age; but far deeper blemishes would be but as scars upon the features of a sovereign, who, in trying times, sustained nobly the honour of the English name, and carried the commonwealth securely through the hardest crises in its history.

Here we part with Mr. Froude for the present, anxious, as most persons will be, to know what estimate he forms of Elizabeth and her reign.

DE LA RIVE ON ELECTRICITY.

A Treatise on Electricity in Theory and Practice. By Aug. de la Rive. Translated for the Author by Charles V. Walker. Vol. III. Longman and Co.

M. DE LA RIVE is a Genevese gentleman of fortune who has devoted himself to the study of Electricity with the patience of a true philosopher, and with the skill of a first-rate experimentalist. In the vast and intricate field chosen for his labours he has acquired a renown second only to that of Faraday; and he now enriches science with a work which perhaps no other living man could have written. Works of Science are of two kinds: there are Pandects, and there are Summaries. To execute the former an immense erudition aiding a complete mastery over all the details of the subject, and a certain luminously methodical power of exposition are required; and these requisites are all found in the treatise by M. de la Rive, which has been very carefully translated by Mr. Walker. The book is a perfect storehouse of material. Everything that has been done, or written, by the numerous workers and writers in Europe, seems perfectly familiar to M. de la Rive, whose erudition is so complete that it sits easily on him. Besides this perfect acquaintance with the labours of others—an acquaintance frequently neglected by men who themselves make original investigations—by Faraday for example—M. de la Rive exhibits that intimate practical acquaintance with all processes and all details which gives to his exposition the charm of precision, and to his word the weight of authority. Then again he is an original experimenter and discoverer, and the results of his labours are here reproduced. Thus from all sides his work becomes the most valuable Treatise on Electricity which at present exists.

We noticed the two former volumes on their appearance, and have little more to add now, except briefly to indicate the topics which occupy this third and final volume. It opens with a chapter on the relations of Electricity to Physiology—a vast, obscure, and fascinating subject. Having sketched the general notions of Animal Electricity, he treats of the muscular current of the Frog, and the muscular current generally. He then gives what is now held to be the theory of that current, and explains the influence of various causes over its intensity, especially the influence of muscular contraction. He then treats of the nervous current, and of the relation between the muscular and nervous currents. Electric fishes, of course, come in for their share, and they are succeeded by plants whose production of electricity is briefly touched on.

The next chapter is one of very general interest, being on the electricity of the atmosphere. Whenever people know not how otherwise to account for an epidemic, or a state of the weather, they confidently assign electricity as the cause; but not one in a thousand has any very definite idea of the electrical state of the atmosphere; and M. de la Rive's chapter will therefore be a boon to them. To this succeeds a chapter on Terrestrial Magnetism, and the natural phenomena connected therewith.

But perhaps of all the portions of this elaborate Treatise which will have the most universal interest none can equal that of Part VII., which is devoted to the various Practical Applications of Electricity—the physical, chemical, and therapeutical. The man who is indifferent to the polar state of the nerves, and rests unmoved during the disputes as to the muscular current, will feel all his interest roused when he comes to the Telegraph, Electric Clock, Electric Weaving apparatus, and the mysteries of gilding.

Thus a mere glance at the contents of this volume, not to mention the other volumes, suffices to inform the reader that there will certainly be much that he would like to know, and when he is further informed that in putting this work on his shelves he becomes the possessor of a sort of Cyclopædia of Electricity, he will be less disposed to grumble at the bulk of the work: it could not have been smaller with effect.

WESTERN MEXICO.

Mita. A Narrative of Incidents and Personal Adventures on a Journey in Mexico, Guatemala, and Salvador, in the Years 1853 to 1855. By G. F. von Tempsky. Edited by J. S. Bell. Longman and Co.

THIS is the narrative of a journey undertaken by a German gentleman from Mazatlan, on the Pacific, eastward over the ridge of the Sierra Madre through Zacatecas and Queretaro to Mexico, and thence southward to Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, Quezaltenango, Guatemalata, and San Salvador, terminating at the town of La Union, on the Bay of Fonseca. The route taken at once suggests the novelty of the explorations. The Mexico of the Atlantic coast and the Mexicans of the capital have been familiarized to every reader of works of travel, but of the remoter provinces to the north—the provinces, for example, of Sonora, Chihuahua and Durango, where the wild Indians are still the terror of the white man, less is absolutely known, few travellers having been adventurous enough to penetrate into their interior for the mere sake of diversion. M. Tempsky has chosen, to a certain extent, a clear field, and the account of his expedition in this explored region will be so much the more interesting, inasmuch as it gives him an opportunity to depict a new feature in Mexican life and manners.

M. Tempsky had passed three years in California, partly in the mountain and mining districts and partly at San Francisco; but being weary of "placers" and their golden associations, he embarked on board a French brig, and set sail for Mazatlan, on the western coast of Mexico. This was the starting-point for Durango. But uncouth stories were afloat of the crimes which the Comanche Indians were in the habit of committing—of houses and villages plundered and burnt, men scalped and murdered, women and children carried off into captivity, and travelling cavalcades massacred on the road. M. Tempsky, however, heeded not

