

The Leader.

"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, JULY 7, 1855.

PRICE { Unstamped... FIVE PENCE.
Stamped... SIX PENCE.

News of the Week.

LORD RAGLAN is dead, and buried, and his widow is pensioned. It is but a week since we heard that he was recovering. Short work with the fate of men in the Crimea! A nation easily shuffles a hero into the grave, and then turns to the business of the day without much regret to oppress its energies. No sooner is RAGLAN dead, than we begin to understand the misconceptions that suppose him to be responsible for the very calamities under which he has been sacrificed. The connected account of the attempt on the 18th which we now have, would by itself suffice to correct much of this unjust obloquy. He recommended a general attack, such as those that succeeded under the most adverse circumstances in Spain, where the assault upon one point might succeed, though all the rest failed. But the French Commander preferred a double concentrated attack. It was more showy, more conspicuous, more suitable to the "élan" in which the spirit of one man sustains the rest; and English sagacity yielded to French impulse. The troops stood ready on the night of the 17th to pursue the PELISSIER plan; but the French Chief's own officers were faithless to his scheme, and MAYRAN, accepting any signal as the signal, rushed with his troops upon the Russian works before the time, committing suicide by wholesale, and ensuring the perfect failure of the whole plan. After that fatal misconduct, the English assault became little more than an act of sacrifice for the sake of comrades. It was done in right earnest, to take any chance; and General EXRE succeeded in making good his entry into part of the town, remaining there the whole day on the 18th. But if PELISSIER had chosen the less probable plan of attack, MAYRAN had rendered victory impossible, and the descendants of those who suffered at Waterloo succeeded in dragging defeat upon the companions of WELLINGTON at the expense of sharing it themselves.

It has been the duty of the Ministers who sent Lord RAGLAN to his sacrifice, to lay his services before Parliament; and, asking the poor compensation of pensions for his widow and immediate heirs, to lead the way in eulogising the victim. Also to appoint a successor. General SIMPSON, a meritorious officer, with certificates from CHARLES JAMES NAPIER and other well-

known generals, takes the chief command of the English army; but whether he has got the scarf of real knighthood over his shoulder, or only a belt of red tape, no one can yet affirm.

Another doubt remains behind. It is evident that the conquest of Sebastopol will require a great increase of strength, if it be taken by a direct pressure; or that our armies will require an immense increase, if we are to abandon the siege, and, only keeping a guard upon the spot, to grapple with Russia in the open field. Either way the English public will have to pay in 1856, and subsequent years, for the mistakes that prevented our Government from closing the war, as it might have done, in 1855, if not in the previous year. We are paying something like twenty or thirty millions a year for trimming; and trimming will cost us yet more before we have done with its consequences.

Already we see the financial effect. The revenue tables for the year and quarter have been published, and we are crowing over the "increase on both year and quarter;" forgetting that the increase is an increase of taxation. If such are causes for crowing, we English shall have to crow still more lustily. It is true that our trade can bear it—that our exports and imports have not seriously diminished; that the commerce of the colonies, and of the United States, is, according to the very latest accounts, assuming a more healthy aspect—that Australia promises us more wool and America more corn and cotton; and that our own harvest is abundant. But the fact is, that the produce of this increased prosperity will have in great part to be expended in war, and that we shall spend the more, not for good honest fighting, but for dishonest attempts to evade fighting when the evasion was impossible.

In France, already, the finance of war comes upon the people in the shape of a new loan of 30,000,000*l.*, and new taxes to an amount not exactly stated, but seizing upon every railway traveller when he pays his fare. NAPOLEON THE THIRD has just summoned his senators and legislative corps to countersign his edicts of new taxes and loans. He did it in a well-studied speech, inveighing against Austrian want of faith, and intimating his determination to exact more from Russia than the Four Points. Not a word about Poland. If the nationalities are thought of, Louis NAPOLEON does not yet talk of putting himself at their head.

The state of the Continent, indeed, like that of countries in other directions, is such that few men could venture to calculate where there will be war, or between whom. Both Austria and the French Emperor point to the more than neutral position that Prussia has assumed. While our fleets have taken possession of the Baltic, and scoured every Russian vessel from its waters, a ship occasionally shows herself, perhaps under Norwegian colours, and creeps into the "neutral" port of Memel. Our Ministers still say, Speak not harshly of the Prussian Government, lest the people should resent it nationally. Trimming is still the dominant policy, and nothing decisive can be done, because Governments still desire to keep well with Governments against nations. In France the nation does not really support its ruler; and if these defeats are to be repeated, the Imperial master will soon hear more of his subjects. Nay, if Russia persevere, if Austria be not facilitated in becoming an effective ally, other allies must be found; and then LOUIS NAPOLEON must speak to the nations.

How will they receive him? Italy, indeed, is prepared to accept almost any suggestion for getting out of her present intolerable condition. Naples, true to Russia, is half-accused by Rome of being unfaithful to her blind devotion. Rome itself is so torn by intestine anarchy, that the inhabitants of Bologna dare not travel unguarded, for fear of the brigands; and the inhabitants of Rome have been leaving it in fear of a sack. Piedmont, alone reforming and active in the war, possesses a Government decidedly more popular than it has been for many generations; but so undecided is every Government, except that of Piedmont, that even the next future, the course of to-morrow, is an avowed mystery. Austria deprecates any encouragement of Polish insurrection, lest it should weaken her; and our Government not only permits Austria to trim, though reproaching her for it, but sets the example. We forfeit one set of allies and obtain no other.

Even at home our Government has occasioned before the enemy, who can read the *Times* newspaper, the appearance of division between the Government and people. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR's Sunday Trading Bill—a little measure to accommodate the well-intentioned scruples of certain small tradesmen in some parts of London—has been the means of raising a popular tumult for two succeeding Sundays. After defying the

public until blood has been shed by the police, and a hundred prisoners have been carried up to be fined—after braving the people to escort him to church—Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR has, by yielding, shown that he will concede to fear what he denies to reason. And the Government, whose Home Secretary set on the police, confesses that it can outrage the people but not govern. It is not only the Sunday Trading Bill that causes the resentment; it is not only the Beer Act now under course of examination by a Committee of the House of Commons: there is something more in the popular feeling—a settled dissatisfaction, an abiding sense that the people are unrepresented; and worse than that, a contempt for the class that has monopolised office but cannot govern, and cannot conceal its incapacity to govern. The Home Office, with its phthisical and fanatical Secretary of State, has made itself the tool of a battered beau whose attempt to coerce the consciences of the working classes provoked the people to come out and detect bishops breaking the Sabbath in Hyde Park; on which the blue-coated gendarmerie of Downing-street are instructed to retaliate, by breaking the people's heads. And it is after all done, the Home Office has not even pluck enough to defend itself, but half promises an inquiry, which it half refuses in the next debate, and which will, no doubt, be evaded, unless the people can for once concentrate their demands upon something that can be secured immediately.

"The inquiry, the inquiry"—that is what the people should now insist upon, instead of burlesquing the successful demonstration in Hyde Park with some rioting in Pall Mall. To persecute the clubs because a battered beau, who has not candour enough to show his own grey hairs, has endeavoured to legislate for conscience and to play the Saint by proxy, would be poor work for "the people." The riotous visit to the clubs would be the commonplace mistake of following up a successful blow by a poor parody. But the inquiry into the conduct of the police will bring the contemptible governing set within the grasp of the governed; and that is the thing to insist upon.

It is not that the fermenting has subsided; the commotion is working at home, and abroad unceasingly. In America, the great Know-nothing party, after swamping every political and economical sect—Whigs, Democrats, Abolitionists, Free Soilers, States-rights men, Federalists—is broken to pieces in the endeavour to give definitiveness as well as unity to its "platform." The Republic cannot be one, any more than the Commonwealth of this country. Our own conflicting elements will not permit us. The free-born Englishman is in five camps out of six disfranchised, and politically null; and he will move till he gets his right. We are a commercial nation, piquing ourselves upon our integrity; and every day discloses the extent to which fraud and reckless trading have rotted our commercial system. STRAHAN, PAUL, and Co. appear every week at the police-court. The London Dock Company is defending itself at law, under an action for negligence in permitting a fraudulent substitution of wines; and the administratrix of LATHAM, who was murdered by BURANELLI, appears this week litigating with JAMES, who lived in LATHAM's house, and in whose money proceedings the names of OVEREND, GURNEX, and Co. again figure. We draw no inference from a fact of which that firm possibly had small cognisance; but it often happens in society that we are involved in transactions of which we have not the slightest suspicion—the broad cause being the universal confusion and entanglement.

And all the while Death demands his due. This week, he has taken from us JOHN BLACK, the editor of the Morning Chronicle when it was a Whig organ and something more; the

genial journalist who stood up—in his library—for the rights of man—after a moderate fashion. The great tax-gatherer has also called from us JAMES SALK BUCKINGHAM, the LOUIS PHILIPPE of the English project-mongering world—the kind-hearted, intelligent, verbose, egotistical bore, who took Society by the button-hole, and was pardoned by the same smiling Society for his good nature and his real power of amusement.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

IN the House of Lords, on Monday evening, Lord PANMURE brought down a message from the Queen, recommending the House to take steps towards making a provision for the widow and children of the late Lord Raglan. Having been read by the LORD CHANCELLOR, it was ordered to be taken into consideration on the following evening. In the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON brought down the same message, when a similar determination was come to.

On the following evening, in the Lords, Lord PANMURE moved an address in answer to the royal message, and entered into a brief sketch of the services of the deceased general.—Earl DERBY, in pronouncing a panegyric on the military and personal character of Lord Raglan, took occasion to observe that he had left his family in circumstances by no means opulent.—Lord HARDINGE, speaking on the authority of an acquaintanceship of fifty-six years, said he believed the abilities of Lord Raglan were much greater than they were commonly supposed to be.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Lord CARDIGAN, Lord GALLOWAY, the Duke of BEAUFORT, Lord ELMESMERE, Lord GRANVILLE, and Lord BROUGHAM, having successively passed eulogies on the genius of the Commander-in-Chief, the address, which was merely an echo of the message, was agreed to.

The House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee, Lord PALMERSTON said it was his intention to propose, in furtherance of her Majesty's wishes, that a pension of 1000*l.* a year be granted to Lady Raglan, and 2000*l.* a year to the present Lord Raglan, with remainder to his son. In reviewing the character of the late general, he observed:—

"He had that gentleness of nature, he had that conciliatory disposition, that consideration for the feelings of others which frequently and generally accompanies true courage. It was his happiness, by the manner in which he conducted his intercourse with the generals and officers commanding the troops of our allies, to cement that cordiality, and to tie and knit together those bonds of good feeling, which now so fortunately connect, in the most intimate relations, armies which in less auspicious times knew each other only in the carnage of the field of battle. It might have happened that, with armies called upon to co-operate, which had previously known each other in opposition in the field of action, that jealousy, those various dissensions, which sometimes arise even among officers and men of the same country, might have created feelings of coldness and of incipient animosity, which would have been fatal to the great alliance which has happily been established between the Governments and the nations of England and France; but, to Lord Raglan's honour be it said, by his manner of conducting his intercourse with the generals, officers, and men of the French army, he inspired not only among his own men that cordiality towards their French comrades so desirable to exist, but he inspired also, in the minds of the troops and officers of France perfect conviction that there was the most entire oblivion of any differences of the past, and that from that time forward the two armies and the two countries were animated by one identical feeling and were acting together as brothers of the same family and the same land." (Cheers.)

Lord Palmerston concluded by moving resolutions to give effect to his proposals.

Mr. DISRAELI, in pronouncing an eulogium on Lord Raglan, observed that, forty years ago, he sealed with his blood the close of a triumphant struggle against universal empire, and that, after that long interval, it had been his fate to give his life to his country, in order to avert from it the menace of a new and overwhelming dominion. He seconded the motion with great pride.—Sir DE LACY EVANS, Admiral WALCOTT, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, added their warm testimony to the panegyrics of the previous speakers.—Mr. MILNER GIBSON, while expressing his opinion that Lord Raglan had been unfairly dealt with by the public during his life, thought the present would be a good opportunity for the Government to explain their policy in the East.—Lord PALMERSTON declined on such an occasion to enter

upon the discussion; and the resolutions were then agreed to, *nem. con.*

Upon the SPEAKER resuming the chair, Mr. GIBSON again asked Lord John Russell to explain to the House whether the views he now entertained were the same as those he had expressed when ambassador at Vienna.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he should defer his answer until the question of the policy of the Government was formally before the House. In the meanwhile, all he should say was, that Mr. Gibson had totally misrepresented what he had said.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.

Lord ST. LEONARDS called attention to what he characterised as the failure of the ticket-of-leave system, and to the danger to society arising from criminals being thrown back again upon their old haunts, constantly dogged by the police, and prevented from seeking an honest livelihood.—Earl GRANVILLE was inclined to think that Lord St. Leonards had exaggerated the failure of the system. Colonel Jebb, one of the inspectors of prisons, had stated that a proportion of not less than eighty or ninety per cent. of the ticket-of-leave men were gaining their bread in an honest manner. The most diligent inquiries had been made by the chaplains of the prisons and others, about their conduct and subsequent condition; and he was happy to say that out of two hundred and fifty-four of those men released in the year 1854, here had been satisfactory replies respecting one hundred and eighty-nine, and unsatisfactory replies from only seventeen, the remainder not being ascertained.—The LORD CHANCELLOR entered into some further statistics, to show that the danger to society was of the smallest kind; and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, in reply to a suggestion which had been made, said that he disapproved of admitting ticket-of-leave men into the army, as he conceived it would have a demoralising effect, and would derogate from the honourable character which properly attaches to the profession of a soldier.

THE ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS BILL was considered in committee, when several clauses were agreed to; other routine business was transacted; and the House adjourned.

SUNDAY TRADING BILL.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry from Lord GODERICH, whether the Sunday Trading Bill would be persisted in, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR said:—

"Before I proceed to answer the question of the hon. gentleman, I may observe that I am rather in an awkward predicament. (Laughter.) No one likes to be mobbed and bullied out of a measure which was introduced with an intention that it should have an effect dissimilar to those which have been so unjustly attributed to it. I hope the House and the country will recollect that this was a measure not for the better observance of the Sabbath—(cries of "Oh!")—I am going to conclude with a motion, and therefore any one who wishes may answer me—this was a measure not for the better observance of the Sabbath; it was a measure which interfered with no man's recreation, and with no man's religious convictions. It was a measure for the purpose of procuring as large an amount of holiday as possible for the hard-worked and overtaxed thousands of this metropolis. But considering the late period of the session—(a laugh)—considering that this is one of those measures which is peculiarly liable to misrepresentation and to ridicule, and that misrepresentation has been most unsparingly exercised against this measure—(hear, hear)—considering the opposition, the formidable opposition, with which at this moment I am threatened, I think it would not be right to keep up the irritation which at the present moment exists for the bare chance of passing this measure during the present session of Parliament.

His lordship concluded by moving that the order for the further progress of the bill be discharged.

Some strong observations by Mr. OTWAY upon the proceedings in Hyde Park on Sunday, and upon the conduct both of the Government and the police, gave rise to a conversation, in the course of which Sir GEORGE GREY justified the instructions he had issued to the police and their interference. Several members severely censured the conduct of the police, which Mr. W. J. FOX stigmatised as ferocious and brutal; while, on the other hand, Mr. G. VERNON, an eye-witness, declared that, as far as he observed their conduct, nothing could be better and more good-humoured.—Mr. DUNCOMRE mentioned that he had been informed that some of the police and soldiers had been under arms in the barracks in the course of Sunday.—Ultimately, the motion for the discharge of the order was agreed to.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The remaining clauses of this bill were agreed to in committee, after a long discussion, in the course of which certain amendments, referring to matters of detail, were proposed and carried.

EDUCATION (NO. 2) BILL.

On the order for resuming the adjourned debate



On the second reading of this bill, Sir JOHN PAKISTON moved that the order be discharged—a course which he pursued out of deference to the wish of the House, and from a belief that any present decision on the bill would be taken under very disadvantageous circumstances.—After a brief discussion, the orders for reading the three Education Bills—the Education (No. 2) Bill, the Education Bill, and the Free Schools Bill—were discharged.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT BILL.

The House of Commons, on Tuesday morning, went into committee on this bill, and discussed the remaining clauses, with the addition of two proposed by Sir JOHN SHEELEY, providing for the appointment of clerks, surveyors, &c., by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and for the employing of crossing-sweepers by vestries and district boards. These clauses were agreed to.

Thirteen clauses of the PASSENGERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL were agreed to; and the House adjourned till the evening.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Sir J. SHEELEY stated that in consequence of the advanced period of the session he did not propose to ask the House to allow him to introduce a bill to provide for opening the Crystal Palace on Sunday, but he would do so at an early period of next session.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

In reply to a question from Mr. WALFORD, Mr. DUNCOMBE stated that it was not his intention to proceed with the motion of which he had given notice until the select committee now sitting had made their report.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

In reply to Admiral WALCOTT, Lord PALMERSTON said the Order of the Bath would be conferred without reference to the projected Order of Merit, and that, in the cases of recommendations for the Order of the Bath in which death should intercept it, the names of the parties would be published, with a record of the recommendation and of the reason why the order was not actually conferred.

THE RIOT IN HYDE PARK.

Sir GEORGE GREY, in answer to Mr. ROEBUCK, explained the delay that had occurred in examining the prisoners taken up in Hyde Park by stating that it was thought advisable that counsel should appear for the prosecution, and some difficulty was experienced in finding them.

ARMY PROMOTION.

After the discussion on the Queen's message regarding Lord Raglan, Mr. RICHTER rose to move a resolution on the subject of army promotion, and was proceeding in his speech when the House was counted out, shortly after half-past seven o'clock.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL was read a third time and passed by the Lords.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE.—LORD RAGLAN.

On Wednesday, the report on the resolutions in the Queen's message, recommending pensions to Lady Raglan, the present Lord Raglan, and the next successor to the title, were brought up in the House of Commons and agreed to; and leave was given to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions.

THE TRUCK ACT AMENDMENT BILL was withdrawn.—THE MORTMAIN BILL passed through committee.

DWELLING HOUSES (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The third reading of this bill having been moved, Mr. DUNLOP proposed a clause designed to enable labouring men to become proprietors of dwellings by some easy and inexpensive process of transfer. Some discussion took place on this proposition; but the decision was ultimately postponed, on the suggestion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, until the following day.

DISSENTERS MARRIAGES BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, several clauses were agreed to, and two additional clauses, on the motion of Mr. CHEETHAM, making certain technical arrangements, with respect to the registering and licensing of Jews' and Quakers' marriages, were also affirmed by the House.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

THE INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Earl of ALLENBOROUGH expressed disapproval of the plan lately announced for giving double pay to the soldiers on service in the Crimea. He would prefer some relaxation in the existing restrictions on enlistment, which he considered too stringent, and in many cases frivolous.—Lord PANMURE adhered to his plan, but expressed his willingness to modify the details to the extent of permitting the soldier to receive at once sixpence out of the additional shilling per day, in the name of field allowance. He denied that the hardships of a soldier's life were so great as had been asserted, and defended the principles of enlistment.