these dangers, and determined to proceed alone with his own small party, although a deputation, consisting of a native lawyer, waited on him at his meson on behalf of some twenty or thirty Mexicans who were about to take the same route, entreating the reciprocal protection of himself and friends. The shrewd German declined, however, for three potent reasons: firstly, because a large party seldom escapes the notice of the Indians; secondly, because he had little faith in the courage of his petitioners; and thirdly, because if the company were allowed to go ahead they would either be victorious or defeated, and in either case the Indians would retire for a time from the theatre of action, and by starting a day or two later he and his comrades would find the road clear. This reasoning, which he kept to himself, proved to be prophetic, as the fate of the unfortunate Mexican band subsequently testified. After M. Tempsky had quitted Mazatlan and passed beyond El Coyote, on a suspicious part of the way, just as the grey twilight of evening was deepening the natural gloom of the defile they had to thread, he was stopped by his fellow-traveller, who pointed to an object half in shade lying crouched on the road. Both cocked their rifles and advanced stealthily from tree to tree. Opposite the object they halted to reconnoitre, and awaited some movement. The form was human and naked, consequently an Indian; the attitude, so much as was discernible, crouching like some one with his ear to the ground. It was no doubt an outpost of some larger detachment. To dispose of him with a shot would, therefore, have been imprudent. "I unsheathe my knife," says M. Tempsky, "put my rifle down, cautiously measure my distance, and with a spring have his throat in my grasp. My knife is descending, when to my horror I feel by the clamminess of his throat that the hand of death has forestalled mine. At that moment the moon, for some time shrouded, breaks through the clouds and glitters on the scalpless skull of a body perforated with lance wounds. The face is contracted and rigid, and I see we have mistaken a Mexican victim for an Indian murderer. With a shudder we go onward, and find another and another in the same state; and so on until we count twenty-nine bodies! At last, we recognized in one the features of the Mexican lawyer, who invited us at Mazatlan to accompany him!"

Although these Indians appear in the course of the narrative more than once, and always in this terrible character, the book is full of cheerful and interesting matter, the pictures of Mexican life both in town and country being vividly sketched and artistically descriptive. Whatever was picturesque in the manners, practices, and costumes of a Cavallero or a Señora—whatever was striking in the construction of a Hacienda, the architecture of a cathedral, or the style of a street—whatever was lovely or grand in nature, evidently had strong and peculiar charms for his appreciating eye. The various incidents that occurred upon the road whilst remote from human habitation, the lonely, deserted pathways he had to track, the rapid streams to cross, the gulleys to penetrate, the precipices to climb, are described with a faithfulness that brings home the subjects of description, and places them before the reader as in a panoramic view. M. Tempsky also prides himself upon being a connoisseur of female beauty. He dilates upon the witchery of a woman's eye—especially a Mexican lady's—and professes to understand all its little plays when brought out by the exciting scenes of the promenade or the opera. He is at a bull fight, and speaks of the deep, black, expressive glance peculiar to the Spanish-Mexican race. All the while, when seemingly tongues are monopolizing the attention of listeners, other communications, questions, and answers are, he says, crossing the air silently. The electro-magnetism of the eye is in full operation, and fans assist with all their power these telegraphic dialogues. To the uninitiated, he adds, a fan by its agitation conveys only coolness to its owner; he does not see the hearthburn it transmits to one who is watching the capricious movement, until at last it is pressed to the bosom, as indicative of emotions in his favour going on there. But other eyes are frequently as vigilant, and then the *festa* or delightful *fundango* is terminated by a tragedy, so hot is the temper of jealousy in this sultry clime—as many an anecdote told in these pages will testify.

Whilst M. Tempsky remains at a distance from the city of Mexico, the ground is comparatively his own, and his pictures are novel and striking. His account of the Rancheros and their habits is highly interesting; the manner of rearing and training horses, and the methods of defence they use against the Indians, no less so; but as he approaches the seat of government, he enters an arena occupied before him by numerous writers. He has, therefore, wisely refrained from giving an elaborate description of this and other capitals of the central provinces, and passes on his way along the mighty ridge of which the cloud-capped Popocatepetl and Istacci-huatl are the crowning peaks, to the towns on the western side of this grand watershed, visiting Mitla, a village lying somewhat off the main road, where the ruins of some palaces of Montezuma still exist.

The group consists of four buildings, fronting towards an open square in the midst of them, of which two are in a perfectly dilapidated condition, whilst two preserve their original completeness, save that they have become roofless. The walls of all these buildings, according to M. Tempsky, have two distinct parts—the inner, which consists of round, unhewn boulders cemented together, and the outer, formed of tesserae about seven inches in length, one in depth, and one-eighth in breadth, composing a beautiful mosaic. The doors and windows are square, wide, and low, and the lintels constructed of very large solid slates of stone. The principal characteristics of the groups is that each represents four buildings, of which three are of similar size, and the fourth much larger than the rest, containing one large hall. In one of these stand six solid stone pillars, erected at equal intervals along the centre of the princely chamber. Their purpose seems to have been to support the roof; they are of granite, each of one massive piece, and have neither pedestal, capital, nor architecture; their height is about twelve feet, and their diameter about four at the base, from which it diminishes gradually in a sugar-loaf form. To this hall adjoins a projecting part of the building, looking towards the mountains in an opposite direction from the central court-yard. In it are four apartments, three lesser ones and a large one in the centre; a flat roof of stone still covers one of the smaller chambers. The 'pillar of death,' so-called because

the Indians believe that whoever embraces it will perish shortly after, stands in one of the minor compartments of the building.

As a descriptive writer, M. Tempsky has shown considerable ability, and produced a work of original interest. We learn from his narrative the miserably disorganized state of Mexico, the ruin into which cities once flourishing are falling, and the comparative stagnation of trade, commerce, and manufactures, but he is evidently unable to investigate the causes which have led to them, or explain the sources of this decay. The few hints he throws out betray gross ignorance of the principles which operate in producing a flourishing empire, and the frequent reference he makes to the brighter state of things before the 'Independencia' proves that he utterly mistakes the causes of the present corrupt and pitiable condition of the country. Having warned the reader against casual errors, we do not hesitate to recommend this instructive narrative of travel.

INDIAN COMMERCE.