—After a rather desultory conversation the subject dropped.

NAVAL CADETS.

The Earl of HARDWICKE called attention to the deficient provision now made for the instruction of cadets in the Royal Navy, and suggested the re-establishment of the Naval College abolished some years ago.—Earl GRANVILLE mentioned that the First Lord of the Admiralty had been consulted on the subject, and he believed the result would be that the number of naval instructors employed in the service would be largely increased.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

NUISANCES REMOVAL BILL.

The House of Commons, at the morning sitting, was occupied in committee with the details of the Nuisances Removal Amendment Bill and the Huddersfield Burial Ground Act Amendment Bill.

THE ORDNANCE SCHOOL AT CARSHALTON.

In answer to Mr. STERLING, Mr. MONSELL said it was not intended to keep up this school permanently, but it would be kept up for a time sufficient to allow the education of the boys now there to be completed.

THE COAL MINES AT HERACLIA.

In the evening, in reply to Mr. EWART, Mr. WILSON said, the quantity of coal produced at Heraclia and other places on the south coast of the Euxine had increased to 60,000 tons per annum, sufficient for the supply of the French and English navies in that sea; that it was expected the price would be reduced to about 20s. per ton; and that the quality of the coal is very good.

THE POLICE IN HYDE PARK.

The excesses of the police on Sunday were again referred to, on the occasion of Mr. ROEBUCK presenting a petition from a gentleman who alleged that he had been wantonly assaulted by an inspector and some constables in Oxford-street.—Sir J. G. PHILLIMORE having asked whether it was the intention of the Government to institute any inquiry into the conduct of the police, Sir GEORGE GREY said he was not aware that there was any occasion for a special inquiry. He had received communications from several gentlemen, stating that the police had acted with the greatest forbearance and moderation, and that there was nothing to blame in their conduct. There were, however, some particular cases of complaint against the police.—Mr. DUNCOMBE, in presenting petitions from several injured persons, described and commented on the savage conduct of the policemen. Several attempts were made by Lord Palmerston and others to prevent him from proceeding, on the ground of his being out of order; but he persevered, by resorting to the expedient of moving that the House adjourn. He declared that he was ready to substantiate the allegations in the petitions.—Sir GEORGE GREY said that if the charges had been originally laid before him, they would have been inquired into; but they were of too sweeping and general a character. The policemen were distinguished by number and letter, and could be identified if they had misbehaved themselves. He protested against these general charges. It was the duty of the police and the Government to give protection to the quiet and peaceably disposed.—Mr. ROEBUCK defended the course taken by himself and Mr. Duncombe; but finally the motion for adjournment was negatived.

TENANTS IMPROVEMENT COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The consideration of this bill in committee was resumed. Clause 14, which relates to compensation being given for retrospective improvements, gave rise to a long discussion and several divisions. It was ultimately expunged, on the motion of Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE, by 138 to 102.—Mr. Serjeant SHEE hoped the Government would not go on with the bill now that its chief worth had been taken from it. He doubted, indeed, whether Lord Palmerston ever intended to pass the measure.—Lord PALMERSTON said Mr. Serjeant Shee had done his best to throw obstacles in the way of the bill. Did he really wish to pass a practical measure, or did he merely desire to keep up a grievance for the sake of a hustings cry? He would mention Thursday next for resuming the consideration of the bill.—Mr. Serjeant SHEE retorted, by charging Lord Palmerston with dealing treacherously with the bill; by asserting that there was no humiliation of any kind to which he had not submitted for the sake of keeping in place, out of which he had not been for forty years; and by wondering how a man who "lived in a glass-house" could have the presumption to charge him (Mr. Shee) as he had done.—Lord PALMERSTON said he should be guilty of a like presumption whenever he thought proper. He briefly defended the compromises he had thought it necessary, for the sake of practicability, to make with respect to the abstract principle of the bill.—The Chairman then reported progress.

Some routine business having been got through, the House adjourned.

THE REVENUE.

The official return for the Quarter ending June 30th has been published, and shows an increase of 1,005,575, upon the corresponding quarter of last year. The chief figures are as follow:—

INCREASE.	
Customs.....	£244,021
Excise.....	635,269
Stamps.....	54,942
Property Tax.....	201,534
Miscellaneous.....	165,446
	£1,301,212
DECREASE.	
Taxes.....	£198,904
Post-Office.....	94,733
Crown Lands.....	2,000
	£295,637

Net Increase..... £1,005,575

The increase on the whole year ending on the 30th of June is to an extent still larger in proportion: it amounts to no less a sum than 7,741,588, as compared with the Returns for the preceding year.

THE WAR.

THE death of Lord Raglan, though it occurred yesterday week, and was known in London on the following day, is still the latest event of importance in connexion with the war. In common with many of our contemporaries, we hinted last week that the illness of the Commander-in-Chief was likely to terminate fatally; and those predictions have been realised. Our jaunty Government, on the night of Friday week, pooh-poohed, in its accustomed jaunty manner, the idea of the English General being in any danger, and were very lofty, by implication, with respect to the statements of the press; it being the habit of most Governments to disbelieve anything which the newspapers assert. On the following morning, the ministerial *Post* echoed the disclaimer, and, with a most sonorous lecture against "alarmists," passed on its even way. But Lord Raglan was dying at the very moment when Ministers were rejoicing over his recovery, and was already dead when the journalist delivered himself of his lecture.

Perishing many miles away from his own home, in the midst of all the fierceness and the misery of war—without the consolation of seeing around him the beloved members of his family—with no tender hands and sympathising looks of wife or children to lighten the weariness of sickness or sweeten the bitterness of death—with the ebb and recoil of our late sanguinary repulse yet eddying round him, and the mortification of that failure still rankling in his heart—there is something so truly mournful in the circumstances attending the death of Lord Raglan that criticism may well be silent, and may call to mind that, whatever may have been the deficiencies or errors of the late general, he may justly claim the great merit of having carried on the military intercourse of allies, who were once bitter foes, without any relapse into old jealousies and hostilities; and that, with sixty-seven years upon his head, he remained at his post through a season of immense trial and danger when younger men retired from the first rough attrition of war. Like Marshal St. Arnaud, he passed away without gaining the fortress against which both were sent: unlike him, he died, not under the light of victory, but under the cloud—though but the temporary cloud—of defeat. This circumstance alone (not to speak of his courage and his amiability) should make us look with gentleness and sorrow on the memory of his life.

The full accounts of our reverse on the 18th are now published, and are not of a nature to diminish our mortification. The affair seems to have been managed with precipitation, and General Pelissier is greatly blamed for having altered his plans with respect to continuing the bombardment, for hurrying on the attack, and for making other alterations in his original design. There is still, however, a great deal of obscurity about the proceedings of that fatal day. By some, the English are accused of being too late; while other accounts would make it appear that we moved up sooner than we intended, in order to divert the fire of the Redan from the French.

A despatch from Marseilles, of June 30, says:—

"The English General Williams, accompanied by Yassif Pacha, has left Erzeroum to defend Kars against the Russians. It was expected that Eupatoria would shortly be attacked by the Russians."

Thirty thousand Russian infantry are said to have joined the large cavalry force at Eupatoria. Accounts from the Crimea, of the 29th ult., state that the Allies had received fresh reinforcements.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.

From a despatch signed by General Simpson, and communicated to the public by Lord Panmure, we learn that—

“Until four P.M. on the 28th, Lord Raglan had been progressing to the satisfaction of his medical attendants, when alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased.

“From five P.M. he was unconscious, and from this period he gradually sank until twenty-five minutes before nine, at which hour he died.

“The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief.”

General Pelissier thus announces the event to his Government:—

“It is with deep regret I have to announce that the venerable chief of the English army expired this evening at nine o'clock.

“We are the more affected by his death, as during the preceding twenty-four hours his health seemed to have considerably improved.”

Lord Raglan is succeeded by General Simpson, hitherto Chief of the Staff, and an old Peninsular officer.

THE REPULSE ON THE 18TH.

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Nearly the last despatch which the late Commander-in-Chief addressed to his Government is dated June 19th, and gives the details of the reverse which the Allies experienced on the preceding day. The new batteries having been completed, the bombardment reopened on the 17th, and, being maintained throughout the day, produced so great an effect that the attack was determined on:—

“It was at first proposed that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th, and should be kept up for about two hours, for the purpose of destroying any works the enemy might have thrown up in the night and of opening passages through the abattis that covered the Redan; but on the evening of the 17th it was intimated to me by General Pelissier that he had determined, upon further consideration, that the attack by his troops should take place at three the following morning.

“The French therefore commenced their operations as day broke, and, as their several columns came within range of the enemy's fire, they encountered the most serious opposition both from musketry and the guns in the works which had been silenced the previous evening, and observing this, I was induced at once to order our columns to move out of the trenches upon the Redan.

“It had been arranged that detachments from the Light, Second, and Fourth Divisions, which I placed for the occasion under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, should be formed into three columns; that the right one should attack the left face of the Redan between the flanking batteries; that the centre should advance upon the salient angle; and that the left should move upon the re-entering angle formed by the right face and flank of the work, the first and last preceding the centre column.

“The flank columns at once obeyed the signal to advance, preceded by covering parties of the Rifle Brigade and by sailors carrying ladders and soldiers carrying woolbags; but they had no sooner shown themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and musketry. Those in advance were either killed or wounded, and the remainder found it impossible to proceed. I never before witnessed such a continued and heavy fire of grape combined with musketry from the enemy's works, which appeared to be fully manned; and the long list of killed and wounded in the Light and Fourth Divisions, and the seamen of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, who was unfortunately wounded, though not severely, will show that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell. Major-General Sir John Campbell, who led the left attack, and Colonel Shadforth, of the 57th, who commanded the storming party under his direction, were both killed, as was also Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers, who led the right column.”

Lord Raglan adds:—

“The superiority of our fire on the day we opened, led both General Pelissier and myself, and the officers of the Artillery and Engineers of the two services, and the armies in general, to conclude that the Russian Artillery fire was, in a great measure, subdued, and that the operation we projected could be undertaken with every prospect of success. The result has shown that the resources of the enemy were not exhausted, and that they had still the power, either from their ships or from their batteries, to bring an overwhelming fire upon their assailants.

“While the direct attack upon the Redan was proceeding, Lieutenant-General Sir R. England was directed to send one of the brigades of the Third Division, under the command of Major-General Barnard, down the Woronzoff Ravine, with a view to give support to the attacking columns on his right, and the other brigade, under Major-General Eyre, still further to the left, to threaten the works at the head of the Dockyard Creek.

“I have not yet received their reports, and shall not be able to send them to your lordship to-day; but General Eyre was very seriously engaged, and he himself wounded, though I am happy to say not severely, and he possessed himself of a churchyard which the enemy had hitherto carefully watched, and some houses

within the place; but, as the town front was not attacked, it became necessary to withdraw his brigade at night.”

The services of Sir George Brown and of Major-General Harry Jones are warmly acknowledged.

A later despatch from Lord Raglan incloses a report from General Eyre, giving an account of the operations of the brigade under his command near the Garden Wall Battery, and of the holding by the 18th regiment of certain houses during several hours. The particulars of this exploit will be found in our extract from the *Times* correspondent.

From General Pelissier's despatch of the 22nd of June, we learn that the attack was precipitated by General Mayran fancying he recognised the signal for commencement in a shell with a blazing fusee sent up from one of the Russian redoubts. It seems that he was in vain told of his mistake.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

The skirmishers advanced just as the general attack began, and, with some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery, which was very feebly defended. They got possession of the place after a slight resistance, with small loss, and took some prisoners, but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack Battery. Four companies of the 18th at once rushed on out of the Cemetery towards the town, and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. Captain Hayman was gallantly leading on his company when he was shot through the knee. Captain Esmonde followed, and the men, once established, prepared to defend the houses they occupied. As they drove the Russians out, they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overhangs the suburb. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to delude the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were more numerous than they were. Meantime the Russians did their utmost to blow down the houses with shell and shot, and fired grape incessantly, but the soldiers kept close, though they lost men occasionally, and they were most materially aided by the fire of the regiments in the Cemetery behind them, which was directed at the Russian embrasures; so that the enemy could not get out to fire down on the houses below. Some of the houses were comfortably furnished. One of them was as well fitted up as most English mansions, the rooms full of fine furniture, a piano in the drawing-room, and articles of luxury and taste not deficient. Our men unfortunately found that the cellars were not empty, and that there was abundance of fine muscat wine from the south coast of the Crimea, and of the stronger wines, perfumed with roses and mixed with fruits, which are grown in the interior, in the better sort of houses. The troops entered the place about four o'clock in the morning, and could not leave it till nine in the evening. The Russians blew up many of the houses and set fire to others, and, when our men retired, the flames were spreading along the street. The 18th Regiment lost two hundred and fifty men. In the middle of the day, Captain Esmonde wrote to General Eyre to say that he required support, that the men were short of ammunition, and that the rifles were clogged. A sergeant volunteered to creep back with this letter; but, when he reached the place where the general ought to have been, he found that the latter had been obliged to withdraw owing to his wound, and he therefore delivered the document to Colonel Edwardes. As there was no possibility of getting support down to the troops, Colonel Edwardes crept down along with the sergeant and got into the houses to see how matters were going on. The officer in command, on learning the state of the case, ordered the men to keep up the hottest fire they could; and meantime they picked up the rifles and ammunition of the killed and wounded, and were by that means enabled to continue their fusillade. The 9th Regiment succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the houses in two or three different places, and held their position, as well as the 18th. A sergeant and a handful of men actually got possession of the little Wasp Battery, in which there were only twelve or fourteen Russian artillerymen. They fled at the approach of our men; but, when the latter turned round, they discovered they were quite unsupported, and the Russians, seeing that the poor fellows were left alone, came down on them and drove them out of the battery. An officer and half-a-dozen men of the same regiment got up close to a part of the Flagstaff Battery, and were advancing into it when they, too, saw that they were by themselves, and, as it was futile to attempt holding their ground, they retreated. About fifteen French soldiers on their left aided them; but, as they were likewise unsupported, they had to retire. Another officer with only twelve men took one of the Russian Rifle Pits, bayoneted those they found in it, and held possession of it throughout the day. Meantime, while these portions of the 5th and 18th, and parties of the 44th and 28th, were in the houses, the detachments of the same regiments and of the 38th kept up a hot fire from the Cemetery on the Russians in the battery and on the sharpshooters, all the time being exposed to a

tremendous fire of bullets, grape, round shot, and shell. The loss of the brigade, under such circumstances, could not but be extremely severe. One part of it, separated from the other, was exposed to a destructive fire in houses, the upper portion of which crumbled into pieces or fell in under fire; and it was only by keeping in the lower story, which was vaulted and well built, that they were enabled to hold their own. The other parts of it, far advanced from our batteries, were almost unprotected, and were under a constant *mitraille* and bombardment from guns which our batteries had failed to touch.

THE ARMISTICE ON THE 19TH.

An armistice was demanded by the Allies on the 19th; but, though ultimately granted by the Russians, they took a long time to make up their minds. The *Times* correspondent remarks:—

“It was agonising to see the wounded men who were lying there under a broiling sun parched with excruciating thirst, racked with fever, and agonised with pain—to behold them waving their caps faintly or making signals towards our lines, over which they could see the white flag waving, and not to be able to help them. They lay where they fell, or had scrambled into the holes formed by shells; and there they had been for thirty hours—oh! how long and how dreadful in their weariness! An officer told me that one soldier who was close to the abattis, when he saw a few men come out of an embrasure, raised himself on his elbow, and, fearing he should be unnoticed and passed by, raised his cap on a stick and waved it till he fell back exhausted. Again he rose, and managed to tear off his shirt, which he agitated in the air till his strength failed him. His face could be seen through a glass; and my friend said he never could forget the expression of resignation and despair with which the poor fellow at last abandoned his useless efforts, and folded his shirt under his head to await the mercy of Heaven.

Most of our dead seemed to lie close to the abattis of the Redan, and many, no doubt, had been dragged up to it at night for plunder's sake. Colonel Yea's body was found near the abattis on the right of the Redan; his boots and epaulettes were gone, but otherwise his clothing was untouched. His head was greatly swollen, and his features, and a fine manly face it had been, were nearly undistinguishable. Colonel Shadforth's remains were discovered in a similar state. The shattered frame of Sir John Campbell lay close up to the abattis. His sword and boots were taken, but the former is said to be in the Light Division Camp. It is likely he was carried away from the spot where he fell up to the ditch of the abattis for the facility of searching the body, as he could not have got so far in advance as the place where he lay. Already his remains were decomposing fast, and his face was much disfigured. Captain Hume, his attached aide-de-camp, had the body removed, and this evening it was interred on Cathcart's hill—his favourite resort, where every one was sure of a kind word and a cheerful saying from the gallant brigadier. It was but the very evening before his death that I saw him standing within a few feet of his own grave. He had come to the ground in order to attend the funeral of Captain Vaughan, an officer of his own regiment (the 38th), who died of wounds received two days previously in the trenches, and he laughingly invited one who was talking to him to come and lunch with him next day at the Clubhouse of Sebastopol.”

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Despatches from Sir Edmund Lyons and from Captain Lushington, relative to the operations of the Naval Brigade on the 18th, have been received. Captain Peel, of the *Leander*, who led one of the storming party of sailors, and who was shot through the arm, is mentioned with the highest praise. Lieutenant Thomas O. Kidd, of the *Albion*, was killed. Nine seamen were also killed; forty-seven were wounded; and one is missing. Captain Lushington reports the bursting of one of the 95 cwt. 68-pounders, which caused the death of four men and wounded three.

From another despatch of Admiral Lyons, we learn a few particulars of the nightly attacks by the ships on the defences of Sebastopol on the 16th and 17th of June, as a preparation for the assault. It was on the second of these occasions that Captain Lyons received his death-wound, and not while reconnoitring Kaffa, as at first stated. Being seriously lacerated in the calf of the left leg by a shell, Admiral Lyons was obliged to send him to Therapia Hospital. He was in his thirty-sixth year. On the same night, three of the seamen were killed, and thirteen were wounded.

THE BALTIC.

Admiral Dundas, in a despatch dated June 21st, encloses a communication from Admiral Seymour, giving an account of his examination of the Bay of Narva. A few hours' firing was interchanged between the fort-guns on the one hand, and the ships and gunboats of the expedition on the other. Only one casualty occurred—“William R. Searle, Captain Royal Marines, contusion of left side of chest from splinter.” The defences of the place having been ascertained, and it being evident that no attempt could be made on the enemy's position, the ships withdrew.

We quote the annexed from the *Times* Dantzic correspondent, writing on June 29th:—

“The subject which forms at the present moment the

chief topic of conversation in the Baltic Fleet is the infernal machines, of which at least forty-six have been discovered and picked up off Cronstadt during the last ten days. One of them lately burst on the poop of the *Exmouth*. Admiral Seymour, Captain Louis, R.M., Flag Lieutenant Pearce, and four others were examining it at the time, and most wonderful it is that they were not all killed on the spot. Admiral Seymour is severely injured, especially in the left eye; Captain Louis, R.M., in both legs; and the others have also all suffered more or less from the explosion. I am, however, only too happy to be able to state, on the best authority, that all the severe cases are progressing favourably.

"On the 21st inst., the *Amphion*, 36, screw-frigate, Captain Key, while employed in reconnoitring the fortifications at Sweaborg, accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence grounded. The boats were immediately despatched in all directions to sound; and while so employed, one of the nearest forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. Captain Key, however, nothing daunted, returned the compliment with such energy and precision, that he succeeded in blowing up a large Russian powder magazine, and occasioned other serious damage to the fort."

BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

A despatch from Dantzic says that Sweaborg has been bombarded. Some magazines were blown up and various buildings fired. Narva also has been attacked with success, several cannon having been dismounted and shipping destroyed. The small town of Nystadt, in the Gulf of Bothnia, has been destroyed by bombardment; but at Sandham (an island situated to the east of Sweaborg, near the coast of the mainland) we have met with a reverse. A frigate approached the batteries on the island, and opened fire. The Russian batteries replied with success, destroyed a launch which preceded the frigate and was taking soundings, and lodged a shell and some cannon-balls in the frigate itself.

WAR MISCELLANEA.

GENERAL LA MARMORA writes from Kadikoi (Crimea), under date of the 27th, that the cholera has almost disappeared from the Piedmontese camp.

THE CHOLERA is now almost as fatal in the English camp as when the army lay in Bulgaria, where they lost two hundred men in a short space of time. The Guards have lost eighty-seven within a month. The Grenadiers lost ten in one day, and six in another. This regiment has lost thirty-four men and two sergeants. The Coldstream Guards have been more fortunate, only losing eighteen men and one sergeant. The Scots Fusilier Guards have lost twenty-three men and two sergeants. These numbers are beginning to make wide gaps in the ranks. — *Morning Post Correspondent*.

ANAPA.—The French Admiral Bruat, in writing to his Government, says that though Anapa was safe from a *coup de main*, he can understand the reason for the Russians abandoning it, since it "is provided with only a few wells of brackish water; and, once shut in, this cause alone would have compelled the garrison to surrender."

THE ADVENTUROUS LADY mentioned as having, in an hour of no ordinary peril, paid a visit to the Mamelon Tower, was, it is said, the wife of Lord George Paget, the commanding officer of the 4th Light Dragoons.

MISS NIGHTINGALE is about to return home. Miss Stanley has already arrived.

LETTERS OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.—The family of Marshal St. Arnaud have published at Paris a selection from his correspondence, written during the time in which he held the chief command of the French army in Turkey. The tone of these letters is very gloomy. Writing to his brother from Varna, on August 9th, he says:—"If I were to give way to my impressions, to my turn of mind and the feelings of my heart, I should never have written you a sadder letter. I am in the midst of one vast tomb, resisting the scourge that is decimating my army, seeing my bravest soldiers succumb at the very moment I most want them, and yet continuing, for all that, the preparations for a formidable expedition. Have there been many such situations as mine in history? My courage and energy shall at least prove equal to the occasion. God, who strikes me with one hand, raises me up with the other. For a long time, my health has not been better, in the midst of cares and anxieties that fret me, and which I devour in secret, with death at my heart, calm on my brow. Such is my existence." In a letter to his sister, he observes:—"Cholera, conflagration, plague, fire, and water—I have borne them all." To his wife, he expresses his hope of joining her in the spring, and retiring into the calm of private life. More than once, the Marshal complains of delay, owing to the English not being ready.

PRIVATE JOHN LYONS, of the Grenadier Guards, has performed an act of great courage at the Quarry works. He seized a thirty-two pounder shell, which had fallen among a group of men, and hurled it over the parapet of the works. The fuse was burning, and the shell was so near explosion that it burst the instant after it was flung over. The man's name and action were reported to Lord Raglan; but we do not hear that Lyons has been rewarded.

CAPTAIN LYONS was buried on the 25th of June.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—A Hamburg letter of the 28th ult. in the *Indépendance Belge* says:—"The officer who directs the recruiting operations in the isle of Heligoland having informed the English Government that the number of men enlisted in Germany was sufficient to organise a battalion, Lord Panmure directed his agent at our port to freight the vessels necessary to convey those men to Folkestone, where they are to be equipped, armed, and drilled."

A MEDICAL OFFICER writes to the *Times* from before Sebastopol, to complain of the disgracefully deficient preparations for receiving the wounded after the action on the 18th of June. During the whole of that day, the wounded had nothing to eat, and very little to drink! On the 19th, matters were very little better.

THE SUNDAY DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

NOTWITHSTANDING the advertisements and placards put forth by the police authorities, in which any further demonstration of the working classes in Hyde Park was forbidden, large numbers, belonging to all classes of society beneath the very highest, assembled last Sunday long before three o'clock, the hour at which the proceedings were advertised to commence, and for some time all went off peaceably. A few persons at different parts of the park proceeded to address the people, until the arrival of the police at the particular locality would scatter the auditory and cause the orator to vanish. One time, however, the people rushed at the police, and knocked their hats off; at which the constables made a vigorous use of their truncheons, and several persons were seriously injured. A little child was forced down, and trampled upon; and a man who, to avoid being taken into custody, leaped into the Serpentine, and endeavored to swim across, was nearly drowned. Being rescued by the Humane Society's men, he was ultimately handed over to the police.

The hooting at the carriages and their occupants, and the cries of "Go to church!" and "Take the horses out!" which formed a distinguishing feature of the preceding Sunday's ceremony, were repeated; and the police immediately began to arrest the hooters. Two or three severe scuffles ensued; several heads were broken, and it was found necessary to dress the wounds of some of the prisoners at the Humane Society's Receiving House, and of others at St. George's Hospital, before they were finally removed to the station, handcuffed. Some attempts at rescue were made; but they failed.

A very serious collision between the police and a number of soldiers seemed at one time imminent. The police—whose conduct all accounts agree in representing as extremely brutal—made a sudden and unprovoked attack upon a group of respectfully dressed men and women, several of whom were knocked down. Some soldiers, chiefly belonging to the Guards, were present; and one, wearing the Crimean medal, observed that the conduct of the police was as bad as that of the Russians at Inkerman. The speaker was immediately seized; his comrades rushed to the rescue; and, after a scuffle, the police thought it prudent to relinquish their prisoner. The people, of course, cheered the soldiers, who appeared so greatly excited that the police sent to the guard-house, and procured the assistance of a serjeant, by whom several of the soldiers were induced to return to their barracks. Those who remained behind, however, seemed greatly irritated with the police, and expressed their opinion of them with much freedom.

By eight o'clock, the crowd began to leave the park; but it was not until long after that hour that the ground was entirely cleared. Several persons expressed their intention of making a demonstration outside Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; but it does not appear that anything of importance occurred there. His lordship, it was stated, had left town, and had placed two hundred policemen in his house to protect it in case of attack.

About one hundred-and-four persons were taken in custody; and on Monday the investigation of their cases commenced at Marlborough-street. A very large crowd of persons assembled outside the police office; and several men were apprehended for stone-throwing and riotous conduct. On the arrival of the magistrate, he was greeted with cries of "Act with justice!" and one or two stones were flung, which fortunately missed him. Mr. Ballantine appeared for some of the accused; but, owing to a very discreditable delay on the part of the police or of the Government, the proceedings did not commence until about a quarter to five o'clock. Evidence was then received with respect to a youth named Edward Copas, and an elderly gentleman, Mr. Francis Henry Mair, who was described as a clerical agent and editor of a periodical. Both were charged with assaulting the police. Mr. Ballantine, in addressing the magistrate in their behalf, said the people had gone to the park with the laudable desire of driving a little sense into the ridiculous head of the author of that most ridiculous measure, the Sunday Trading Bill; and, with respect to Mr. Mair, he said he was prepared to prove that the police had perjured themselves. Mr. Clarkson said he was instructed by Government to say that all persons, not engaged in committing acts of violence,

who were then in custody, might be set at liberty; and finally, Mr. Hardwick, the magistrate, adjourned the proceedings until the following day.

A strong patrol watched the streets in the neighbourhood of the police office the whole of Monday, and remained there during the night. At midnight, there were still two or three score of loungers in and about Marlborough-street, who seemed to have come there from motives of curiosity.

On Tuesday, the proceedings were resumed, when ten of the prisoners were discharged, while those accused of stone-throwing were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and several pickpockets were also committed. Mr. Hardwick was decidedly of opinion that the meeting was unlawful. In the course of the day, two or three persons came to complain of the conduct of the police the preceding evening. One gentleman said he had witnessed many scenes of ferocity in foreign countries, but nothing so dreadful as the violence of the police, who attacked indiscriminately men, women, and children. The outrages on the people appeared entirely unprovoked. Several letters, containing similar complaints, have appeared in the *Times* and other morning papers. One correspondent says that the people, on seeing the constables striking women and children, exclaimed, "Oh, you brutes! wait till next Sunday." A writer in the *Daily News* suggests that a penny subscription should be got up for prosecuting the police.

A riotous mob again assembled before the Marlborough-street Police-office on Tuesday, and broke several windows. On Wednesday afternoon, Lord Robert Grosvenor's house was besieged by a large crowd; and, on the same day, two Frenchmen were remanded on a charge of attacking the police on Monday in Silver-street, Golden-square, and inciting the people to proclaim a Republic.

OUR CIVILISATION.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A little boy, dressed in a pinafore, and apparently about eleven years of age, was committed for trial, last Saturday, at Worship-street, for placing an iron railway "chair" on the North London line. The fireman fortunately perceived the obstruction some way in advance, screwed down the break as hard as he could, and saved the train from destruction. The boy was seen to place the iron on the rail deliberately, and then to conceal himself that he might watch the effect! He has since been acquitted at the Central Criminal Court; the Recorder having ruled that the jury before they could convict must be satisfied that the boy had placed the obstruction on the line with an evil purpose.

WILLIAM BARNES, a well-dressed young man, has been committed for trial on no less than nine charges of fraud and forgery. The mode by which the prisoner effected his purpose was this:—He ascertained by some means or other the ironmongers with whom several of the respectable builders in the metropolis dealt for nails and ironmongery, and by means of forged orders, purporting to be written by the latter, obtained several tons of nails and other property from the former. He has twice before been tried and convicted of similar offences.

MR. EDMOND O'FLAHERTY.—Our readers will recollect the scandal which was created about a year ago by the appointment of this gentleman as Irish Commissioner of Income-tax, from which he was removed on certain discreditable facts being brought to light against him. An action has just been tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, to recover the value of two bills of exchange for 500*l.* and 800*l.*, the first being the draft of the defendant, Mr. Gregory, upon Lord Dunkellin, and endorsed by Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty; and the other the acceptance of the defendant. The defence was that both the names of Mr. Gregory, as acceptor, and of Lord Dunkellin, were forgeries; and, after a trial of two days, this was proved to the satisfaction of the jury. Both the bills were cashed by Mr. Gregory for Mr. O'Flaherty, who had become deeply involved owing to unsuccessful turf transactions. It is believed that he is at present holding the office of clerk to a "store" at New York; and it would seem that, though a warrant for his apprehension was issued nearly a year ago, no effort has ever been made towards his pursuit and capture.

A STORM IN A TEA-CUP.—An action has been brought in the Court of Queen's Bench, by which Rosehannah Fray, recently lady's maid to Lady Zetland, sought to recover damages for defamation of character from Sarah Potter, her ladyship's housekeeper. The evidence exhibited an amusing interchange of crimination and recrimination, each litigant accusing the other of being "a bad woman." It seems that the plaintiff and the defendant never agreed well; and at length the latter accused the former to Lady Zetland of being a drunkard, and of making improper solicitations to Gunn, the groom of the chambers, "in every hole and corner of the house"—the young man being, in fact, "a second Joseph in her hands." This was the account given by the plaintiff; but Mrs. Potter considerably qualified it, though still making assertions damaging to Fray's character. Mrs. Potter, on her side, asserted that the plaintiff had accused her of improper conduct with respect to the same Gunn, of whose attentions to Fray she was said to be jealous. Mrs.

Potter has reached the somewhat shady age of sixty-two; and much laughter was in consequence created by her declaring in court that Gunn had never paid her any attentions as a lover. Fray had also hinted that Mrs. Potter was dishonest in regard to her mistress's property; but Lady Zetland thought fit to discharge the former on account of what the latter had alleged against her. Dr. Malcolm, the family physician (of whom the reporters relate that "he had a long beard, which produced a considerable sensation in court"), deposed that he had found Fray to be in a state of great nervous excitement, and that he believed her to be labouring under a disordered imagination. The case has not yet been decided.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Several correspondents of the *Times* have during the past week been calling attention to the unnecessary cruelties practised in slaughtering sheep, oxen, &c. It is suggested that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should look into the matter.

CHARLES WILLIAM WINCHELSEA BEVAN, formerly secretary to the Deposit Assurance Company, surrendered at the Central Criminal Court to take his trial on a charge of stealing three money orders, the property of the company. The prisoner during the June session was acquitted on a charge of a similar character preferred by the same prosecutors. On the present occasion, he was found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on account of the negligent manner in which the directors of the company appeared to have performed their duties. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

JOHN WAKE was remanded at Worship-street on Monday on a charge of desperately wounding Mr. Joseph Wayman, in whose house he lodged. Having received notice to quit, on account of his irregular habits, and being remonstrated with for staying beyond his time, he attacked Mr. Wayman at night with a razor, cut his shoulder and left arm to the bone, and left him senseless on the floor. A policeman was sent for, who took the prisoner into custody; and before the magistrate the latter alleged that he had made the attack in self-defence, in order to repel an attack upon himself.

THE RIOT AT PENGE.—The "navvies" concerned in the desperate attack on the police at Penge, near the Sydenham Palace, were brought up for further examination on Friday week, when one of the prisoners was discharged, and the others were again remanded. One of the policemen gave evidence; and it was but too plain that he had been nearly murdered by the mob, and that he was still suffering, in a very great degree, from the wounds he had received in almost every part of his body. Two more of the prisoners have since been discharged.

GEORGE WHEATLAND, THE ELDER, and **GEORGE WHEATLAND, the younger**, captain and mate of a merchant vessel, were found guilty at the Central Criminal Court, of forging and uttering a receipt for the payment of 77. 12s.

CHARLES HENRY PAGE and **JOSEPH WILLIAMS** were tried on Tuesday at the Middlesex Sessions, on a charge of burglary under rather peculiar circumstances which we detailed a few weeks ago. Page was found guilty, and Williams, having proved an *alibi*, was acquitted.

Messrs. STRAHAN, PAUL, and BATES were again examined at Bow-street, and again remanded for a week, on Wednesday. Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution, called witnesses to show that, in April last, a loan was negotiated with the house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., on behalf of the prisoners, by a gentleman named Young—solicitor of great respectability—having some personal acquaintance with the partners; and that the amount of the loan, namely, 27,000*l.*, was so raised upon the securities deposited by the bankers—a letter authorising the negotiation having been written by Sir John D. Paul to Mr. Young, at the request of Overend and Co., and as one of the conditions of the loan. This letter was as follows:—"May 1, 1855.—My dear Friend,—You will greatly oblige me by raising as much money as the securities I handed to you will cover, for three months, pending the sale of the estate. You know the purpose for which the money is required, and also my reasons for not wishing my name to appear.—Yours faithfully, J. D. Paul." An application to admit Mr. Bates to bail was refused.

JEREMIAH FOLEY was on Wednesday indicted at the Central Criminal Court, for the murder of Hannah Bell. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

THE LATE MURDER IN FOLEY PLACE.—An action arising out of this tragedy was tried in the Exchequer Court on Wednesday. The action was brought by the widow of the late Mr. Latham, who was murdered in January last by Baranelli, to recover from Mrs. Jeanes, with whom Mr. Latham cohabited, certain moneys which she had received to the use of the deceased. Mr. Latham, within two or three days of his death, had, it was asserted, at least 11,000*l.* in bank-notes and gold, and after the murder this money was seen in a box by a policeman, and, upon the box being subsequently produced, the amount was found to have been abstracted almost before life had become extinct in the body of Mr. Latham; and the charge of abstraction was brought against Mrs. Jeanes. A good deal of evidence was received, and finally a consultation between the counsel on both sides took place, which resulted in the following

arrangement:—A verdict for the plaintiff for 200*l.* in lieu of all demands, all further legal proceedings on either side to be stayed. If the damages are not paid within a week then the verdict to be for the plaintiff for 200*l.*, with costs.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES SELK BUCKINGHAM died last Saturday, after a severe and protracted illness, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Buckingham was an enterprising traveller, a writer on political economy with a certain socialistic tendency, and the projector of several literary periodicals, some of which speedily perished, while one—the *Athenaeum*—has survived and attained a high prosperity, though under different hands. In former years, Mr. Buckingham was member for Sheffield. More recently he was conspicuous for his connexion with the British and Foreign Institute, and for the contest which he had with *Punch* on that ground. His latest work is his *Autobiography*.

THE HON. CRAVEN BRITZARDINGE BEREKLEY, M.P. for Cheltenham, expired at Frankfurt on Sunday last. He was born in 1805, was returned for Cheltenham in 1832, and continued in the House of Commons until 1847, but was again returned at the last election.

MR. JOHN BLACK.—This gentleman, who was for many years connected with the *Morning Chronicle*, when that paper was in its palmy state, died on Tuesday week, at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Black was a native of Scotland, and, coming when a young man to London, was engaged by Mr. Perry, a fellow-Scotchman, as a reporter on Perry's paper. In 1821, on the death of his patron, Mr. Black, who had for some years been one of the managing men, became editor-in-chief. In addition to his press work, Mr. Black is well known as the translator of Schlegel and various German authors. He retired from the *Chronicle* and from London in 1843.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The French Chambers opened on Monday, when the Emperor delivered the following speech:—

"Messieurs les Sénateurs,

"Messieurs les Députés,—

"The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination. Unhappily the Conferences of Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the question before you. One year had passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favour the adhesion of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe. In that situation, the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated. Even before our successes, a refusal on our part would have seemed natural; and was it not to be supposed that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and of the sacrifices already made? Yet France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace, and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation. We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river. We demanded, in the interests of Austria and of Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against these repeated invasions of the North. We demanded, in the interest of humanity and of justice, the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan. In the interests of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number which she could only maintain with an aggressive object.

"Well, all these propositions, which I may call unanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the Conferences. Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed. Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities. (To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and, on the contrary, we should

apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty. The war had to follow its course.

"The admirable devotion of the army and navy will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle. The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me. Some months since, it offered 1,700,000,000*fr.* more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honour and its rights as a great nation.

"I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and, witnessing the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions which were being agitated abroad, and which have always remained pending, as well as the nature of circumstances, demanded at home new and important measures. It is, therefore, with regret that I abandoned the idea.