The Commerce of India. By B. A. Irving, M.A.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

A CERTAIN general familiarity with Eastern topics gained by Mr. Irving through his special study of India in its religious and social aspects, stimulated him, we may infer, to extend his Oriental researches, varying them by directing his inquiries to the condition of the Indian territory itself, its material resources, and the improvement of these by adaptation to commercial purposes. The practical tendency of Mr. Irving's views renders his information really available, and qualifies him to deal effectively with his subject, which he does not approach merely to sport with irreconcilable theories and fanciful schemes, but to treat earnestly by suggesting sound measures of substantial utility. Yet, with this sobriety, he manifests no want of enthusiasm, as is evident, not only from his advocacy of active enterprise and more strenuous endeavour, but from his censure of the apathy which in the Legislature, no less than among the public, has too long obtained with respect to the affairs of India. Commerce, with the accompanying quickening of international communication, Mr. Irving regards as a primary agent in the work of civilization, and, as such, he insists upon its development, as indispensable to the welfare of India and to a full realization of the advantages to be derived from it as a British possession. To demonstrate the fine capacities of the country, the first chapters of Mr. Irving's history detail the ancient commercial intercourse of India with the various regions of the East through the several channels of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Cape of Good Hope. Through these the rich and multifarious merchandize of India, gold and precious stones, exquisite fabrics of silk and cotton, ebony, and ivory, fragrant spices, indigo and cochinal, were wafted to swell the opulent marts of the cities on the Tigris and Euphrates, enriched by the diverse products of regions far and near. The comely damsels of Circassia, the classically-famed snow-white steeds of Nyssa, the wool and wine of Helbore, with the fine linen of Egyptian looms, timber from the forests of Bashan, the scented wood of Hermon, cassia, cinnamon, honey, oil, and balm, were among the possessions of Assyrian affluence.

From a review of Indian trade with distant nations, the narrative proceeds to consider the internal commerce of the peninsula, and evidence is adduced, by the way, sufficing to prove that active commercial intercourse was kept up in ancient days between the different territories of India. The fact, indeed, is verified by the importance attached to commerce in the venerable code of Menu, where a third and important class among Hindoos is set apart for its pursuit. Among the Sudras, even, are enumerated 'ship-builders and sailors, as many as navigate rivers.'

At a later period we see the riches of Oriental commerce aggrandising the republics of Italy, forming, indeed, the central source of that prosperity which gave wealth to her cities and splendour to the palaces of her merchant princes. Attempts at settlement and trading were made successively by the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the French, but were speedily surpassed with unprecedented success by the English. Passing by the History of the Charter and the development of enterprise under the East India Company as matters of record universally known, we glance at Mr. Irving's suggestive passages. Though acquiescing in the generally beneficial influence of the British rule, he regards as the great obstacle to its prosperity, and to the progress of India, the absence of facilities for commerce. The chief cause of national indigence he finds to consist in the entire want of accessible markets for the productions of the country, arising from the national poverty in the means of conveyance, the inordinate cost of carriage, the impossibility, consequently, of transporting goods, and as result, their comparative worthlessness. Owing to the difficulty of the means of transit, sixteen times as many men, it is calculated, in proportion to load and distance, are employed as in England. Articles the most easily and cheaply produced, such as wheat, linseed, hemp, rice, sugar, indigo, silk, and, above all, cotton, the native plant of India, are unavailing as means of prosperity, from the inability of the people to export them. The exquisite muslin fabrics of Dacca and Chunderee are thus superseded by those of Manchester or Paisley, for it is estimated 'that a piece of the finest Chunderee muslin, of only five yards long and half a yard wide, costs as much as ten pieces of muslin seven yards long and a yard wide, carried to the vicinity of Chunderee itself.' To the increase of railways and other routes of transit, Mr. Irving looks as the process indispensable, not only to further material prosperity, but to develop those moral and mental influences which will best promote the establishment of our civilization in the empire. Centuries of missionary toil, he considers, might be necessary to generate that gradual enlightenment of national opinion which can alone uproot the time-strengthened idolatries of the East; but closer contact with Christendom would cause "the systems of Brahma and Buddha to melt away before Christianity like snow before a summer's sun." Had the Hindoo been disciplined to the arts of peace as to those of war, it is probable indeed that his culture would have been far more humanising, and productive of more benefit to himself and to his European conquerors.

LORD ELLESMERE'S ESSAYS.

Essays on History, Biography, Geography, Engineering, &c. Contributed to the 'Quarterly Review.' By the late Earl of Ellesmere. Murray.

THE late Lord Ellesmere was a polished, elegant, amiable writer, a refined scholar, an acute and tasteful critic, and all these qualities have been impressed upon the *Quarterly Essays* now first published in a separate form. Among the papers two are on Japanese history and manners, based upon original Dutch narratives, two on art, four on military history and criticism. One is on Borneo and Celebes, another on Hudson's Bay. That on aqueducts and canals, and that on the Skerryvore Lighthouse, will not be found the least interesting. The volume is one that honours its writer, as a thoroughly genial and cultivated English gentleman; it forms fresh, varied, and suggestive reading.

THE GEOLOGY OF CENTRAL FRANCE.

The Geology and Extinct Volcanoes of Central France. By G. Poulett Scrope, M.P., &c. Second Edition. Enlarged and Improved. With Illustrative Maps, Views, and Panoramic Sketches. Murray.

THIS work is too well known to call for special treatment, although it reappears in an improved form with important additions; but there are points of considerable interest in the history of Mr. Poulett Scrope's researches. Soon after the peace of Vienna he resided during three consecutive winters in Italy, observing the volcanic phenomena of Vesuvius, Etna, and the Lipari lakes, examining the structure of the territory west of the Apennines, between Santa Fiora, in Tuscany, and the Bay of Naples, and satisfying himself that volcanic action had taken place in the pre-historical period. The doctrines of Werner were then in the ascendant, and it was held that the Flötz Trap rocks, basalt, clinkstone, and trachyte, were precipitations from some archaic ocean. This Mr. Scrope denied, and Professor Sedgwick and Dr. Clarke partially concurred in his views. In order to carry out the inquiry, he established himself, in June, 1821, at Clermont, the capital of the Puy de Dôme, in Central France, and examined the neighbouring districts, revisiting Italy in the following year, and witnessing the celebrated eruption of Vesuvius, the greatest that has occurred within the century. Upon returning to England in 1823, he published a volume on the phenomena of volcanoes, which, "unfortunately, included some speculations on theoretic cosmogony which the public mind was not at the time prepared to entertain." Moreover, the book was badly produced, and met with a generally discouraging reception. Still, the main object in view was fulfilled, says Mr. Scrope. "The Wernerian notion of the Aquean precipitation of Trap has never since that date held up its head." In 1826, an edition of the Memoir now before us was published and speedily exhausted, but it was not until last summer that Mr. Scrope was enabled to renew his geological scrutiny of Central France, so as to justify himself in reprinting the work. After expatiating, modestly enough, upon the identity of his original views with those of leading geologists in Great Britain and upon the Continent, he remarks:—"I have been led to suppose that a new edition of my Memoir, with such emendations and additions as time and further observations, whether of myself or others, might suggest, would be acceptable at the present time." It is not only acceptable, but is a work which must fascinate every student of geology.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPUBLICATIONS.