"My Government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment Bill. There will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a recruitment bill.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore. So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world. Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can retemper it, and restore it to the rank which is its due. With faith in the Almighty, and perseverance in our efforts, we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations."

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

INSURRECTION IN CATALONIA.—The *Daily News* Mar- seilles Correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—

"The *Cid* brings news from Barcelona up to noon yesterday. Catalonia is in insurrection. Assassinations continue at Barcelona. Zapatero, the Captain-General of the province, has shut himself in the citadel, with the troops who remain faithful. The National Guards refuse to march. Government has sent parties to mediate, who are received with cries of *Vive Espartero!* The pretext for the insurrection is the question relating to salaries."

"The disorderly state of the Spanish roads calls for immediate attention on the part of the Government. Lord Howden, our ambassador, in travelling to Vittoria, has been detained by the Carlists for six hours, on the north side of Burgos. No details are known.

The Committee on the Spanish Budget have rejected the financial scheme of Senor Brull, the Minister of Finance, by sixteen votes to four; two members not voting.

A Madrid letter of the 25th ult. says, that the Minister of Finance had assured the committee on the budget that the adoption of his plan of finance would enable him to raise a loan of 1,000,000,000 reals at six per cent., payable in twenty years; but, nevertheless, the committee rejected it.

Asli Racha, the new Turkish Grand Vizier, is expected at Constantinople. The re-appointment of Reschid Racha as Grand Vizier, is thought probable.

Accounts from St. Petersburg received in Paris speak of a revolution in Russia as not improbable. Alexander is extremely unpopular, owing to his avowed disinclination to carry on the war; while Constantine is looked on as a true Russian and patriot. Should any change of affairs place him on the throne, the last chance of the present hostilities being amicably adjusted will have passed.

The appeal of Mademoiselle Doudet from the decision of the Imperial Court of Paris came on before the Court of Cassation on Friday week, when the court delivered judgment confirming the former sentence.

The French Government have made a proposition to the Council of State, the object of which is to increase by ten per cent. the indirect imports, with the exception of tobacco and salt. This will include the revenue arising from the carriage of passengers and goods by railway. The Government also demands a loan of 750,000,000 francs. One hundred and forty thousand men of the class 1855 are called under arms.

Dr. McCraith, the English physician captured by banditti near Smyrna, has been released after a week's captivity, upon payment of 500*l.* ransom. The robbers very politely gave him his watch and one sovereign for travelling expenses; bidding him inform the people at Smyrna that they (the brigands) intend shortly to have one of the civil medical staff, for whom they shall demand 8000*l.* ransom, while for the Commandant, Colonel Stokes, they shall require the sum of 20,000*l.* In fact, these gentry have it all their own way; and honest folk, when riding abroad, are constrained to put revolvers in their belts.

Several arrests have been recently made at Naples. The king, indeed, seems to be going perfectly mad with his own uncurbed power and pampered will, and is directing a violent crusade against beards.

A great fire has destroyed three thousand houses at Constantinople.

A camp, consisting of 11,767 men, has been formed in Sweden, and is under the command of the Prince Royal.

The Assembly of Notables of the Danish Monarchy met on the 29th ult. at Copenhagen, to deliberate on the new constitution which had been submitted to them, and which is to replace the general constitution published on the 26th of July, 1854, but abrogated on the accession of the present ministry. The following are the provisions of the constitution:—"The Ministers are responsible; the President is named by the King; the Chamber cannot take the initiative in any measure; the Chambers will be convoked every two years, and during that period they can only be dissolved twice. The Council of State is to be formed according to the decree of the 26th of July, with the addition of thirty members, of whom Denmark elects seventeen, Schleswig eight, and Holstein five. Any man who has attained the age of twenty-five, and who has an income of one thousand two hundred crowns a year, or who pays two hundred crowns a year in taxes, may be elected."

The sentence of death passed by the Consulta on De Felice, for having attempted to assassinate Cardinal Antonelli, has been formally communicated to the Pope, and, as it has been agreed to unanimously, De Felice has no right of appeal.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

SIR DE LACY EVANS has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which he denies certain statements recently made in the *Independence Belge*, with reference to the Battle of the Alma. The writer, who is apparently some French military man, accuses Sir George Brown and Sir De Lacy Evans, together with their respective divisions, of having only faced the enemy and performed their duty at the urgent remonstrances or exhortations of Marshal St. Arnaud. This statement is denied by Sir De Lacy; but his recapitulation of the facts would seem to make it apparent that the French army being hard pressed on the southern heights of the river, and the Marshal having sent an urgent message to Sir De Lacy for assistance, that General was unable to comply immediately (though he did so in the end), owing to its being necessary first of all to obtain the permission of Lord Raglan. The English Commander-in-Chief had previously forbidden him to receive any orders from the French Marshal. The moral of the story plainly indicates the evils of divided command.

LORD EUSTACE CECIL AND MR. LAYARD.—Further correspondence between these gentlemen has been published. Mr. Layard, in a letter to Lord Eustace, dated June 26th, reiterates that he had no intention to reflect on his lordship's character as an officer, and that his statement in the House had reference to the declaration of Colonel Lindsay that his lordship had been promoted to the Guards because he wished to see service. "I observed," writes Mr. Layard, "that such could not be the case, as the regiment from which you exchanged was actually on service. It appears from your letter that such was not the case as regards the 23rd, but that it was so as regards the 88th. I am sorry, therefore, that I should have been led into error as regards one part of my statement." With this apology Lord Eustace expresses himself perfectly satisfied; and so the correspondence is brought to a courteous conclusion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday afternoon, from Ostend, on a visit to the Queen. His Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Count of Flanders.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The latest advices from Calcutta report that there is not a word of truth in the alleged revolution in Burmah, by which the pacific king was said to be deposed, and the anti-English and warlike king placed on the throne. Two English gentlemen who have recently visited Ava affirm that there has been no change in the government, and that the king, who is mild to a fault, and especially desirous of English friendship, is busily engaged in reforming the condition of his subjects and the administration of public affairs. Nevertheless, a party of armed men had crossed our frontiers, and attacked some villages.—Captain Madigan, of the 84th, has been murdered by Goung Gyee, a notorious robber chieftain. The expeditionary force to the Shan state valley has had a brush with the hill-men, who were defeated.—From China we learn that the Imperialists have gained some considerable advantages, and that the town of Shantung has been retaken by them; the insurgents still hold Naukin. A rumour is current that the Emperor Hien-Fung is dead; but it cannot rest on good authority. Famine to a frightful extent prevails at Canton, and in many other parts of China. Sir John Bowring has succeeded, contrary to expectation, in negotiating a treaty with the Siamese

Government which promises to open the manifold resources of Siam to the commerce of Europe. The ship Countess of Seaford, which was wrecked on the Pratas Shoal, has been got off and towed to Whampoa, with a large portion of her cargo on board. Considerable quantities of tea have also been brought from the wrecks of other vessels on the shoal. The Chinese trade, on the whole, is rather depressed.

AMERICA.—The Know-nothing agitation is spreading. The Northern or anti-slavery party have held a meeting, at which they affirmed the following principles:—"1. The unconditional restoration of the Missouri prohibition, by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free States. 2. The undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise by settlers in the territories. 3. A modification of the naturalisation laws in a national sense, spiritual freedom, and free Bible schools. 4. The intervention of the Legislature to put a stop to the importation of paupers and convicts on the American shores, and the representation at home and abroad of America by Americans." The Germans of Williamsburg are getting up an agitation against the Maine Liquor-law. In Upper Canada, differences are said to have arisen between the Government and the Santee Indians, who assert they have been overreached in the cession of some of their lands. The Mexican civil war continues; but success appears to attend for the most part on the troops of the Government. Greytown has been entirely rebuilt, and a new Government created, by formally adopting a constitution and electing municipal officers. The Havannah correspondence of the *New York Tribune* says that, during the dinner given by General Concha to Commander Henderson, of the British navy, a cargo of African slaves, some five hundred in number, was landed at Chaera, within two leagues of the city, although several Spanish cruisers were in the immediate vicinity. Several other cargoes were expected. Colonel Kinney, having evaded the blockade of his vessel, and sailed for Central America with some twenty or thirty men, to take possession of his granted territory, has published a manifesto, in which he vindicates the lawfulness of his actions, and appeals to "the sovereignty of public sentiment."

MR. JUSTICE MAULE has retired from the Bench of the Common Pleas. He is succeeded by Mr. J. S. Willes, of the Home Circuit.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 7.
HOUSE OF LORDS.
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

The Earl of DERBY moved the second reading of a bill for regulating religious worship in private houses, founded on the report of a select committee to which Lord Shaftesbury's bill had been referred.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY strenuously opposed it. He characterised the bill as an attempt to place the laity under the immediate control in religious matters of the episcopate.

A warm discussion took place, in which the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, the BISHOPS OF LONDON and OXFORD took part.

The matter was concluded by Lord DERBY, in deference to a suggestion from the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, withdrawing the bill.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY intimated his intention of persevering with his own bill.

The House adjourned at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

Sir J. SHELLEIGH asked whether any inquiry would be made into the conduct of the police on Sunday last in Hyde Park.

Sir G. GREY said he had not yet been able to ascertain whether there were grounds for any inquiry into the facts stated in petitions presented to the House.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE urged in strong terms the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the allegations against the police.

Sir G. GREY promised that a full and searching inquiry should be made into the matter.

Several honourable members took part in the discussion, and the more general opinion seemed to be, that the police had behaved with unnecessary violence, if not with brutality, on Sunday last.

A question was then asked by Mr. H. BAILLIE as to the exemption of officers in the Crimea from the income-tax, and before it was commenced, Mr. BENTINCK renewed the subject of the conduct of the police, charging Mr. T. Duncombe with adopting a course calculated to influence the people into a repetition of the demonstration on Sunday next.—Mr. DUNDAS then defended the conduct of the police in driving back the *carnival* from the carriage-way, and suggested the use of a six-pounder on the next occasion of a similar demonstration, which drew down a strong rebuke from Mr. ROEBUCK, and an explanation from Mr. DUNDAS, that he only meant that the military should be called out.

OFFICERS' INCOME-TAX.

With regard to Officers' Income-Tax, Lord PALMER-

STON excused their payment of it, on the ground that while in the field they had extra pay.

THE CONFERENCES AT VIENNA.—THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

Mr. M. GIBSON asked for information with respect to the late Conferences at Vienna, and referring to Count Buol's recent note, he urged that Lord John Russell agreed with the Austrian Minister as to the terms of peace, and was only prevented from carrying out those terms by his colleagues in the Cabinet.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said his main object had been to get at the real intentions of Austria with regard to the war. He defended his retention of office while retaining his opinions with regard to the feasibility of the tenor of peace, on the ground that he would not in existing circumstances have thought himself justified in directing his colleagues.

Mr. CORDEN charged Lord J. Russell with dissimulation and weakness, and strongly denounced the continuance of the war.

Lord PALMERSTON defended Lord J. Russell, on the score that no Government could be carried on without some personal sacrifices. He thought the Austrian propositions were insufficient to secure a permanent peace, and, until that was accomplished, the objects of the war must be maintained. He contended that Russia was already much crippled by the war, which the country had determined to prosecute, and any Government which did not do so would not be in office for a week.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in a very caustic speech, exposed the inconsistency of Lord John Russell in returning from Vienna an advocate of peace, and now advocating the prosecution of the war against his convictions. He urged the necessity of the war, by which he was prepared to abide at the risk of any unpopularity which might hereafter come upon him.

Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON having spoken,

Mr. DISRAELI showed that Lord John Russell had at length revealed the difference of opinion which prevailed between him and his colleagues on the subject of peace and war, and taunted the noble lord for remaining in the Cabinet. He urged the bad effect such divergence of opinion must have on the conduct of the war, without a hope of anything but a disgraceful peace, purchased at the expense of so many sacrifices made by the people.

Sir G. GREY denied that there was any difference in the Cabinet with regard to the prosecution of the war, on which they were all united and determined.

The subject then dropped, and the orders of the day were disposed of.

THE HANGO MASSACRE.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a correspondence between General De Berg and Admiral Dundas, respecting the outrage at Hango, which Russia excuses on the ground that the flag of truce was not up. Russia accuses England of making an improper use of flags of truce. The General observes:—"My outposts see, and will continue to see, in such missions only military reconnaissances, using pretexts to make explorations and secure provisions." The writer then adds that the hostile character of the mission was manifest from the arms and incendiary articles found on board the Cossack.

THE BALTIC.

Dantzic, July 5.

The Bulldog has arrived with the mails. The fleet was lying off Cronstadt. Admiral Baynes and his squadron were at Nargen.

THE CRIMEA.

Lord Panmure received on Friday the following from General Simpson:—

"Crimea, 4th July, 1855, 6 30 P.M.

"Nothing of importance has occurred since my last. The French works on the right are going on well. The health of General Eyre is re-established."

General La Marmora telegraphs, on the 30th of June, that the cases of cholera were only twelve in the whole of his forces.

Paris, Thursday, July 5.

The Legislative Corps voted to-day the bill relative to the loan of 750,000,000*fr.*

The *Assemblée Nationale* of Thursday, with a boldness which is now seldom seen in France, calls upon the Legislative Body not to pass the bills relative to the fresh grants of money and men without due deliberation. It will be seen, however, that one is already voted.

It is said the Neapolitan Government has prohibited the exportation of goods and provisions for the Crimea, although large quantities of sulphur have repeatedly left for the Russian Government.

General Espartero has presented his resignation to the Spanish Queen on account of ill health.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.—General Peel will move the previous question, as an amendment to Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure on the late Government, which now stands for Tuesday week, the 17th instant.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—Mr. Bovill, of the Home Circuit, Mr. Pickering, Mr. J. Wilde, and Mr. Overend, of the Northern, and Mr. Whitmore of the Oxford Circuit, were yesterday sworn in as her Majesty's Counsel.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

On and after this day, FIVEPENCE will be the price for an UNSTAMPED copy of the *Leader*, and SIXPENCE if STAMPED.

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

The *Leader* has been "registered" at the General Post-office, according to the provisions of the New Act relating to Newspapers, and it has, therefore, the privilege of transmission through the post beyond the United Kingdom.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

Public Affairs.

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

HYDE PARK LEGISLATION.

THE civil war in Hyde Park on Sunday last was got up by a feeble and pusillanimous Home Secretary, as the representative of dilettante statesmanship, and the instrument of a vacillating Cabinet. The history of the affair is before the public, and every one of our readers will be able to correct us if we narrate it wrongly. We do not intend to put any forced construction, but simply to tell the story.

There is a place called Lambeth, built upon what was once the marsh-ground on the south bank of the river. The tables of the Registrar-General show that this spot of ground is less healthy than most parts of London. It is not valuable for house property, and the rents are low. It follows that no persons would live there except those who are instigated chiefly by local necessities, or by economy. Builders, therefore, have constructed houses adapted to a needy neighbourhood. The district is inhabited by a large proportion of poor, and by numbers who get their bread how they can, by labour, or by other avocations which are not labour, but are beneath that honest calling. Some of the class work very hard from Monday morning till Saturday night; others are very unthrifty; and numbers arrive at Sunday morning without a provision for the meal of the day, or many necessities for the ensuing week. At another part of London called Bethnal-green, there is a neighbourhood very similar, with the difference that it is not marsh but clay, and is inhabited by a large proportion of hand-loom weavers. It is the Bolton of London, with a number of cottages in streets that look very like a manufacturing town half deserted or half gone to ruin. In both these districts the visitor will find shops open on the Sunday, to

suit the overworked or unthrifty inhabitants. It is very painful to see this double desecration of the day of rest and worship—a district so pauperised that it cannot even provide itself with religious worship—so deadened that it is overtly and corporately unconscious of the seventh day. This is very sad, says the missionary or philanthropist, and he enters one of the shops to remonstrate. The shopman replies, with truth, that he would rather close on the Saturday night; but that if he does, his neighbour's shop will remain open, and that he not only will lose the custom for the day but *all* custom whatsoever. The shopman would like to be protected from the necessity, which hurts both his conscience and his comfort; but he cannot help himself. So he assures the visitor from a distance; and the traveller departs prepared to say from his own knowledge that the Lambeth or Bethnal-green tradesman would close his shop if he dared, and would gladly welcome a general measure to enable him by compulsion. Philanthropist gets a few tradesmen to stand by him; they form a society; they compose a bill prohibiting Sunday traffic; they ask the "popular" but aristocratic member for Middlesex to introduce it to the House of Commons; it is read a first time with the semblance of a protest from a few ultra-liberal members; is carried by a majority of three to one, and the whole movement seems plain sailing. Petitions are sent up for the bill with comparatively few signatures, but the bill is already safe in the patronage of its dignified supporters. Petitions are sent up *against* the bill with more signatures, but much attention is not paid to petitions now-a-days. Arguments are sent that the indigent classes cannot do their shopping before Sunday, because they are too hard worked, too late paid: "Too dissolute and lazy," answers the supporter of the bill. The arguments, therefore, receive no attention. Lord ROBERT perseveres, and the statement goes forth that he and the House of Commons are about to prohibit Sunday trading in deference to the wishes of the humbler persons who will be affected by the measure. The latter part of the assertion is denied by journals and by individuals; but superior to prejudice, Lord ROBERT perseveres. Irritated at this obstinate misconstruction of their own wishes, the working classes come out in considerable numbers to show themselves; and also, they declare, "to see how the aristocracy spend *their* Sunday." By the aristocracy the working classes mean those who ride in carriages, and now-a-days, since the landed families have become dependent upon the money-lending classes, and subservient to the encumbrancers, the distinctions of the Herald are less true than the popular generalisation. Now the carriage-keeping classes are represented in the Park on Sunday by those who are enjoying a drive—a very harmless and very beneficial use of the day of leisure, but one involving the labour of horses and of men; yet neither Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, nor Sir GEORGE GREY, whatever they may desire, have proposed any bill to save the souls of those distinguished or leisurely persons by prohibiting Sunday driving! The enormity is even shared by Bishops; for two Lords spiritual were detected in their carriages on the Sunday before last.

When the working classes come, they come in great numbers; and the aristocracy always presume that they mean mischief. It was, therefore, assumed that if the working classes came to see how the aristocracy spend their Sunday they would break the law, that they would not only see, but act; the police

were sent to prevent violence. The police prevented the working classes from talking to each other—they could not prevent them from hooting—and the first Sunday passed as we know. Lord ROBERT disregarded the demonstration, and persevered. The next Sunday it was resumed, not only to see the exhibition of the aristocracy spending their Sunday, but also to exhibit bodily those working classes who protested against the measure that was said to have originated with themselves. The police now had orders to prevent everything, and they proceeded to drive the mob from the carriage-road with their truncheons. One hundred of the enemy from Bethnal-green, Lambeth, and other working regions, were taken prisoners; many were struck down, and the law of truncheons succeeded in driving home to the mind of the working classes a conviction, that if they were to come next Sunday, they must protect themselves, at least with walking-sticks. There was evidently established a crescendo, and a third Sunday must inevitably be more formidable than the other two. In a word, civil war carried on in Hyde Park has become a weekly custom in default of the opportunity of harmless recreation and refreshment.

Before this second Sunday, early in the week, an appeal had been made to Government, but although Lord PALMERSTON jauntily intimated a by-the-way and merely personal opinion on his own part of dissent from the measure, the Cabinet had neither the courage nor the honesty to interfere. The only direct intervention on the part of Government lay in the nervous and excessive preparations of Sir GEORGE GREY, the weak and violent Home Secretary of '48, to protect Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, and to goad the multitude to disturbance in Hyde Park. The bill was abandoned tamely enough on Monday evening last; Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR confessing by that act that he was wrong in persevering with it, and confessing in words that he had not foreseen the irritation that it would create. Here was a good easy lord professing to legislate for the inhabitants of Lambeth, Bethnal-green, &c., without any real knowledge of the natives of those remote settlements. Lord ROBERT may hover on those confines of barbarism occasionally in a carriage, or obtain some factitious notion of their natives through a deputation, or hold conversations with picked men—intelligent persons, who tell him exactly what he expected to hear; but he has not lived among the natives—noblemen never do live in such places. He does not play HAROUN-AL-RASCHID. He has no personal knowledge; and yet we find him undertaking to be the representative man of Bethnal-green, the weaver of the aristocracy, the tin-plate worker of the West-end. Cherishing philanthropically the delusion that he was acting with that public, he declared himself to be quite safe from any molestation; yet when the people sent an escort to accompany him to church on Sunday, he kept out of the way, and *then* he withdrew his bill. The people had a perfect right to go to see how the aristocracy spent their Sunday, since the aristocracy had been to Bethnal-green to see how the people demeaned themselves on that day. It was but tit for tat. The aristocracy had done no violence in Bethnal-green; there is no reason to suppose that the people would have done violence in Hyde Park. The police struck first, and second, and third,—and drew blood. This might have been foreseen; and when Sir GEORGE GREY distributed the crackskull force, he must have known that, from its weakness, from its want of discipline, and of weapons, it would naturally be, it must be, indiscriminate and violent. If

one man is sent to restrain a number, his only chance is to awe the number by reckless violence of conduct, and the half-tutored police know that philosophy as well as any man who has been called upon to confront a multitude. Sir RICHARD MAYNE knows it; Sir GEORGE GREY knows it. Sir GEORGE had an experience of a similar kind in 1848; he has now reversed the lesson. On that day a ridiculous conspiracy of a few brainless knaves was pretending to force upon the English community a sanguinary burlesque of continental revolution. There was nothing but insincerity and mischief in that movement, from which the *élite* and great body of the working classes held aloof. The common sense, the right feeling of the nation protested firmly and conclusively against an importation of revolutionary theatricals from abroad. The nuisance was emphatically put down. The Hyde Park rebels in 1855 were, however, perfectly in the right, for their object was, not to prevent a conscientious and voluntary Sabbath observance, but to arrest a legislation in their own name which they repudiated for its hypocrisy, and repelled for its injustice. Lord ROBERT, assisted by Sir GEORGE GREY, persevered in misrepresenting the people, until blood was drawn, and then the whole sham of legislation broke down. The Home Office and the Sabbatarians will carry their measure by blood if necessary, but they *can* be frightened out of their dictation. That is what the result of the civil conflict has proclaimed to the people. The aristocracy were not frightened on the 10th of April, not only because WELLINGTON was there with his army, unseen, but ready and decided, but because the tumult itself was a fraudulent pretence of a popular movement. When the people have truth on their side, and are determined, the aristocracy are frightened; and that is the way to arrest the course of weak and violent legislation.

THE SOLUTION OF THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

THE philanthropic but mistaken author of the Sunday Trading Bill having displayed the better part of valour, the Sunday question is apparently at rest for the present, and, therefore, now is the time for wise men to prepare their solution of it. It is pretty clear what sort of feeling is growing up upon the subject even in Presbyterian Scotland, where Sabbatarianism is so large a part of the national religion. The toiling millions will not submit much longer to have their one day of recreation destroyed by a tyrannical superstition. Still less will they submit to this tyranny when they know that the classes who impose it are able virtually to emancipate themselves from its effects by their private means of enjoyment, and make the poor suffer the martyrdom while they give themselves the praise.

We are afraid there is some truth in the allegation, though coming from a spiteful source, that the Ultra-Sabbatarian faction consists not so much of Patrician Archbishops and their order, as of the Puritan middle classes. Lord DERBY and a number of distinguished fashionables are said to have been in Hyde Park last Sunday to see the demonstration. No doubt the middle classes, being more religious, are more superstitious than the rest. To them has descended what remains among us of the faith and spirit of GEORGE WELLS and BUNYAN, linked unhappily with their tyrannical Bibliolatry and religious gloom. But the middle classes, at least, must keep the Sabbath themselves, though in respectable houses, good dinners, and good preachers, make Sabbath-keeping a very different thing to them from what it is to the

poor. If they prescribe dulness, they are scrupulously dull themselves; if they denounce smiling on the Lord's day, they never profane the Lord's day by a smile. In Scotland, the austere children of the kirk draw down their window-blinds, and drink behind that veil of the domestic temple a considerable quantity of whisky, according to the returns; but they punctiliously eschew a walk in the fresh air, and we will venture to say that, penetrating into the back-parlour sanctuary, you might find an elder fuddled, but you would not find him gay. The members of the House of Commons are they who, if the expression is Parliamentary, behave like cowardly hypocrites on this question, and having piously closed by immense majorities all places of innocent amusement to which the poor can have access, drive off to relax a statesman's cares in the Sabbath enjoyments of a suburban villa. It may be said they do this at the bidding of middle-class constituents. This cannot be true of the county members: and if it is true of any, it saves their sense at the expense of their honour.

Heaven forbid that we should impugn the observance of the seventh day as a day of rest, or assail any who wish honestly to legislate for that object. May the time come when the Sabbath in that sense shall be kept throughout the world, and all humanity enjoy its respite from toil together. Political, moral, physical science prove the need of such a respite for the mind, spirit, and muscles of man: and the State is perfectly justified in enforcing the observance of it against the lust of lucre, and securing it to those who, being under the tyranny of Mammon, might not be able to secure it for themselves. But the day of bodily and spiritual rest, of recreation, happiness, and thankfulness to God is one thing: the day of religious gloom and formality is another. The first is the privilege of humanity: the second is the dogma of a sect. The first, society is bound to guard: the second, no Sabbatarian has a right to impose on those who are not Sabbatarians themselves. Give us a reasonable Sunday Trading Bill by all means, if the better way of general agreement and spontaneous respect for the needs and rights of humanity will not suffice to guard the day of rest; but accompany it with another bill for freely throwing open everything that can make the day of rest one of innocent recreation and as much healthful enjoyment as the lot of man permits. Let "Independents" and "Free Churchmen" give us the benefit of their own principles. Let them keep the Sabbath in their way, and allow us to keep it in ours. Our freedom will do no wrong to their restraint: our gaiety will not condemn their gloom. But in the meantime they are making themselves responsible for the vice and misery of millions who, not being Puritans, are driven to dens of low sensuality in honour of the Puritan Sabbath.

We are glad to publish, for fair play, the letter of a "Free Church Minister;" and our answer to him is, that while he and his Church are content to observe the Sabbath themselves without imposing its yoke on others, we shall not have a word to say against them. He will scarcely deny that the Puritan Sabbath is a peculiar religious doctrine confined to certain Churches and sects. It is denied by the immense majority of Christendom, and has been combated (and to our minds conclusively) even on the most orthodox hypothesis by some Protestant divines. The Presbyterians have no more right to force it on us than Catholics or Anglicans have to force Catholicism or Anglicanism upon them.

Their doing so is mere tyranny, for which they will give and can give no justification whatever. Our correspondent himself disdains to offer us any argument. He simply defies us to take his "Sabbatarian Sebastopol." Why yes, if people are determined to entrench themselves behind the ramparts of accumulated prejudice, it will be harder to carry those ramparts by appeals to reason and humanity than it is to beat down Russian earthworks with cannon-balls. But Sebastopols of this kind, when they obstruct justice and the good of people, unfortunately provoke in the end the use of other weapons than appeals to reason and humanity: a truth on which we adjure the garrison, as they are good men and wise men, to reflect before it is too late.

SURVEY OF THE WAR.

WAR, when waged in that grim earnest spirit which animates the armies in the Crimea, dares not stop for the death of commanders, not even when the lost commander is beloved by the troops as Lord RAGLAN was beloved. Another steps in; the dreadful work goes on; and one man reaps what another has sowed. The two armies, as General PELISSIER informs us, meet over the grave of the chief, beloved by the one, respected, nay almost venerated by the other, and then return to the trenches or the camp, and the old life, broken for one moment by the solemn pause of the last solemnities, renews its course, and goes on as before. And so we, turning from the momentary contemplation of the man whose high character will be better appreciated as years roll by, resume the thread of the Crimean epic, and try to record the last act in which the departed chief was engaged.

The frustrated assault.—Now that we have the official and unofficial documents relating to the failure on the 18th of June before us, that failure ceases to be matter of wonder. It was the inevitable result of one of those accidents so common, alas, in the history of all wars. From previous descriptions, aided by the best maps, the reader no doubt understands the relative positions of the Allies and the enemy. But we may as well, perhaps, refresh his memory. The successful assault of the 7th of June gave the Allies three commanding positions, Mount Sapoune, the Mamelon, and the Quarries. Each of these positions was separated from the other by deep ravines, the line of the attacks in which they form the advanced posts lying along the intervening crests or ridges. The crushing fire of the 17th June was directed along the whole of the eastern front, but mainly on the two strongest works. Judging by the cessation of the Russian fire, its effect was considered to be overwhelming, and the generals, officers, and men of both armies were confident of success. Lord RAGLAN and General PELISSIER, therefore, the engineers concurring, determined to assault the place without delay, and fixed upon the morning of the 18th. At first it was proposed that the place should be cannonaded for two hours, that is, from three to five o'clock, and that the storming columns should rush forward as the fire ceased. Deeply do we regret that this plan did not seem practicable to the French General. Late on the night of the 17th he informed Lord RAGLAN that he should not wait for any preliminary firing, but fall on with the dawn. The reason given for this decision is that the French troops would have been assembled in such numbers that they could not be concealed. It may be so. The plan of General PELISSIER was not carried out, and so was not fairly tried, but to us it seems a little preliminary fire could have done no harm.

General PELISSIER's plan was to storm the whole line, from the right of the Malakhoff where it abuts the ravine, to the Careening Bay, with three divisions pressing forward simultaneously. General MAYRAN was instructed to carry the works on the left of the Malakhoff, while General BRUNET turned the left of that formidable entrenchment, and General D'AUTEMARRE manœuvred so as to carry the work by entering on its right next to the Redan. Lord RAGLAN was left at liberty to assail the Redan at a fitting moment and complete the conquest. Sir GEORGE BROWN was entrusted with this task, while General BARNARD was sent down the Woronzoff Road, and General EYRE down the south ravine to make demonstrations there in conjunction with the French, and take any advantage he could.

But one accident disconcerted all the arrangements. It was agreed that three rockets from the Lancaster battery should be the signal for the assault. But to his surprise, General PELISSIER saw the action begun on the extreme right when he was above half a mile from his post of observation. The consequences were terrible. By some mischance General MAYRAN mistook a blazing shell for the signal, and his men rushed forward obedient to the command of their chief. Consequently he was engaged alone, under the concentrated fire of the Russian batteries. General BRUNET, not yet quite prepared, was forced to go forward in support, and of course came in turn under the withering blasts of shot that screamed through the ranks of our allies. Lastly, D'AUTEMARRE, unable to understand what the far off divisions were about, hurled forward his men when the signal-rockets flew aloft. He pressed on and entered the Russian works, despite the cannon and the musketry of the enemy, and for a moment the eagles were planted in the hostile lines. But the day was lost. Lord RAGLAN, seeing how badly matters went, felt bound to draw off some of the fire. The men of the Light and Fourth Divisions rushed headlong to the attack, got into disorder under the heaviest fire Lord RAGLAN ever witnessed; their leaders fell, they could not stand the iron storm, and they sullenly fell back frustrated for the first time before the enemy. Meanwhile General EYRE had carried the Russian works in the South Ravine, and the 18th and the 9th had actually penetrated into the suburb of the town, and established themselves under the wall of the Garden Battery, exposed to a severe fire. Had the attack on the right succeeded, these men would have secured the victory; as it failed, they were prisoners all day, and they retired at night.

From these details the reader will see, first that the attack primarily failed, because it was a succession of waves instead of one mighty surge. The whole strength of the enemy, instead of being broken and divided, bore upon the different points in succession. Secondly, it was a battle of men against guns—always a losing game—the guns again being powerfully aided by an incessant roll of musketry from an army covered by their lines. Thirdly, he will see that there are roads into the eastern face of Sebastopol; for General EYRE found out one, and General D'AUTEMARRE another. It is also remarkable that the steamers in the harbour, which it was stated had been compelled to keep out of range, took part in, and materially aided the defence. Nevertheless, the assault was nearly a success, and is an earnest of victory in the next endeavour.

The Tchernaya.—It is satisfactory to find that an advance was made across the Tchernaya to the north-east by the Turks and Sardinians on the 18th and 19th of June. Passing the river above and below Tchor-

goun, the Turks taking the right and the Sardinians the left, they pressed on as far as Koutska, and bivouacked there for the night. The next day, moving further up the hills, they occupied Upu and Ozembash, and came in sight of the pass of Aitodor. This the Russians held, as it is the key of the road to Bakstchi-Serai, turning the ridge in front of Mackenzie's Farm, and debouching by Albat, in the valley of the Upper Belbek, in the rear of the supposed Russian position at Korales. It is probable that had the assault on the 18th been successful, a general advance would have been made along the whole line, the Turks and Sardinians turning the ridge, while the French attacked it in front, and strove to carry the Russian position above Inkerman. But the assault failed, and the Turks and Sardinians fell back nearer to Tchorgoun.

THE DEBT TO RAGLAN.

LORD RAGLAN has departed, leaving the country his debtor. It is a painful reflection for any man who, loving his country, takes its honour to heart. If a man dies in debt, his friends can make good his forfeit, or his debtors can forgive him. His good deeds can be set off against his default; and at the worst there is no great harm done. But if a man dies with his country in debt to him, there is only one way in which the country can acquit itself. It is no paltry pittance to the survivors that can satisfy the claims; still less when the patriot has, like RAGLAN, sacrificed himself in the service of his country, and while in the very act of making the sacrifice, has sustained the hardest consequence by being made the butt of misrepresentation and obloquy. It is, then, a double debt. While he lived his wages were ingratitude, and now that he is dead we have to give him his reward, and to make good that which was unjustly filched from him.

There is no more painful spectacle than that which we discern, when we look back and survey Lord RAGLAN's career in the Crimea. Nay, we cannot quite say so much; for indeed he did witness some scenes that must have done his heart good. For there are many things worse than the most terrible misfortune that can possibly befall the good: there is the fate of those who, being selfish or base, have poisoned the very sources of their own faith. RAGLAN was none of these; and amid all the things which he had to endure, there was always something to sustain him in his own generosity, his calmness, and the simplicity of his good faith. It is reported of him that, when he read the coarse censure which was heaped upon him, he did not ascribe malice to those who judged him even unjustly. Still the spectacle is most melancholy, of a good man treated like a bad man; of a successful general made to endure the actual results of ill success. For in whatever stage of the conflict we view him, it is the same. If he is riding through the camp leisurely and unostentatiously, in order to ascertain how the men bear themselves under their trials, the unostentatious character of his attendance originates the report that he is never seen; and the bad management, which was organised by an incompetent department, is laid at his door, at the very time when he is eking out the stinted means of the empire from the munificence of his own pocket. He remonstrates, he alleviates, and he is pointed at as the prime author of the sufferings he witnesses and cannot help. We see him reading the despatches which ordered him to undertake the expedition, and obeying with the fidelity of a soldier, though he saw before himself and his army the destiny that he dreaded for his men but braved for himself.

We see him, while thus enduring the consequence of the course against which he remonstrated, reading the journals and the speech in Parliament, making him the instigator of the calamity; but while reading those things still faithfully pursuing his duty. Age may enfeeble him, but he still goes forward. We see him reading the spoken and written obloquy, criticism in Parliament and in the press; we see him also reading the silence of Ministers. He accepted a divided command, but strove to prevent the division of the command from appearing in the results or in his own conduct, and we see him reading those letters from the reckless St. ARNAUD, who called the English general "slow," because he possessed the temperament which prevailed at Waterloo, from the fussy and vacillating CANROBERT ever anxious to be in the right, never certain of being so; from the impetuous and merciless PELISSIER, to whom war was a razzia rather than an art. We see the companion of WELLINGTON consenting to forego his own studied conviction, to accept the half of PELISSIER's defeat. We see him viewing from his station the carnage that he had foretold,—shuddering at it, not because he had dreaded danger, but because he revolted from the cruel waste of brave lives without result. We see him, nevertheless sacrificing thousands of his countrymen to a foreknown doom, rather than draw even a doubt upon their honour—the most gigantic sacrifice perhaps which any single man ever undertook. We see him recalling his troops from the useless slaughter, and turning sickening from a baffled field, sinking under the long strain of thwarted counsels, and still resisting the fiend of death, though haunted on his mortal pillow by reproaches which others had earned for him; and at last unable to continue the struggle longer, lying down to find repose alone in the eternal sleep.

Even in the long torture of that twelve month's trial, RAGLAN had his stay and his consolation. Duty was his law, and to obey it was to know that he had not fallen from his own standard. If to the chivalrous instincts of the soldier a career of victory was denied—a victory given only in hasty snatches—a disappointment and not a foretaste,—he had at least his fill of the spirit of chivalry which flowed through all the hearts around him. He found the English soldier one more his companion on the field of battle, rising above his old character, and yet displaying the same generous qualities that the rudest Englishman displays. The sacrifice as he made it, was far from being undervalued; the sacrifice, as the country received it, was indeed dishonestly taken. It is as beautiful to receive as to make a sacrifice, when the nature of the sacrifice, and the feeling with which it is rendered, are perfectly understood. A gift from the generous to the generous is reciprocal. But when a sacrifice is lightly taken, because the heart that receives cannot rise to the generosity that gives, then indeed it is desecrated by heartless meanness. The country never showed, through the Ministers who exist by its sufferance, that it was worthy to receive the sacrifice that RAGLAN made.

To the departed Chief is due a more solemn compensation. It is not acquitted in the shilling a day extra to the men, or in the pensions to three of Lord RAGLAN's family. There is a debt still to pay for the blood of our countrymen; for the obloquy which was unjustly cast upon RAGLAN where others had deserved it; for the ungenerous silence which left him to bear the burden of the silent. And there is a compensation which can always be made to a generous man: it is to crown the endeavours which he left uncompleted with

success. It is due then to RAGLAN to carry the English flag victoriously against Russia; and if it cannot be done in that corner of the continent, then to raise the red cross high in the very centre of Europe; inscribing his name upon the national ensign where he would have planted it if his wiser counsels had been obeyed.