MR. JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN'S new work, *The Education of the People*, dedicated to Sir John Pakington, has been published this week by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. We reserve until next week a discussion of its contents.

The *Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1857—Inaugural Addresses and Select Papers*, have at length appeared. They form a large and handsome volume, published by J. W. Parker and Son.

The Abbé Huc has completed his great work on *Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet*. The third volume, issued this week by Messrs. Longman and Co., carries on the narrative from the establishment of the Mantchu Tartar dynasty, to the commencement of the eighteenth century.

The Reverend Robert Vaughan has dedicated to the memory of his son, the Reverend Robert Alfred Vaughan, a literary monument—two volumes of *Essays and Remains*, published by J. W. Parker and Son. At present, we simply announce their appearance.

Anastasia is the title of a new anonymous poem, in one volume, published this week by Messrs. Longman and Co.

From Messrs. Longman and Co., we have received the fifth volume of their cheap edition of Lord Macaulay's *History of England*.

Mr. Timbs has produced another volume of light and popular texture, *School Days of Eminent Men*, published by Messrs. Kent and Co., successors to Mr. Bogue.

From Mr. L. Booth we have received *Naples and King Ferdinand: an Historical and Political Sketch of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. With Biographical Notices of the Neapolitan Bourbons.* By Elizabeth Dawbarn. The appendix contains two terrible lists:—"Dead in Prison or in Irons, during the Reign of Ferdinand II.," and "Dead in Exile." We shall return to the volume.

An excellent popular volume is *The Microscope; its Revelations and Applications in Science and Art*, by John Ferguson, published at Edinburgh, by Messrs. Constable and Co. It is not so much a compilation as a compression of useful and attractive matter.

The author of a favourite story, 'Julian and his Playfellows,' has written *New Friends—a Tale for Children*, published by J. W. Parker and Son. It has an appropriate moral, and is addressed to the sympathies and capacities of the young.

Labour and Triumph is a somewhat affected title of a volume on the life and times of Hugh Miller, by Thomas N. Brown, published at London and Edinburgh by Messrs. Griffith and Co. It is not a biography, but contains a series of rambling essays, not of a very satisfactory character.

A fifth edition of Lord Lindsay's *Letters from Egypt, Idem, and the Holy*

Land, appears in Mr. Bohn's Illustrated Library, with an additional preface, notes, and numerous engravings.

In 'Bohn's Scientific Library' we have the second volume of the seventh edition of *The Wonder of Geology, or, a Familiar Exposition of Geological Phenomena*, by S. A. Mantell, LL.D., revised and arranged by F. Rupert Jones, F.G.S.

We had reserved Mr. Grant's *Memoirs of Montrose* for more detailed notice; but it is as well not to discuss the volume, which appears to be a deliberate compilation from the careful and valuable work of Mr. Mark Napier.

Messrs. Blackwood and Co. propose to republish the best tales from the old numbers of *Blackwood's Magazine*, in sixpenny numbers, in large and clear type, for railway and fireside reading. The first number contains, *How we got up the Glenmutchkin Railway, and How we got out of it*, by Professor Aytoun; *Vanderdecken's Message Home, or the Tenacity of Natural Affection*; and the *Floating Beacon*. The last originally appeared in 1821. There will now be some rare volumes of stories upon the railway stalls.

The Law of Sinai and Its Appointed Times, is the title of a religious work, by Moses Angel, Head Master of the Jews' Free School, London. The volume is published by Messrs. Tegg and Co.

The Arts.

OPENING OF ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THIS metropolis is now enabled to boast of possessing the best and the worst Music Halls in Europe. If it be impossible to match the inconvenience, ugliness, and discomfort of that Pandemonium of fanatics, EXETER HALL, it is, we confidently assert, equally impossible to match the beauty, comfort, and convenience of the new Hall, ranging from Regent-street to Ficcadilly, which has been springing up, as it were invisibly, at the bidding of that Prospero of architects, OWEN JONES. We say it has sprung up, as it were invisibly, for very few even of those who have time to look about them were aware of the local habitation or the name of the new Hall, until the all-seeing *Times* revealed it to the world a week or two ago. Indeed, the initiated few who were permitted to watch the progress of its creation would have hesitated on Wednesday last to pronounce that the network of scaffolding and the ordered confusion of materials, amidst which a chosen brigade of workmen was moving incessant with a bee-like hum, was ST. JAMES'S HALL.