CONVOCAATION UNDERWEIGH.

THE Convocation of the province of Canterbury has resolved to ask the QUEEN for leave to consider and agree upon a constitution. That is the most momentous fact in the modern history of the so-called Church of England. At its previous sitting certain committees were appointed to inquire concerning several matters—church discipline, church extension, and what not. But they were met on the threshold of the business by the fact that the clergy forming the Lower House imperfectly represent the great body of the clergy of the Church; and, mindful of this obstacle in the way of any effective legislation, they determined that it would be wise to reform the representation of the Lower House before attempting anything further. Accordingly the Bishops of OXFORD and LONDON brought up a report to that effect; it was adopted in spite of the reclamations of the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, and the address to the Crown was resolved upon in the Upper and accepted with some important modifications by the Lower House.

Surely, these proceedings speak strongly for the progress of that movement which we foresaw from the beginning must be successful if carried out with spirit and determination. The war has overshadowed, but has not stayed the agitation in the Church. Like many other questions—parliamentary reform among the rest—this one has not floated noisily on the surface of society; but nevertheless it has gone on accumulating strength with what result we now see. How well we remember the outcry raised in 1852, when Lord DERBY'S Government first intimated that Convocation might meet for the despatch of business. How well we remember how that first real meeting was sneered at by the journals, who will have none other than things as they are—the partisans of a Lion and Unicorn system of state religion. The *Times* likened Convocation, then, to the French *Marquise*, acted about that time by DEJAZET, who, having taken strong drink in her old age, talked with “improper unction of the sins of her youth.” And so, thought the leading journal, here are Churchmen under the influence of the strong drink of ecclesiasticism, dreaming and raving of their hot youth when they had councils and played a part in the state.

We have always said that this Convocation movement is the test of what real sincerity there is in the Church of England; and that by this the Church must stand or fall. There are many within and without the Church who see nothing in the movement but a sort of intoxicated reminiscence of past times—a sort of Church Jacobinism revival, got up for no other purpose and with no other motives than an uneasy desire for power and notoriety. In real truth, those who look deeper than the surface will see that this is a movement that cannot be evaded; that it is at least as much one of the great questions of the day as education, or administrative reform, perhaps as the war itself; for it springs directly out of that anarchy within the Church which honest men can no longer tolerate. The smooth and easy persuasion of the past, that the creeds and doctrines of the Church are so wide as to include believers and unbelievers,

and almost every shade of belief and unbelief, will hold together no longer. We take the Church agitation as a sign that we live in sincerer days, when the best men in England, and especially those among them who undertake to administer her spiritual affairs, will no longer consent to live in temporal fetters, under mere royal patronage and parliamentary sanction. That noble feeling is, we trust, the strong drink under which the leaders of convocation are acting. And whether her MAJESTY grant the prayer of the address adopted last week, or refuse it, this is certain, that there will be no sort of rest in the Church until the great question involved in that demand is answered.

For what is the question? Nothing more nor less than the moral honesty of the spiritual teachers of at least three-fifths of the English people. The Church of England is not what it pretends to be; and if it cannot be made accordant in principle and practice by Convocation, the fabric will split asunder never to unite again.

THE CIVILISATION WE DEFEND.

THE last prerogative of a dependent and degraded Government is the power of cruelty. The protected Indian prince, who cowers before a British captain of engineers, retains the authority and the spirit to flay alive a defaulting tax-payer. The KING OF NAPLES, abhorred by his own people and despised by every other, can still immure and torture the noblest citizens. The Papal Government, with a spasmodic energy which is quite consistent with its prostrate imbecility, continues to enact its tragedy of pusillanimous and vindictive despotism. Its last crime may rank among its worst. The *Piemonte*—liberal Italian journal—contains particulars of recent executions at Fermo, which, with the late transactions in Naples, we commend to Mr. GLADSTONE'S attention.

The affair is not a secret in Rome. It has been promulgated by official placards, declaring the fiat of the Sacred Council. Within the present month the town of Fermo has been excited by a proclamation, announcing the capital condemnation of five young men, who have since undergone their sentences. Their names were ROSSETANI, SMERILLI, VENEZIA, TESTORI, and CASSELLINI. The crime imputed to them was that, “inspired by the malignity of faction,” they had assassinated MICHAEL CORSI, a canon of Fermo, who died on the 9th of February, 1849. CORSI had himself affirmed, *in articulo mortis*, that he had been murdered by two persons, whose names, with a magnanimity which would have done credit to his avengers, he refused to disclose. This fact, perfectly well known throughout the Papal territories, proves that three, at least, of the young sufferers were innocent, unless they had formed a “plot of the dagger,” and commissioned two of their number to put it into execution.

But retributive justice in Fermo is not so swift as in Paris. The blow which smote the Canon CORSI was not expiated so speedily as the shot which missed the Majesty of France. During six years the five accused languished in a papal dungeon; but, in May last, the political commission, presided over by Cardinal ANGELIS and by Signor MORICI, cited these half-forgotten captives to appear before it, and doomed them to the death of assassins. The evidence adduced consisted of mere conjecture, “based,” says the *Piemonte*, “on the ideas of an individual.” No direct testimony was offered; not even the show of corroborative facts. A person, pretending to have been an accomplice of TESTORI—one of the five—charged him and his friends with the crime, and upon this wretch's evidence,

after a lapse of six years, they were condemned to decapitation. But the sentence partly explains itself. The accused—so runs the bloody placard—were “confederates, notorious Liberals, members of political clubs.” To a depraved and cowardly Government like that of Rome, nothing more was necessary to constitute them criminals of the first order.

But the occasion was not barren of great results. It gave birth to a Papal epigram, which is now the bitter jest of every Piedmontese reformer. When the commission had pronounced its decision, his HOLINESS was requested to ratify it. He perused it steadily, and seemed to reflect on the value of his signature attached to such a deadly warrant. The Italian journal adds, “He addressed himself to a person of great eminence who was near him, and confessed his doubts as to the culpability of the condemned. ‘Yet,’ he said, ‘I know not what course to pursue. If I execute them, I shall appear cruel; if I pardon them, I shall be taunted with Liberalism.’” The advice which the “eminent person” ventured to give was to the effect that the POPE should divest the question of its political bearings, and act upon the dictates of his conscience. But he offered no reply, and shortly afterwards, when pressed to sign the paper, yielded, and left the five young Italians to their fate. It was in vain that the public advocate, Signor BRUNI, of Genoa, “protested before God that his clients were in no way implicated in the assassination of the Canon CORSI,” and offered especial proof on behalf of CASSELLINI. The courts were closed against every appeal. The Government was implacable; the day of execution arrived. It was a day of mourning in Fermo. The five victims went to the scaffold calmly, protested solemnly against their doom, and cried “*Viva Italia!*” with a spirit which revealed the true grounds of their punishment. But the town was more gloomy than a sepulchre while its people spoke of these latest victims, and of the two hundred citizens of Fermo and of Ascoli who had been condemned to the galleys for political offences within six years, in addition to twenty who had suffered death.

Not long before these miserable scenes were enacted in the Papal States, fifty political prisoners had been marched in chains from Montefusco to Monte Sarchio, in the kingdom of Naples. POERIO was among them. Mr. GLADSTONE'S letters and Lord PALMERSTON'S remonstrances had no effect on the paltry CALIGULA, who sits in trembling ferocity on the throne of Naples. The perpetual and systematic oppression of Italy by this perfidious bigot in one quarter, and by the College of Cardinals in another, by Austrian soldiers and grand-dukes throughout the peninsula, is a reproach to Europe, and a significant commentary upon the ebullitions of our liberal sympathisers. The Papal Government, which retains only the power to afflict and corrupt the nation, and the Neapolitan Government, which imitates CARAFFA in its inventions of cruelty, are types of the civilisation that now spreads over the greater part of Europe. French bayonets uphold the one; Austrian policy overshadows the other. The Bonapartist alliance forbids us to pity the Roman; would not “assistance from Austria” teach us to sneer at the sufferings of the rest of Italy? So vague as yet are the principles of a nation that professes to fight for mankind.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

THERE is a motive which no doubt actuates the Government in refusing inquiry into the conduct of the police during the disturb-

ances, but that motive ought to be a reason, not for granting, but for assisting, or even heading the inquiry. The cases of violence are very numerous; the particulars are given with extreme distinctness; the persons injured can in many cases prove their totally inoffensive character, their casual presence in the place where the disorders arose, and the purely gratuitous aggression of the Police. Mr. ROEBUCK stated one case; Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE was prepared with others; several more have come within our own knowledge, the name and address also being easily accessible. These cases, so far from lying within any one set of people, belong to various classes of society, and have nothing in common except the fact of unmerited injury on the one side, and wanton attack upon the other. That would be sufficient cause for inquiry. If soldiers had been employed instead of police, and if any of the privates had fired without orders, or had rushed from the ranks and used the bayonet, the civil power could have interfered in the event of actual wounding or death; but are we to suppose that any commanding officer would have neglected such examples of gross discipline in his men? The inquiry is demanded, not only for justice to the persons injured, but for the character of the force. It is most desirable to show that the particular individuals who did the wrong were culpable individually, and that the force retains that character which on former occasions it has deserved. There is a motive, however, for endeavouring to fend off inquiry, though the motive, we repeat, ought to be an *additional* reason for granting it.

We have reason to believe that the character of the force is very seriously deteriorated. Many men have been drafted from it to the Crimea; the place has been supplied in a hurry, and a number of loose Irishmen have been admitted. To be a policeman is better than to be a haymaker; and there are many Irishmen who can come up to the standard in point of height and can get inquiries as to character answered, but who belong to the old generation of Celts, and not to that which is rising under the influence of extended education. It is no reproach to Ireland to say that the force has been deteriorated by admitting the refuse of that country; for it is well known that the police in Ireland itself is superior, at least in stature and appearance, to our own, and consists of a more picked class of men. Now, it is important to the public to know how far the force established by Sir ROBERT PEEL, and preserved in a high state of discipline for so many years, has deteriorated under the new kind of recruitment.

Another reason for deterioration is, that the pay is not sufficient to attract the proper class of men; though by a proper *graduated* scale of pay and steady promotion for well-conducted men, it would be possible to make the attraction powerful, without very burdensome expense to the public.

Ministers may desire to prevent attention from being drawn to the actual state of the force, and we can understand the motive for the discretion; particularly as it may be mingled with some desire to shield Sir GEORGE GREY, after too recklessly placing his deteriorated machinery at the service of his noble friend Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR. If, however, the police is still to retain a repute for good conduct and good management, it is most desirable that any ruffians who may have been connected with the brutality should be identified, and cast forth, in order that the infamy which they have justly incurred may not attach to the whole force. On many occasions we have had reason to observe with satisfaction the good feeling which was preserved between

the police and the people. Ministers are now giving a reason why the people should regard the police as gendarmerie, whose ruffianism is to be shielded by official obstructions to inquiry. We are no adulators of Government; but it is in no unfriendly spirit we say that the mistake thus committed is very serious.

AUSTRIAN CONFEDERATION IN ITALY.

(From a Correspondent.)

It has recently been intimated by more than one of your German contemporaries, that the journey of the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, brother to the EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, into Italy, has a politico-military object; and if we are to believe informants who are seldom quite unofficial, that object is nothing less than to unite, on the model of the German Confederation, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Lombardo-Venetian provinces. Each of the confederated states would be required to furnish a contingent of money and of troops; the supremacy to devolve upon the KING OF NAPLES and the AUSTRIAN EMPEROR in turns; the Diet to assemble alternately at Milan and at Naples. However inconsistent and difficult of application this project may appear, there is, perhaps, in the mere rumour, a key to the tortuous hesitations and expectancies of Austria. The project itself dates as far back as 1815; since then it has been the topic of repeated diplomatic and confidential *pourparlers*, but its realisation has been arrested by difficulties hitherto insurmountable.

After the fall of NAPOLEON, Austria hoped to become dominant throughout Italy, and it was a subject of bitter jealousy to her to find the man who had held the Pope in hostage, seeking, at the last gasp of his power, to re-establish the Papacy in the States of the Church. No exertion was spared to prevent the annexation of Liguria to the Sardinian States, and the strengthening of Piedmont; and amidst the vaster schemes of aggrandisement, the immediate possession of Lombardy and of Venice, and the investiture of the states of Tuscany, Parma, and Piacenza, seemed a trifling acquisition. It was to deprive Piedmont of all influence in Italy, and to station Austrian garrisons in every fortress of the Peninsula, that Austria devised the Italian Confederation, to which not only the KING OF SARDINIA and the Court of Rome objected, but all the European Powers, and Russia herself.

When Prince SCHWARZENBERG proposed that Austria should enter into the German Confederation with all the component elements of her heterogeneous empire, he meant to bind to her all the Italian States, so that she might be dominant over the whole of Germany on the one side, and over the whole of Italy on the other; and thus she would be able to employ the one against the other in the event of national insurrections. The execution of this project was, however, prevented by the other German Courts, and by the French and English Governments.

At present, the alliance of Piedmont with the Western Powers, the discredit into which Austria has fallen from the failure of the Vienna Conference, the reduction of her army at such a crisis, her equivocal attitude of quasi-neutrality, and the conduct of her troops in the Principalities—these and other considerations make her more than usually anxious to strengthen her position and to consolidate her resources in the Italian peninsula.

But the moment seems ill chosen for the resumption of the project of 1816: if it were effected, it would amount to an indirect and virtual declaration of war against Piedmont, whom France and England are bound to assist and protect. Besides, as the Pope is necessarily excluded from

this partial compact of one only of the Catholic Powers, and as France has still a footing in Rome, such a confederation would be dissolved by the landing of a French corporal's guard upon the Neapolitan frontier, or by the apparition of half-a-dozen British line-of-battle ships standing on and off Naples or Leghorn. It is believed that the extraordinary mission to Paris and London of the Marquis MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO, accompanied by M. NEGRI, Chief-Secretary of the Ministry of War, is partly, if not chiefly, directed against this new encroachment of Austria.

DEVELOPMENTS.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners." The PRINCE CONSORT has employed a British ambassador to bring down a *quasi*-official warning on the *Journal des Débats*, of all journals in the world, for an article on his recent manifesto at the Trinity House: an article written with all the good taste, perfect moderation, and refinement for which our admirable French contemporary is justly celebrated. The PRINCE CONSORT has not, that we are aware, interfered even indirectly with the free speaking of any English journals, but only, it will be supposed, for the best of all reasons—that the "morbid satisfaction" we feel in free speaking will not permit interference.

On Sunday and Monday last the police, acting under the instructions of Sir GEORGE GREY, assaulted inoffensive men, women, and children, indiscriminately, just as the soldiery of a certain Potentate, for whom the PRINCE CONSORT has conceived so recent an admiration, assaulted the citizens of Paris in December 1851. With this slight difference, that the London police only break heads, the prætorians sabred bodies and blew out brains. The misconduct of the police is arraigned in open Parliament; the devotion of the prætorians is merged in the EMPIRE. Certainly, as his Royal Highness remarked, our constitutional system is undergoing a trial. We have still some progress to make—towards a silent press and an imperial police.

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.

SABBATARIANISM.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Between your principles and mine there can be no compromise and no surrender. But in the mode in which our views might be stated, probably a greater degree of fairness might be the result, if the opposing parties came, in one form and another, more in contact. Your recent articles on "Sabbatarianism," editorial and reviewing, seem to me to involve the dangerous error of *extemporising* opinions out of one's particular province. Probably clergymen (I prefer the scriptural word *ministers* for myself) would not edit newspapers well; with equal probability may we suppose that editors and literary assistants in journalising may commit errors, when, with little reading on theology, they venture to express sentiments of a theological kind. Sabbatarians, say you, in reviewing Sir W. Domville's book, are past reasoning with. Is this either *true* or *false*? You must know that such men as Dr. Guthrie and Hugh Miller (that foremost of working men) in Scotland, my native country, not to speak of men equally able, and equally well known to the general public, whose birthplace is to the south of the Tweed, are thorough defenders of the Fourth Commandment. It may be easy and (for the moment) even pleasant thus to *pooh-pooh* Sabbatarians; but does your cause require such "argument"? You seem to suppose that it is (see *Leader*, June 30) merely *sanctimonious* in the "Methodist" (are Wesleyans the only Sabbatarians?) to keep the Sabbath strictly. Could you find no other epithet? Your vocabulary is rich and choice on other topics. Do, sir, justice to yourself; by greater temper in future assaults on us. Our

Sabbatarian Sebastopol will not soon be taken, and its fall is only (to take your own ground) postponed by the use of such affectation of contempt for a class no ways in character contemptible.

I am, &c.,

A FREE-CHURCH MINISTER.

THE INDIAN ARMY DEBATE.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Napoleon I. repudiated the idea of "impossibility," Sir James Weir Hogg, a greater than Napoleon—in his own estimation—accepts that of "absolute impracticability." Sir James—or, as Sir Charles James Napier loved to call him, "the man Hogg"—regards the amalgamation of the two services, the Queen's and the Company's, "as not merely a matter of difficulty but of impracticability." As the worthy baronet is in the habit of dictating to the House on the subject of Indian affairs in the tone of one having the authority of knowledge, it has become customary with our senators to receive his assertions as axioms, and his mangled quotations as unanswerable arguments. Besides, this pretence of deference to his superior local information affords them a plausible excuse for avoiding a debate on topics of such very sporadic tendency.

Sir E. Perry, in a speech of great length and considerable ambiguity, moves for "the appointment of a select committee to consider and inquire how the army of India might be made most available for war in Europe, and to inquire into the steps necessary to be taken, if it should be deemed expedient to constitute the army of the East India Company a royal army." We are told that the entire force in British India amounts to 457,000 men with 12,000 officers, and that, because this army is numerically stronger than that maintained by France in time of peace, at least 25,000 men of all arms could now be spared for active service in the Crimea. Of Her Majesty's troops there are something less than 30,000 scattered over that immense empire, in addition to about 14,000 Europeans infantry and artillery, in the pay of the Company. The *Times* has therefore made a grievous error in estimating the European soldiery in India at 70,000: one-half of that number would be in excess of the truth. Now, it is principally from these Europeans that reinforcements must be drawn for service in the Russian war, because the cold of a Crimean winter would prove as disastrous to the Sipahis as the snows of Afghanistan. No doubt some few corps might be constituted of Ghoorkas and other mountain tribes, but this force could not be organised in time to take any part in the campaign of 1855. And it is questionable if the lowland Sipahis would be any match for the Russians in close combat, for "immovable solidity" is not yet their peculiar attribute. But the withdrawal of European troops at this moment would be attended with much inconvenience, perchance with positive danger. The state of affairs in Burmah is that of a slumbering volcano, the fire still smoulders beneath the treacherous ashes, and the slightest breath would kindle a vast conflagration. On the North-west frontier a powerful army of observation is absolutely necessary to counteract the efforts of Russian intrigue in Persia and Afghanistan. And the possible disaffection of the former power may compel the government to dispatch a considerable force to occupy the islands in the Persian Gulf. It may at first sight appear that this presumed impossibility of making the Indian army available in the present war is in direct contradiction to your arguments lately adduced in the *Leader* in favour of constituting that army a Colonial force, to be employed in cases of emergency whenever the interest of the British Empire might require their presence. In reality it only proves what has been long notorious to those conversant with Indian affairs, that the time has come for a large augmentation of the European force in that country. A portion of the artillery, the finest in the world, might perhaps be detached without prejudice, and a few of the Queen's regiments might undoubtedly be relieved by freshly raised corps from home. But the season is now too far advanced to permit the transport of any force through Egypt, and to dispatch them round the Cape is obviously absurd, even if there were available shipping for the purpose, which is more than doubtful.

The commissariat in India comes in for a share of Sir E. Perry's approbation, and very justly. But it must be borne in mind that it is more easy to provision native troops than Europeans. The former are fed mostly on rice and pulse, and do not require to be attended in their march by huge droves of cattle or flocks of sheep. This greatly facilitates the operations of the commissariat, though it in no way detracts from their merit in ably discharging the onerous duties that still belong to their department.

Sir E. Perry spoke more to the purpose when he adverted upon the recent selection of officers for the Turkish contingent. It is beyond all dispute that sufficient discrimination was not exercised in the respect. Many of the gentlemen chosen for

this important service were known to be quite incompetent, and to constitute that small section of the Indian officers known as "the Company's hard bargains;" and some few had actually been dismissed, or compelled to resign the service, for offences against military or social laws.

It is quite unnecessary to notice the observations of Sir J. Fitzgerald and Colonel Dunne, further than they answered the purpose of "the carpenter's song" in operatic performances, and gave time to Sir James Hogg to arrange his sonorous platitudes. The army of India must be a "separate, local, and distinct army," because "we could not hold India by an exclusively European force." This question was never mooted. The advocates for the amalgamation of the two services acknowledge the necessity of keeping up the native army, with which they would incorporate some 60,000 European troops. It has taken, we are told, "the wisdom of a hundred years" to build up the present fabric—it should rather have been said, "the blunders and accidents of a century and a half"—and now it is found to rest on an unsound foundation. The difficulty as to exchanges is imaginary, for what is there to prevent an officer of the home army exchanging into one of the European regiments of the colonial army, and thus qualifying himself by lingual attainments and local experience for every kind of employment? It is true that there are certain funds peculiar to the Indian army, but, if two officers agree to exchange, this becomes a matter of private arrangement. The one who leaves, forfeits his advantages in favour of the other, who in his turn enters upon the liabilities that would have fallen upon the former had he continued in the service. It is also true to a certain point that there is no individual promotion by purchase—at least, an officer cannot be placed over the heads of his seniors—but the custom is sanctioned of buying out an officer who, otherwise, might hang on for years. But the idea that there are 1100 officers in the Indian army who decline to retire on their pensions because they are too much attached to the country and too devoted to their profession to avail themselves of the privilege, is the most egregious clap-net that was ever heard without the walls of the transpontine theatres. Their motive for continuing to wither in that pestilent climate is simply to obtain the larger pension awarded in proportion to length of service, and as a general rule the officers of the Indian army would carry off the palm for grumbling and discontent from even the farmers of England.

In fine, we must not look to the Indian army for reinforcements during the present campaign, because, in the first place, it is too late to traverse the Indian Ocean and Egypt, supposing the troops were now collected at any of the presidencies; and those in the interior cannot be marched to the sea-coast before the ensuing cold season. Secondly, because in the threatening aspect of affairs in Persia and Burmah, it would be inexpedient to weaken our forces in the East. And thirdly, because the existing army is barely sufficient in ordinary times for the duties it has to fulfil.

But this is no argument against the amalgamation of the two services, and Sir E. Perry acted unwisely in bringing the two questions conjointly before the House. They are, in fact, totally distinct. Or, rather, the first clause was not a fitting subject for deliberation—it was a point that rested entirely with the Executive Government of India. It is therefore to be regretted that the learned gentleman should have adopted such an injudicious course, which furnished his opponents with a specious excuse for throwing out his entire motion.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

J. H.

BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR DUDLEY.—About half-past two o'clock last Saturday morning, a large tubular boiler exploded at the Dudley Port Field Works, killing two men at once, and dangerously injuring ten or eleven others, one of whom died almost directly. Several remain in a very precarious state. So fearful was the shock of the explosion, that the entire brick building and iron-works covering in the boiler were destroyed. Many of the bricks of the former were hurled several hundred yards distant, breaking in the roofs of the adjacent houses. One end of the boiler (between four and five tons weight) was also thrown forward a hundred yards. Considerable further damage was done, in consequence of which operations have been suspended for a time.—A boiler explosion has likewise taken place on the South Yorkshire Railway, and has caused the death of the fireman of the engine.

THREE CHINAMEN, named A-spen, A-poi, and A-fuh, were charged at the Thames Police Court with seriously wounding two of their own countrymen named Tuck-Guy, and A-ling, whose lives are greatly endangered. Tuck-Guy is the celebrated knife-juggler who appeared at Drury-lane Theatre a few seasons ago. His wife and Ahsan (a Chinese lodging-house keeper, at whose house Tuck-Guy was lodging, and where the affray occurred) attempted to give evidence against the prisoners, but both knew so little of the English language as to be unable to make themselves understood. Mr. Ingham therefore remanded the prisoners until a

competent interpreter could be obtained. On the following day, Mr. Thom, an Oriental scholar, acted as interpreter, and the evidence was gone into. It appeared that Tuck-Guy refused to lend the other Chinamen some money which they requested to borrow, and that they then assaulted them with long knives, inflicting fearful gashes in the chest, the abdomen, and other parts of the body. The deposition of the juggler had to be taken in the hospital, where he lies in a very precarious state. A-ling, who is himself seriously wounded, is charged by Tuck-Guy with being concerned in the attack on him. The prisoners, who appear to have been under the influence of drink and opium at the time of the fray, were remanded for a week.

CONVOCATION.—On Friday week the Bishops again assembled: the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The proceedings were for a time conducted with closed doors, and eventually the prolocutor of the Lower House brought up the Address as amended, which was, after much discussion, accepted, and the house adjourned. The Lower House did little but debate on the address to the Crown, which it abridged by omitting the reference to the province of York, and to the opinions of the counsel who had been consulted.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS held its annual dinner on Monday at the Crystal Palace. The Duke of Argyll was in the chair, and announced that it was intended to provide a temporary building for the exhibition of raw produce and of manufactures; to which Sir Joseph Paxton replied, by offering the Society all the space they might require in the Crystal Palace.

FRISKY YOUNG LADIES.—Miss Lucy Thomas, a young lady about sixteen years of age, has brought an action in the Court of Exchequer against Miss O'Beirne, a schoolmistress, for breaking a contract and discharging her. The defendant, among other pleas, said that Miss Thomas had behaved with impropriety; and the young lady herself, in her evidence, admitted that, one of the pupils in the school having received a valentine on the 14th of last February, she (the plaintiff) had, together with some others, concocted, and caused to be sent to the same young lady, a letter purporting to be from some gentleman deeply smitten, and containing allusions to the "fine eyes" of the recipient. It was signed "An Officer," and an answer was requested, which was to be directed "Post-office, Southampton." Miss Thomas added, in explanation, that "the truth was, Miss Trail (to whom the letter was addressed) was very proud of her eyes." She was very much pleased with this letter, and was constantly talking of it with the greatest delight. It further appeared that Miss Thomas used to perform the parts of Highlanders when acting charades, and that she had ridiculed Miss O'Beirne behind her back to the pupils, and had stuck a ball of cotton under the collar of the writing-master's coat. Notwithstanding these facts, however, Miss Thomas obtained a verdict—damages, 20*l*.

NELSON'S DAUGHTER.—We perceive by an advertisement that the children of Nelson's daughter Horatia are now all provided for. The subscriptions of the public amount to 1427*l*.

NEW ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS NEAR REIGATE.—Prince Albert inaugurated this new building on Tuesday.

THE TRADE ACCOUNTS from the manufacturing towns are on the whole satisfactory; the excellent prospects of the harvest, both in this country and the United States, having produced a general increase of confidence.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended last Saturday, the deaths of 1273 persons, of whom 669 were males, and 604 females, were registered in London. The births were, 879 boys, and 853 girls; in all, 1732 children. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1845-54, the average number was 1484.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

DENNIS MAHONEY, an Irishman, has been committed for fourteen days for running at the side of the Queen's carriage in Kensington, shouting loudly. He asserted that he merely intended to give her Majesty three cheers.

PROPOSED NEW BISHOPS.—Arrangements have been submitted to her Majesty's Government, and, it is said, agreed to, for the erection of four out of the twelve new bishoprics proposed by the commissioners. The seat of the first will be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and will comprise the whole of the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, including, among others, the towns of Tyne-mouth, North and South Shields, Wark, Hexham, Knaresdale, and Bedlington, at present forming part of the see of Durham. The second new bishoprics will be formed out of the diocese of Rochester, and will comprise the archdeaconries of St. Albans and Essex, including, among other towns, St. Albans, Hertford, Berkhamstead, Rickmansworth, Tring, Hemel Hempstead, Welwyn, Hitchin, Bishop Stortford, Chelmsford, and Malden; the seat of the bishopric will be at St. Albans. The third see will be formed out of the present diocese of Lincoln, the seat of the bishopric being at Southwell. It will comprise, among others, the towns of Nottingham, Retford, Worksop, Tuxford, Clarendon, Newark, Farndon, Normanton, Mansfield, and Grimsby. The fourth new see will be formed out of the diocese of Exeter, and will comprise the whole of the county of Cornwall. The seat of the see will be at St. Columb, near Truro, the proceeds of which valuable benefice will be made over in perpetuity, by the present rector and patron, towards the endowment of the bishopric.—*Observer.*

Literature.

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

MADAME EMILE DE GIRARDIN, whose graceful pen and varied talents have been thoroughly appreciated in England; who, as DELPHINE GAY, made BYRON read her verses, and, as the writer of *La Joie fait Peur*, made audiences sob and laugh with her more truly and more heartily than any dramatist of the day; whose *Causeries Parisiennes* will remain when much noisy literature is silent—Madame DE GIRARDIN is dead! She had beauty, wit, poetry, good sense, *savoir-vivre*, and power of attaching numerous friends. Her loss will be deplored in France as the loss of a public favourite. In England, her loss will be felt as the loss of a rare and accomplished writer. She had essayed her talent in various directions, and had finally, as we believe, after many tentatives, found her true vein, which was the drama. *Cleopatra* has merit, *Lady Tartuffe* shows dramatic genius beginning to feel its strength, but *La Joie fait Peur* is a masterpiece, which in one little act shows greater power than any five acts produced this century. Death, always saddening, even when it closes a career accomplished, is still more mournful when it cuts short a career still in progress. Madame DE GIRARDIN, though no longer young in years, was young in intellect, in vigour, in originality. And now she is gone, carrying with her all those fine powers, and the sweet affections which made her powers finer!

We cannot terminate this brief notice of her better than by quoting one of her delicate and subtle sayings. Parting, she said, was more painful than absence, because "*dans les adieux l'avenir c'est se quitter: dans l'absence l'avenir c'est se revoir*."

The other day we had to claim for our periodicals a richness and variety surpassing those of France; and the somewhat laborious course we have this week made through the batch of Magazines and Reviews produced by hot July, has reassured us that the claim was well-founded. It is no slight labour for a reviewer with a conscience to go through the periodicals heaped upon his table. Not that the periodicals are heavy or uninviting, but the mass is oppressive; the mind is distracted by the variety of small subjects from which it has to pass without pause; just as a picture-gallery is so oppressively fatiguing from the constant strain of attention on fluctuating subjects. Had one nothing else to do, no other graver works mutely and powerfully soliciting attention, the reading of these Magazines, one after the other, would be a fatigue; and having this other labour on hand, Magazines, it may be imagined, are more welcome to the public than to the oppressed critic. Nevertheless O. C. must dismiss personal considerations, must sacrifice himself to an impatient public, and report as faithfully as if he did it cheerily.

Fraser opens with an admirable description of the ascent of Mont Blanc written by Mr. FLOYD, who accompanied ALBERT SMITH in that ascent which the public seems never tired of hearing described. There is also a review of SYDNEY SMITH's life written by KINGSLEY, worthy of the subject and the writer. A pleasant paper on the Drama; a sketch of WAGNER's operas, which are now much talked of; and an important paper on the "English Press and the American Republic," by CHARLES BRISTED, who temperately and seriously lectures our journalists for the tone so constantly adopted by them. The Americans, he says, are sensitive, and their sensitiveness is unlike that of the French; it is not quick to take offence at personal rudeness, but is very quick at interpreting a paragraph into an insult. Mr. BRISTED says:—

On the other hand, the American attaches an extraordinary importance to whatever appears in print, and especially in widely circulated print, like the columns of a newspaper. He is not always critical to discriminate the value of the source whence the praise or censure proceeds; it is enough for him that it circulates. Much elated by praise, he is correspondingly annoyed by blame. This fact explains in a great measure the inferiority of American literary criticism, such criticism being at a discount, because when honestly exercised it almost inevitably leads to personal squabbles. It also goes far to account for the influence wielded by some of the American daily papers, an influence of which we should vainly seek the explanation, either in the literary merit of their articles or the personal character of the conductors. Most of the scandalous papers in England have died out, not because their proprietors were perpetually cowed or perpetually prosecuted, but because the public refused to patronize them. In America the convicted libeller pays his costs and damages out of the increased circulation which the notoriety of a conviction procures for him; and the thrashing received in his own person, or vicariously in that of one of his reporters acts as a *réclame* for his journal. The suit and the assault are testimonies of the highest kind to his powers of annoyance. And thus the Barnard Gregory of New York becomes a candidate for a foreign mission, and the Alderman Harmer of Nassau-street actually obtains a seat in Congress. But, it may be asked, is not a sensitiveness which leads to such results highly reprehensible? That is not the point now under discussion. Reprehensible or not, we find the sentiment existing, and its existence must be taken into account in dealing with the people among whom it prevails. Moreover, this sentiment is aggravated tenfold by an unfortunate contrast between a peculiarity of the English intellect and a peculiarity of the American apprehension. The cultivated English mind delights in banter, in that species of saucy but not malevolent raillery which popularly denominates itself *chaff*, and which does not necessarily imply any want of respect or esteem for the object of it, though its form and manner are anything but respectful. What English writers love to boast of is, undeniably, true—that they exercise this propensity on their own affairs and institutions quite as unsparingly as they do on those of foreigners. They are as critical on

themselves as on other people. The misfortune is, however, that other people do not always understand it so well, and of all people the worst to understand it are the Americans. They are too serious and earnest to take chaff at its just value and meaning. It is not within their comprehension that a paragraphist can quiz an individual or make fun of a nation without entertaining an intense personal or political enmity to him or it.

Such being the temper of our American brethren, it is surely a most unwise thing in journalists to disregard this temper, and, by so disregarding it, to provoke a feeling of enmity where alliance is on every ground desirable; and we hope Mr. BRISTED's paper may help to repress the thoughtless sarcasm and inconsiderate criticism so frequent in English journals.

Fraser has only one political paper, *Blackwood* three. The editor knows for whom he caters, so we will not venture to offer a remark on this predominance of politics, accompanied as it is by four "continuations," except that it reduces our notice of the Magazine to a few words. We have but two articles to specify: "Vernier," a poem by EDWIN ARNOLD, and a review of the Rev. FREDERICK MAURICE, written in a style of sarcastic levity and theological assumption, which is extremely offensive to all whom it does not delight.

The *Dublin University Magazine* is various and entertaining. A good review of Sir GEORGE GREY's Polynesian Mythology is followed by a pleasant gossip on SHERIDAN, forming number six of the series of "The Dramatic Writers of Ireland." A new anecdote about SHERIDAN is an unexpected accession to our store; here it is:—

Holland's theatre, the handsomest in the kingdom, was destined to a short existence, being totally burnt down on the night of February 24th, 1809, when it had stood only fifteen years. The following authentic anecdote in connexion with the building has not before, as we believe, appeared in print. Holland could never obtain a settlement or even an interview on the subject with Sheridan. He hunted him for weeks and months at his own house, at the theatre, at his usual resorts; but he was nowhere to be seen. At last he tracked him to the stage-door, rushed in in spite of the opposition of the burly porter, and found the manager on the stage conversing with a party of gentlemen, whom he had invited to show them the theatre. Sheridan saw Holland approaching, and knowing that escape was this time impossible, put a bold face on the matter. "Ah! my dear fellow, exclaimed he, 'you are the very man I wanted to see—you have come most *à propos*. I am truly sorry you have had the trouble of calling on me so often, but now we are met, in a few minutes I shall be at liberty; we will then go into my room together and settle our affairs. But first you must decide an important question here. Some of these gentlemen tell me there are complaints, and loud ones, that the transmission of sound is defective in your beautiful theatre—that, in fact, the galleries cannot hear at all—and that is the reason why they have become so noisy of late.'—'Sound defective! not hear!' reiterated the astonished architect, turning pale, and almost staggering back; 'why, it is the most perfect building for sound that ever was erected; I'll stake my reputation on it, the complaint is most groundless.'—'So I say,' retorted Sheridan; 'but now we'll bring the question to issue definitively, and then have a paragraph or two in the papers. Do you, Holland, go and place yourself at the back of the upper gallery, while I stand here on the stage and talk to you.'—'Certainly,' said Holland, 'with the greatest pleasure.' A lantern was provided, with a trusty guide, and away went the architect through a labyrinth of dark and winding passages, almost a day's journey, until he reached his distant and elevated post. 'Now, Mr. Holland,' cried Sheridan, 'are you there and ready?'—'Yes,' was the immediate answer.—'Can you hear me?'—'Perfectly, perfectly, Mr. Sheridan.'—'Then I wish you a very good morning.' So saying, Sheridan disappeared, and was two or three miles off before Holland could descend. Another long interval occurred ere he was able to chase the fugitive to his lair again.

There is also a good anecdote of ABNOTT's presence of stage-mind under trying circumstances. The writer is speaking of the screen-scene in the *School for Scandal*:—

A ludicrous incident occurred one evening in connexion with this scene, at the Hawkins'-street house, in Dublin, then under the management of William Abbott. When the screen was pulled down, Lady Teazle was not there, and thus the great point of the play was lost. She had gone into the green-room to gossip or rest herself, and calculated on being at her place in time. Before the house could recover from their astonishment, or evince disapprobation, Abbott, who played Charles Surface, and loved a jest, with great readiness added a word to the text, and exclaimed, "No Lady Teazle, by all that's wonderful!" A roar of laughter followed, in the midst of which the fair absentee walked deliberately on, and placed herself in a proper position, as if nothing had happened.