What will not the inspiring confidence of true genius, aided by the unconquerable energy of British capital, skill, and labour in harmonious co-operation, effect? Time and the hour are defied when the man and the will are of the true metal. The presence of OWEN JONES as he sat all Tuesday and all Wednesday night, wakeful, vigilant, devoted, was to his chosen band of artificers, like the presence of a great commander to his tried battalions—an encouragement, an example, an earnest of success. At six o'clock on Thursday evening the workmen were in possession; at eight o'clock the Prince Consort, who had come to do honour to the occasion, was admitted into a perfect palace of enchantment and delight, and a brilliant assemblage was already exchanging congratulations on the absolute success of an achievement of art and enterprise sufficient alone to vindicate the genius and the enterprise of a much abused nation and a much maligned century. It was a proud evening for the great artist who, although celebrated throughout Europe by monumental classics of illustration and research, such as his great work on the Alhambra, and the 'Grammar of Ornament,' and known to all the civilized world as the great colourist of the Crystal Palaces of Hyde Park and Sydenham, although enjoying the highest rank in his profession, and the admiration and esteem of all his brethren, yet has never, perhaps, enjoyed until now a sufficient opportunity of recording durably the sure result of profound knowledge vivified by a bold and original genius.

It is worthy of remark that neither the critics nor the public willingly accord to any man more than one talent, and so OWEN JONES, having identified himself with a marvellous reproduction of the ALHAMBRA, is for ever exposed to hear every successive creation of his hands described as 'Alhambresque.' Nothing can be more ignorant or absurd than this inevitable commonplace as regards the ST. JAMES'S HALL. In conception and design it is absolutely and entirely original: the style is neither florid Gothic, nor fancy Mauresque; it is the unindebted invention of an artist of the nineteenth century, who, with the whole grammar of ancient, mediæval, and modern art at his fingers' ends, has the courage and the ability to press into the service of beauty and utility all the latest acquisitions of science, and all the newest processes of mechanics which distinguish an eminently inventive and mechanical epoch. It may be that the architect has certain predispositions, but the rare and peculiar merit of his work is, to our thinking, not so much the masterly adaptation of all forms of beauty in nature and in art, as that due and equal combination of the useful and the beautiful, which is the characteristic of our age. We were saying the other day that hitherto the two simple and apparently important conditions of hearing and breathing had been left to chance by architects. The laws of ventilation and acoustics remained to be discovered. An eminent Italian architect has written volumes on the subject, and constructed theatres, admirable in every other respect. Now, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, MR. OWEN JONES has completely satisfied these two primary and hitherto unattainable conditions of success. Never and nowhere has the science of sound been so completely mastered; never and nowhere has an audience sat and listened in such ease and comfort as in ST. JAMES'S HALL. Rheumatism itself need fear no airs from heaven, nor blasts from hotter places, in a temperature which seems to set the most restless thermometer at rest; and while the fairer portion of the audience, who come to be seen as well as to see, are permitted to revel in all the boundless expanse of hoop and skirt, and the general public, who come to see as much as to hear, gaze from spacious and airy galleries on natural angels, glowing like a flush of flowers in a garden, the critic, who comes to drink in dainty draughts of melody and to seize the subtlest modulations of stringed and vocal harmony, bathes his soul in the full, clear, liquid stream of sound, penetrating us through a vase of crystal, and resonant without echo or reverberation. It was remarked on Thursday evening that not an *appoggiatura*, even in the softest passages, was lost to the remotest hearer; and that grandly impressive as were the choral effects and the majestic tumult of the full orchestral *fortissimo*, perhaps the exquisite tenderness and delicacy of the more subdued and tranquil music was even more fully enjoyed, and more completely established the success of the Hall. MR. BENEDETTO, it must be confessed, had a formidable rival in MR. OWEN JONES on this occasion. The attention of the

audience was almost absorbed in gazing at the manifold marvels and beauties of the Hall; it was rather a feast of sight than of sound; the harmonious symmetry of the structure, the rich and various melody of the ornamentation, the bold and brilliant span of arch, the airy sweep of gallery, the bloom of colour and the perfect grace of form held the audience entranced; and the star-shaped burners, shedding a pure and equal radiance, without glare, or heat, or heaviness, and lending height and distance to the variegated roof, were a wonder and delight. We plead guilty to the same distractions, and we have only space to add that the Concert was conducted by Mr. BENEDICT with great efficacy and with uncommon zeal, and that the orchestra, including many of the most eminent instrumentalists, and the well-trained choral force of the Vocal Association, exerted themselves to the utmost to bring out the rare qualities of the Music Hall. Madame RUDERSDORF and Miss DOLBY, Mr. SANTLEY and Mr. MONTEM SMITH were distinguished among the singers on this occasion. MENDELSSOHN'S Lobgesang occupied the first part of the performance; but the second part, which included HANDEL'S Coronation Anthem, MARCELLO'S noble 'I Cieli immensi narrano,' MOZART'S divinely beautiful 'Ave Verum,' CHERUBINI'S Benedictus for three voices, and BEETHOVEN'S Hallelujah chorus, was by far the most interesting and effective. The Prince Consort remained to the close, and on his departure from the Hall a loud and general cheer was raised for OWEN JONES, who was enthusiastically welcomed as he was seen to pass across the orchestral platform. The whole audience seemed to partake in his triumph and to feel that the occasion permitted them to testify their public admiration for a man who to all the other attributes of true genius unites the rarest and the noblest;—modesty and simplicity. The second concert (miscellaneous) takes place this evening, and the programme is infinitely more inviting than that of the first. To the opportunity of seeing the new Hall and of hearing excellent music is added the satisfaction of doing good, for these Inauguration Concerts are for the benefit of one of the most useful and deserving charitable institutions in London—the Middlesex Hospital. This hospital was founded in 1745, and ten years ago was considerably enlarged to provide for the pressing wants of the adjacent populous districts. At present the institution stands in urgent need of subscriptions to prevent the necessity of closing some of the wards. It deserves to be recorded that this is the only hospital in which the most terrible of all maladies, cancer, is permanently treated. The directors of ST. JAMES'S HALL deserve well of the public for having inaugurated their beautiful building with an act of charity.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

MR. ELLA brought his sixth season of soirées to a close on Tuesday evening at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS with a programme of rich and varied excellence, to which a select group of executants vied with each other in doing justice. The following was the selection:—

- Quartet, B flat, 3-4 Mozart.
Sonata, Pianoforte, A flat. Op. 39 Weber.
Glee, 4 voices, 'Return Blest Day' S. Smith.
Grand Duo, E. min. Op. 13 Spohr.
For Violin and Viola.
Quartet, B flat, No. 6 Beethoven.
Glee, 5 voices, 'Come, Bounteous May' Spofforth.
Duet, Pianoforte and Violoncello Mendelssohn.
Glee, 5 voices, 'O the Sweet Contentment' Horsley.

BARON BRUNOW, on landing at Dover last Saturday morning, was received by the Corporation, who presented to him a very flattering address, to which the Ambassador replied with much emotion and in very cordial language. The Baron, when here before, was very much liked, and exhibited a great partiality for this country.

THE VACANT CANONY OF CANTERBURY.—This vacant Canonry has been bestowed by Lord Derby on the Rev. W. G. Chesyre, M.A., Rector of St. Martin's with St. Paul's, Canterbury.

A VOLUNTARY CHURCH-RATE.—The churchwardens of Gillingham, an extensive parish adjoining Chatham, having determined not to endeavour to obtain another church-rate, proposed to raise a fund for the support of the Church by a voluntary donation.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—A deputation from the working men of Sheffield, who were connected with the movement in that town for a monument in commemoration of the Crimean war, waited on Miss Nightingale in London, on Thursday week, and presented her with a case of cutlery, with an appropriate inscription.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS. FOREMAN.—On the 12th inst., at Amberley, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Edward Foreman: of a daughter.

PASKE.—On the 4th inst., in Dublin, the wife of Charles T. Parke, Esq., of Jaunpore, East Indies: of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. CLERK—BUCHANAN.—On the 1st of Dec., at Auckland, Alexander, youngest son of the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., of Penicuik, to Edith, third daughter of Dr. A. Buchanan.

SMITH—WILLS.—On July 19, 1857, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Gosport, Charles Hodgkinson Smith, Brevet-Major Royal Artillery, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John Wills, Esq., of Exeter, Devon.

DEATHS. LLOYD.—On the 7th inst., at Versailles, Edward Lascelles Lloyd, Esq., formerly of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in his 50th year.

SHULDHAM.—On the 13th Feb., 1858, at Agra, of rheumatic fever, aged 22, Lieut. John Henry Shuldham, of the Bengal Artillery, eldest son of Colonel T. H. Shuldham, of the H.E.I.C.S., on the Bengal establishment.

Commercial Affairs.

THE Indian loan is at last declared, but the tenders are to be sent in by April 1st. The appointment of the Duke of

Malakhoff instead of M. de Persigny has given French funds a fillip, as well as supporting our own. The reserve of bullion now in the Bank coffers is prodigious, yet the authorities do not think it right to lower the rate of discount, and thereby compete with joint-stock and private establishments.

Foreign stocks have been well supported throughout the week. Peruvian and Buenos Ayrean have been bought. Turkish Six per Cents. remain without change. Grand Trunk of Canada shares do not improve. Great Western of Canada have recommended a dividend of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum, and are slightly firmer in consequence. Eastern Counties have improved. All heavy shares are worse; the falling off in the traffic is so serious as to warrant a belief that shares will fall even more. Caledonians have been sold largely by the Glasgow and Edinburgh brokers to realise profit, and they have been from four to five per cent. worse. The price of Consols is improved 1/4 per cent., and still the public continue to invest.

Blackburn, 9 1/2; Caledonian, 87 1/2, 88 1/2 x.d.; Chester and Holyhead, 37, 39; Eastern Counties, 58, 59; Great Northern, 103, 105; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 98, 100; Great Western, 58 1/2, 59; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88 1/2, 89 1/2; London and Blackwall, 6, 6 1/2; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 105, 107; London and North-Western, 95 1/2, 95 3/4; London and South-Western, 92, 93; Midland, 90 1/2, 96 1/2; North-Eastern (Berwick), 91 1/2, 92 1/2; South-Eastern (Dover), 69, 70; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5 1/2, 6 1/2; Dutch Rhenish, 4, 3 1/2, dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27, 27 1/2; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 8 1/2, 8 1/2; Northern of France, 38 1/2, 38 1/2; Paris and Lyons, 33, 33 1/2; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish 4, 4; Sambre and Meuse, 8, 8 1/2.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, March 26. WHEAT has advanced 2s. per quarter in London, and barley and oats have also slightly increased in value. The sales reported are—a cargo of Odessa maize, 35s.; one of Mazagan, 34s. 3d. per 480 lbs.; one of Saidi, on passage, 31s.; one of Ibrail barley, arrived, 22s. 3d. The French markets are all a little cheaper.

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

Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Frid. and rows for Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Red, 3 per Cent. Con. An., Consols for Account, New 3 per Cent. An., New 2 1/2 per Cents., Long Ans. 1850, India Stock, Ditto Bonds, £1000, Ditto, under £1000, Ex. Bills, £1000, Ditto, £500, Ditto, Small.

EXECUTANTS.

- Violins M. Sainton and Herr Goffie.
Viola Mr. Henry Blagrove.
Violoncello Signor Piatti.

Pianist Herr Pauer.

VOCAL UNION—Mr. John Foster, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Thomas.

Mr. ELLA may fairly be congratulated on the unsurpassed qualities of ST. JAMES'S HALL for the perfect performance of the finest chamber music. We look forward to the concerts of the MUSICAL UNION as one of the rarest luxuries of the coming season. What a noble sanctuary has OWEN JONES furnished for BEETHOVEN, HAYDN, and MOZART!

THE new ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden, is at length advertised to open for the season on the 15th of May. We stood within the enceinte of the new theatre a few days since, and our surprise was almost equally divided between the magnitude of the work already accomplished in a few months, and the magnitude of the work still remaining to be accomplished in a few weeks. Were the word 'impossible' to be found in the language of British enterprise, we might shake our heads at the announcement of the opening on the 15th of May: but our remembrance of the former theatre as it appeared an hour before its opening as the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, and our impression of the ST. JAMES'S HALL as it appeared last Wednesday night, is too vivid to permit us a moment's doubt that on the evening of the 15th of May, Mr. Costa's baton will once more wave over a creation which at the present moment is painfully struggling out of chaos. Only the practised eye can grasp the order and uniformity of the operations which day by day and hour by hour are transforming masses of brick and iron and stone into a splendid Opera House. In one part of the building, at the back of the stage, up among the 'flies,' a vast scenic painting-room is in construction: at the other extremity of the house, the stone lobbies are being fixed. Here is the skeleton of a proscenium; there the iron frames of the boxes are being dropped (excuse the word) tier by tier. Signor MONTE (whose beautiful groups of angels at the ST. JAMES'S HALL would be infinitely more admired but for the colouring, which gives them an unpleasant waxy lumpiness of look) is taking in the scene with an artist's prophetic vision; Mr. A. HARRIS is already marshalling his supernumeraries and giving 'local colour' to the marketplace at Naples. Is the new house larger than the old one? everybody asks. Almost imperceptibly. Is the accommodation for the audience to be on the old aristocratic exclusive principle, or is it to 'go in for' the musical million? Very little change in this respect appears to be in contemplation—we find a larger space devoted to the grand tier; let us hope that the pit will be sufficient to provide seats for all who pay (not to speak of the sterner critics who don't), and that the enthusiasts in the gallery may not be lost in the blaze of glory of the central chandelier. By the way, why have a chandelier at all, hot, heavy, cumbersome, and awkward. Why not star-shaped burners as in ST. JAMES'S HALL?

Shall we hear well, and breathe freely in the new theatre? Let us hope that Mr. BARRY has studied the works of the eminent Italian architect whose name we forget, but who, we believe, has theorized voluminously on ventilation and acoustics, and has been tolerably successful in realizing his theories in the principal theatres of Italy. On the whole, the new ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE promises well, and we heartily wish it a full share of success.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Table with columns for various foreign bonds and their prices, including Brazilian Bonds, Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents, Chilean 6 per Cents, etc.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, March 23.

BANKRUPTS.—EDWARD POLE, Reading, Berkshire, tea dealer and grocer—THOMAS TAYLOR, Halifax, earthenware dealer—JOHN POYNTER, Guisbrough, Yorkshire, grocer—JOHN FORGE, Barking, Essex, sail maker—THOMAS PHIPPS THOMAS, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, auctioneer—WILLIAM ROWELL, Newton Bushell, Devonshire, saddler—RICHARD WELLS, Blackburn, Lancashire, tea dealer—THOMAS JOHN ROWE, Liverpool, merchant—RICHARD WULLON, Wolverhampton, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. WILSON, Brechin, tin-smith—Mrs. E. DAVID, Forres, innkeeper—J. ANDERSON, Aberdeen, farmer—BLAKEY, HOLDEN, and Co., Dundee, flax spinners—SUTHERLAND and Co., Caithness, merchants—J. ROBERTS and SON, Galashiels, manufacturers—C. GUNNING, Greenock, solicitor—D. WATT, Glasgow, grocer—J. BROWN, Perthshire, cattle dealer—W. M'EWAN, Blackford, wright—Rev. J. O'CONNOR, Inverary, Aberdeenshire, Roman Catholic clergyman.

Friday, March 26.

BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS WATTS, Tottenham, calenderer—THOMAS WILLOMAT HUNT, High-street, Whitechapel, grocer—EDWARD LEWIS and JOSEPH LEWIS, High-street, Marylebone, grocers—JOHN DALES and BENJAMIN DALES, George-street, Westminster, builders—WILLIAM COVENTRY OAK and CHARLES HASTINGS SNOW, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, bankers—SAMUEL FISHER, Stamford, veterinary surgeon—WILLIAM SHOLFIELD BROOKS, Crossland Moor, Almondbury, Yorkshire, woollen merchant—JONATHAN OWENS, and JAMES JONES, Wrexham, leather dealers—JOHN and WILLIAM CRONKSHAW, Edenfield, Lancashire, manufacturers—JAMES WILSON, Liverpool, ship chandler—JOSEPH GREEN, Kerrioke, Chester, stone merchant—DAVID WALTER JENKINS, Sedgley, Staffordshire, iron-founder—HENRY BRADBURY, Tunstall, Staffordshire, butcher—JOHN HOLMES, Elland, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer—GEORGE SAVAGE and JOHN LEES, Mansfield, blanchers—GEORGE CLARK, Holbeach, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—CHARLES AUDLEY Glasgow, merchant—ROBERT HENDERSON, Milnathort, Kinrosshire, manufacturer.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA—COVENT GARDEN.—The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public are most respectfully informed that the new Theatre will open on Saturday, May 15. Full particulars will be duly announced. Royal Italian Opera, March 24, 1858.

MR. RAREY'S HORSE TAMING and TRAINING.—The LESSONS advertised for the 2nd April WILL NOT TAKE PLACE, as Good Friday falls on that date.

THE AMERICAN HORSE TAMER.—Mr. RAREY has returned from Paris, and will commence teaching his subscribers in classes, on Monday 29th March, Tuesday 30th, Wednesday 31st, Thursday 1st of April, and resume after the Easter Holidays, on Monday 12th April, Tuesday 13th, Wednesday 14th, and Thursday 15th, at the Duke of Wellington's Private Riding School, Knightsbridge (kindly lent by his Grace), at 11 a.m. each day. A Circular will inform each Subscriber of the days allotted to him, and due notice will be given of future appointments. Tattersall's, Grosvenor-place, March 17, 1858.

J. B. GOUGH will deliver ORATIONS in Exeter Hall, on GOOD FRIDAY, April 2nd, and EASTER TUESDAY, April 6th. Doors open on Good Friday at Six, Chair taken at Seven o'clock, and on Easter Tuesday at Seven, Chair taken at Eight o'clock. Tickets for the Body of the Hall, 6d.; Central Seats or Platform, 1s. each; to be had at the office, 337, Strand.

NEW PROGRAMME of LECTURES delivered daily, in Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM, 3, Tichborne-street, Haymarket. Dr. SEXTON, at a quarter past one, on "The Circulation of the Blood;" at four, on "The Curiosities and Mysteries of the Hair and Beard;" at eight, on "Skin Diseases;" and at nine, on "Reproduction." Dr. KAHN, at three, on "The Philosophy of Marriage." N.B. The Museum has received numerous additions. Admission, 1s. Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures post free for 12 Stamps. Open (for Gentlemen only) from twelve till five, and from seven till ten.

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.

MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS in VETERINARY SCIENCE.

"If progress is daily made in Medical Science by those whose duty it is to study the diseases to which the human flesh is heir, it would seem that improvements in Veterinary art quite keep pace with it, as is manifest on a visit to the well-known Horse Infirmary of Mr. Major, in Cockspur-street. Here incipient and chronic lameness is discovered and cured with a facility truly astonishing, while the efficacy of the remedies, and the quickness of their action, appear to have revolutionised the whole system of firing and blistering. Among the most recent proofs of the cure of spavins by Mr. Major, we may mention Cannobie, the winner of the Metropolitan, and second favourite for the Derby, and who is now assiduously followed by 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.

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."

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

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.

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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, 5½, Pall-mall. Feb., 1858.

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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.

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SEEDS TO BE DEPENDED ON.—Timothy Bridgen, Seedsman and Florist, begs to announce that his unrivalled collection of AGRICULTURAL, VEGETABLE, and FLOWER SEEDS is now arranged, of which Priced Catalogues will be forwarded free upon application. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with P. O. order.—Seed Establishment, 10, Railway-arcade, London-bridge, London.

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40	1 1 9	2 3 6	30	7 3 1	4 2 0	1 2 3
50	2 2 6	4 5 0	40	7 6 1	4 4 0	1 2 4
60	3 6 8	6 13 4	50	7 10 1	4 6 0	1 2 5
			60	8 2 1	4 8 0	1 2 6

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TO POLICY-HOLDERS in the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—Days of Grace and Renewal of Policies.—It has been the practice of this Company to sustain claims by death, which have arisen within the 30 days of grace, subject to payment of the premium by executors the of the assured or others interested before the expiry of that period, and it will be perceived that there is a condition in each policy to that effect; but recently a claim has been made against the Company under circumstances which rendered it necessary for the Directors to decide whether, in the event of a person assured dying within the Days of Grace, and the premium not being paid before the expiry of the period, the claim should be sustained.

The Directors having resolved that this claim be admitted and payment made (the premium, which was not paid within the Days of Grace, being to be deducted from the claim at settlement), this decision will henceforward regulate the Company's practice, not only with reference to the period of 30 days allowed for the renewal of all policies, but also with reference to the extended period of 13 months, applicable to certain policies, as explained in the resolutions annexed, which are an extension of those adopted by the Company in 1856.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Secretary.

Standard Life Assurance Company's Office, London, 82, King William-street, E.C., March, 1858.

Resolutions by the Board of Directors of the Standard Life Assurance Company, in reference to Days of Grace and Renewal of Policies, adopted 1st May, 1856, and extended 15th March, 1858:—

1. That policies of five years' duration, effected for the whole term of life at a uniform rate of premium,* shall not be forfeited in consequence of non-payment of any ordinary premium until the expiry of 13 months from the regular date when the premium fell due; but after the expiry of the first 30 days from the date when the premium fell due (generally termed the Days of Grace), the Directors shall not receive payment of any such arrear except with a fine of five per cent. per month on the premiums in arrear, and should the person assured have died within the period of 13 months, before renewal of the risk, the claim shall still be binding on the Company, subject to deduction of the premiums unpaid, and fines, if incurred. At the expiry of such period of 13 months, reckoning not from the end of the Days of Grace, but from the regular date when the premium fell due, the policy shall be entirely forfeited, and the Directors shall calculate the value of such assurance according to their usual practice, and carry the same to a "Forfeited Policy Account," to the credit of the persons who were interested in the assurance so forfeited, to remain there till the end of five years from the regular date when the premium fell due which was not paid. But if no claim shall be made and substantiated for such calculated value within the said period of five years, the same shall be carried into the general funds of the Company for their own use. No evidence of health to be required in connexion with these renewals.

2. That all other policies on which the ordinary premiums may not be paid within the 30 Days of Grace allowed for payment shall be forfeited, but may be revived by the Board of Directors within three months from the regular date when the premium fell due, if the Directors are satisfied with the explanation given as to the cause of non-payment, the parties proving it to have been an oversight; and if the Directors are thus satisfied, medical evidence as to the health of the party whose life is assured shall be dispensed with; but the Directors shall impose a fine not exceeding 10 per cent. on the premium in arrear. If the Directors are not satisfied, from the circumstances stated, that the forfeiture of the policy was through oversight, or if the period of arrear exceed three months, the policy may still be revived on evidence of health and habits satisfactory to the Directors, provided application be made within 13 months from the regular date when the premium fell due; but the Directors shall impose a revival fine not exceeding 5 per cent. per month on the premiums in arrear; the Directors to be the sole judges of the evidence relating to health and habits, and entitled to decide accordingly. In the event of a person assured dying within the 30 Days of Grace, before payment of the premium, the claim shall be binding on the Company, the arrears to be deducted from the claim at settlement.

By order of the Directors,
 WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Secretary.

A copy of these resolutions, signed by a quorum of the Directors, to be attached to the policies of the Company, will be issued on application at the offices of the Company in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or to any of the agents.

* This does not include survivorship assurances, joint lives, and survivorship assurances, and assurances on which any portion of the premiums may be allowed to remain unpaid as a debt on the policy.

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