The article on "German Universities" will be read with interest, and indeed the whole number is worth reading.

Bentley's Miscellany, from having long been mere whipped cream in its levity, has become the most political of all the magazines, seven articles of the present number being devoted to politics or the war. Of literature there is DUDLEY COSTELLO's story, "A British Nobleman in a Fix," and a criticism by "Monkshood" on LEIGH HUNT, written in a kindly appreciative spirit, but disfigured by an incontinence of quotations, scraps sometimes, as in the couplet from SOPHOCLES, dragged in without any provocation. Quotation is a delicate and difficult art; if "Monkshood" would strike out about one-half of the passages he is tempted to quote, he would find the effect greatly enhanced.

Passing from Magazines to Reviews, we first open the *Westminster*, attracted by a name which has peculiar and inexhaustible interest to us—SPINOZA. The article devoted to this grand Hebrew is without exception the very best essay we have read on his philosophy, for it manages to present an exposition which is at once accurate, and easy of comprehension. No one in the least tinctured with metaphysical knowledge can fail to understand this outline of SPINOZA's leading doctrines, an exposition which is also a criticism. There are points on which we differ from the essayist, but there is nothing like misrepresentation in his exposition or his criticism; and

those who are acquainted with Spinoza and the Literature of the subject will appreciate the full extent of such praise. Speaking of the Nature of Evil, the writer says:—

If Calvinism be pressed to its logical consequences, it either becomes an intolerable falsehood; or it resolves itself into the philosophy of Spinoza. It is monstrous to call evil a positive thing, and to assert that God has predetermined it,—to tell us that he has ordained what he hates, and hates what he has ordained. It is incredible that we should be without power to obey him except through his free grace, and yet be held responsible for our failures when that grace has been withheld. And it is idle to call a philosopher sacrilegious who has but systematised the faith which so many believe, and cleared it of its most hideous features.

The essayist himself eludes the difficulty, by declaring that Logic has no business with such questions; which is true in the sense of Logic having no sphere so extensive as to include the real data. He says that the answer to such questions lies in the conscience, and not in the intellect—that it is practical merely, and not speculative. But one may then ask: whose conscience? Is my conscience to be arbiter, or yours? or both? We agree with him that "Life is too serious to be wasted with impunity over speculations in which certainty is impossible;" and this cuts the metaphysical tree at its roots. Yet if the intellect has no answer for such insoluble questions as the origin and nature of Evil, we must be content to leave them unanswered, the answer of Conscience will not help us far.

"International Immorality" is a serious political essay, excellent in temper and in thought. "Self-Education" is a feeble essay, full of current commonplace and judicious remarks, the publication of which was quite unnecessary and quite unprovoked. In "The Physiological Errors of Teetotalism" the writer undertakes to prove that alcohol is food, and not poison, as the teetotallers maintain; and that taken in moderation its effects are beneficial, although taken in excess its effects are fatal. "The Decline of Party Government" is a luminous comment on this theme:—

England has learned some rude lessons in the last twelvemonth. They are lessons she can afford to learn, for it is in her power to repair her errors, and to profit by her experience. Nothing like vital disease has been revealed; all is sound within, but the circulation is faint at the extremities. The wish to apply the necessary remedies is deep and general; unfortunately, the malady is of a nature to make it very puzzling where and how to begin. The Military system, we are told, is in fault, and the Civil system is at fault. Our systems, generally, are at fault. But we cannot cut out a bad system all at once. For these systems are part of the whole framework of society; they are the growth of centuries: the men that work them are the most respectable people we know, and are the near relations of thousands of other people equally respectable. Directly we set ourselves to inquire whom and what we are to blame, we find each head of our inquiry linked with some other head, and we lose ourselves in the vast range of thought which begins with a pilfering purveyor and ends with the British Constitution.

The writer surveys the history of the rise and decline of Party from CHARLES II. to our own day, when a crisis and a transition have produced the confusion every one deplures. "The Earth and Man" is an agreeable article of popular science, which opens with a sentence meant to startle, but startling only in its inaccuracy: "Nothing in the material world that comes under the cognisance of our senses is ever at rest." He means, "is ever permanently at rest;" for if there were no rest there could be no motion. The next article is on the important and now much agitated topic, "The Foreign Policy of the United States." It is succeeded by the seven articles on "Contemporary Literature," which preserve the old literary element, while admitting elsewhere the essay element, which of late years has, with questionable result, so completely engrossed the pages of all our Reviews. Altogether this is a solid and attractive number of the *Westminster*, although entertainment has been less studied than we think politic.

The *British Quarterly*, the *London Quarterly*, the *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, and the new claimant on public attention, the *National Review*, must be left till next week: we have already outrun our limits.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF A MUSEUM.

The Louvre; or, Biography of a Museum. By Bayle St. John. Chapman and Hall. VERY often the difficult task of a biographer is to make a great deal out of what Mr. Morgan—faithful attendant of Major Pendennis—called "a little infumation." The author of the book before us is entitled to general praise for the manner in which he has grappled with the less frequent historiographical difficulty, an *embarras de richesses*.

The "Biography"—as opposed to a merely critical account of the Louvre, in its character of Museum—was a good thought; especially considering that Mr. St. John professes "a great objection to the vague generalities under which more classical writers conceal and shroud persons and things"—and under which, if he will pardon the remark, it is his own weakness to shroud not a little of his meaning, whenever he does not happen to have a *fact* fully and steadily in view. "Words," he assures us, "like the atmosphere, sometimes adorn while they dim; but light shining through a mist seems to come from all sides, and not from a particular source"—an effect of luminosity which has never happened to strike us, in the thickest of metaphysical or atmospheric fogs. On the contrary, we have always fancied it far less difficult to perceive the source of a ray penetrating a murky region than to distinguish the actual emanation of a pervading brightness. The glimmer of sense in the following passage, for instance, appears to us perfectly distinct and unmistakable, in respect at least to its origin:—

Other régimes (than the Republican) have their advantages: one gives glory, another security, another subsistence. Freedom is always perilous. A traveller runs a greater chance of stumbling than a bedridden old lady. But this is certain: that for all manifestations of human genius and energy we must look—not, it is true, to mere turbulent times, for Asiatic and Negro empires are convulsed daily without producing a new poem or a new-shaped fetish,—but to times when our race, weary of routine op-

pression, weary of stereotyped faith, weary of fettered industry, suddenly sights an idea of high perfection, and sets the prow of its vessel towards it. Art and Literature flourished amidst the furious struggles of the Italian republics, and perished when those struggles ended in slavery: Art and Literature flourished in France, in England, in Germany, in Flanders, whilst the fight for civil or religious liberty was carried on. It is customary to talk of various eras, named from particular monarchs, which are supposed to owe their intellectual glory to the said monarchs. But the truth is, that all those periods were contemporary with or immediately succeeded the most terrible civil commotions, and owe their splendour entirely to the shock of ideas that necessarily accompanies the shock of arms—where the prize is not a bauble, but the dearest interests of the human race.

It is remarkable that Mr. St. John, who addresses his countrymen in this superior style of language, and who tells them, moreover, that the object of Art should only be confined by the exhaustion of its means, incidentally furnishes an estimate of popular taste, about as favourable as that given by Mr. Albert Smith, when he observed that the majority of people who go to the British Museum would like Memnon much better if he rolled his eyes, and gave forth music from an organ concealed in his body.

In the real work of this volume Mr. St. John, we have already said, has acquitted himself with undeniable success. He has had the advantage of a sympathetic intimacy with M. Jeanron, an artist whose powerful views and decisive energy of action are best known in connexion with the vast subject of the Louvre. It was to this gentleman that the Provisional Government applied, on the 24th of February, 1848, for a service which probably no other man alive was so well qualified to perform. The Louvre was occupied by the Republican victors of the Tuileries; and the grim garrison had been reinforced by numerous members of a class whose patriotism, on such occasions, being of late growth, labours under the conscious disadvantage of suspicion, and is violently demonstrative on that account. But for the presence of such a man as M. Jeanron, invested with full authority, and able of his own superior nature to enforce it, the art-treasures of the Long Gallery (which had been made a sort of barrack) could not have escaped irreparable damage. "I regret," says Mr. St. John, "not to remember the names of a good number of the young artists who courageously supported M. Jeanron on this occasion. Two only come to my mind—those of Celestin Nanteuil, so well known by his romantic phantasies and the brilliant lithographs which have made him illustrious in the young school; and of the regretted Papety, on whom the fatigues of those rough days probably acted sufficiently to contribute to his premature death, which deprived France of a man created for very high production." The story of M. Jeanron's altercations with the *bonnets-rouges* makes the chapter in which this passage occurs one of the most interesting in the book.

To begin at the beginning, however, Mr. St. John's epitome of remote facts and remoter fictions concerning the Louvre is an instance of that peculiar tact which we recognised at the outset of this notice:—

Many buildings of far ancienter date still remain erect in various parts of the world, about the origin of which we have much more definite information than about that of the Louvre. It stands there, in the centre of a capital which is rapidly assuming a more modern appearance even than St. Petersburg; and yet no one knows precisely when it was first founded, and etymologists differ as to the real meaning of its name. At a remote period in the future, if the history of French dynasties be faithfully recorded, there is no doubt that *Louvre* will be taken to mean a *Den of Wolves*. Tradition tells us, that in the time of the famous King Dagobert, who had such peculiar theories on the art of dress, there existed in the midst of the forest near the river, where now the palace stands, a little hunting-seat, from which his majesty used to cross over every evening in a ferry-boat to his residence in Paris; and it even ventures sometimes to go back a hundred years more, and assign the foundation of the Louvre to Childebert the First, in the beginning of the sixth century. But, in truth, we know more about the early days of the Pyramids and the Parthenon than about the origin of an edifice which is not yet completed whilst I write, which every tourist has visited a hundred times, and along whose galleries the silken flounces of every Mrs. Till have rustled.

It would be pleasant to feel sure that Charlemagne's educational movement began in the Louvre, and that Alcuin was lodged here, with many other learned men:—

What is known with certainty is, that the Louvre came by degrees to be the home of the monarchy in its feudal character—the head of all the fiefs, says Pasquier, that immediately depended upon the French crown. At a later period it used to be remarked that the King of France always had three residences in Paris: the Palais, where he was indeed King; the Louvre, where he was a Gentilhomme; and the Tournelles, where he was a Bourgeois.

The Essay of M. Vitet—who is dissatisfied with everything as an architect and satisfied with everything as a courtier—neatly states some of the principal points of the architectural history of this palace; but more complete details are found in the elaborate work of M. Clarac. By their aid we see the Louvre gradually expanding from a mere shed to a respectable house; then starting up into the proportions of a feudal fortress; gradually disappearing once more, but lending its deep foundations to support a more elegant edifice, which by degrees thrust out wings on every side; and now, at length, occupies, in the centre of a vast metropolis, a space with which of old many cities would have been content. I can only notice some of the incidents of this wonderful growth, and shall not attempt to represent by words the various changes in the aspect of the palace or the general effect now produced. A great tower that long frowned threatening over Paris, and served for the purposes of grand receptions and ceremonies, and was naturally accompanied by a dungeon, a treasury, and a dépôt of archives, was built in 1204 by Philippe-Auguste; and the Louvre, exactly as it is described in the "Romance of the Rose," remained almost exclusively a feudal fortress for above three hundred years. Under Charles V. a few alterations were made to fit it for a habitation. Ornaments were added; gardens were mingled with the towers, walls, and moats; and here and there were scattered menageries and aviaries. There was also a tower specially reserved for the king's library; and there still remain a few manuscript volumes in the Rue de Richelieu, on which are written these words in letters of the fourteenth century:—"To be placed on such a shelf towards the river at the Louvre." It appears certain that this library was freely opened to learned men—a tradition not long preserved by the monarchy. All these additions, combined with the huge conical roofs of the towers and turrets, covered with lead or with varnished tiles, and surmounted by glittering points or huge weathercocks, gave a strange and almost fantastical aspect to this palace-fortress, which is well represented in an old picture formerly found in the Abbey of St. Germain des Prés, and now preserved at St. Denis. Those who wish to trace the variations of the external aspect of the Louvre from this time forward may consult at the National Library the immense collection of plans, elevations, and views, referring to

the topography of Paris. They will see among others a copy of the celebrated plan executed in the early part of the sixteenth century in tapestry, the original of which, after many vicissitudes, was used as a carpet at a ball given by the Hôtel de Ville in 1786, and ultimately disappeared.

The Louvre was quitted by Charles VI. for the Tournelles, where also lived when at Paris Charles VII., Louis XI., Charles VIII., Louis XII., François I., and Henri II. The widow of the last-mentioned king, after his supposed accidental death, exhibited her grief by ordering the Tournelles to be rased to the ground; but instead of building an expiatory chapel, according to more artful modern custom, sold the ground for building purposes, and so made a good profit by the transaction. Catherine had the thrift, as well as the craft, of an Italian of those days.

During five reigns the Louvre was utterly neglected. But at length François I., struck by the beauty of the site, ordered the great tower of Philippe-Auguste to be destroyed,—a task performed with some difficulty and at considerable expense—2500 livres of those days—in 1527. Twelve years afterwards, when Charles Quint was expected, the hero of Marignan—always accustomed to squander the greatest means to produce the smallest results—determined to resuscitate the Louvre for the occasion. Thousands of workmen were collected: artists and artisans were employed to decorate the walls with paintings and tapestry; the windows were enlarged, and supplied with new panes; the arms of France were sculptured in profusion; the weathercocks were regilded, and various ugly old walls were thrown down: but the result of all this industry was evidently not satisfactory, and when that time of breathless suspense had passed—during which the fear of public opinion, perhaps, alone gave the victory to public faith—François I., still in astonishment at his own chivalry, determined to distinguish himself by architectural achievements.

The Renaissance—"an event," says Mr. St. John, "which successive writers are endeavouring to characterise in a series of conflicting epigrams"—had already far advanced, when the royally demonstrative personage whom ordinary Englishmen are more accustomed to call "Francis the First" than "François I.," took to building-improvements, for a change of occupation. The conflict of taste at that time has left records which prove that the Gothic style and the modern expression of ancient styles had each an advocacy, very much as in time present. Mr. St. John says well of the school of Fontainebleau—the men who could only think of the horizontal balustrades of the south, and their regular beauty, set off by a clear blue sky, and who looked on a building capped by a kind of slate pyramid as a mere barbarism—that "they forgot the snow, the rain, the winds, the fogs of the north—as all these circumstances are forgotten by our modern architects, for whose incapacity and subjection to routine we are compelled to pay annual penalties in the shape of quarrels with landlords, and visits from tilers and plumbers."

François I. did not, after all, contribute greatly to the renaissance of the Louvre. His principal architect, Lescot, delayed active measures until another king was on the throne of France. The work of alteration was carried on throughout the reign of Henri II., and, after his death, was hastened by Catherine, who soon saw two symmetrical wings opposed to the old cluster of towers, turrets, pinnacles, and weathercocks, which formed the east and north portions of the building. Under Charles IX. and Henri III. the works were continued by Androuet, Du Cerceau, and others, Jean Goujon being employed on decorative parts. Henry IV. built the Pavillon de Flore, at the corner of the Tuileries, and began the Long Gallery.

Under the Regency succeeding Henri IV., the Louvre was abandoned, and the works remained suspended until Richelieu came into power, when Lemercier's designs for the completion of the building were accepted, and the first stone was laid with great pomp. The progress of the renewed works, however, was not rapid under Louis XIII., and had again ceased entirely when Louis XIV. gave Leveau commands to carry out the plans of Lemercier. But Leveau was set aside when Colbert came into power.

Now followed the reign of the celebrated Charles and Claude Perrault. The completion of the Louvre became an affair of State. Colbert's coterie exhibited wonderful mastery in intrigue. At first the mighty reputation of Il Cavaliere Bernini, the Autocrat of Roman Art, interfered with their designs. Some of his admirers suggested that he should be sent for by the king; but it was not easy to prevail upon him at an advanced age to undertake so long a journey. At length an autograph letter from his majesty, Louis XIV., and a state visit of the French Ambassador, produced their effect. The Cavaliere's progress through Italy and France was quite royal in its magnificence. All municipalities hastened to prostrate themselves at the feet of a man who was going to build a palace for the Great King. He was well received at St. Germain; and royal condescension even withstood the somewhat independent manners which he affected, and which much greater painters have not always preserved. Bernini, the prince of mediocrity, must have felt himself a match for the king, who was already surrounded by unmerited honours, and who was destined to prove during his long life that the capacity which would scarcely enable a common man to shine in a village, is quite sufficient to overawe the world, when concealed behind a flowing wig, a solemn face, a gorgeous robe, a crowded court, and a splendid palace.

Bernini was very soon drawn into an entanglement of court squabbles, in which he was ludicrously unable to support that aspect of dignified serenity so long habitual to him, and so inseparable, in fact, from his character. His plan, "though," in the words of Mr. St. John, "it contained many sensible features, was violently criticised; and not long after (the solemn inauguration of his labours), his absence was bought with a present and a pension."

The brothers Perrault were now permitted to carry out their own designs, and they began by destroying all that Bernini had done, which was extremely little. They built the celebrated colonnade, and worked so industriously, that it was thought they would have the honour of completing the Louvre; but their work received a sudden check. Let Mr. St. John tell us why:—

In truth, there was no national reason why the work should be continued. Royalty had resolved definitely to keep out of the reach of popular indignation beyond the walls, and retire to distant and rural situations. Versailles had begun entirely to occupy the mind of Louis. The Perraults were ejected from their architectural throne and retired into private life, to spend their time in making fanciful sketches of what they would have done; and Mansart reigned in their stead. For seventy-five years the Louvre was almost utterly abandoned, and externally became covered with moss, and grass, and plants, and wall-flowers, like an old village church. There exists an old plan of Paris on a large scale, drawn up in 1789, from which some hints may be obtained of the state of this palace at that time. It reminds one of an

Egyptian temple miserably buried amidst mud villages and heaps of rubbish. A whole quarter stretched between it and the Tuileries, with the Hôtel de Longueville still in the centre. Houses climbed up the walls in various parts; and in the middle of the quadrangle was a block of common cottages, with gardens and courts. Two-thirds of the building were completely without roof.

Some of the apartments of the Louvre had long been occupied in various ways. It had come to resemble our Hampton Court on a large scale. Under Louis XIV. lodgings had been granted to certain officers of the crown and certain pensioned aristocrats. Ateliers were granted to various artists. All the Academies also had housed themselves there,—the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, the Academy of Architecture. The Louvre became the great hôtel, the lodging-house of the whole rabble of court-followers, court-artists, and court-savans. In order to increase the number of habitable rooms, most of the great halls were divided horizontally and perpendicularly by temporary floorings and partitions; staircases and chimneys were cut through the walls; on all sides projected iron tubes of the most hideous shape, that perpetually vomited smoke and soot. By degrees some of the inhabitants, who could afford to keep horses, turned the lower halls into stables; the government post-house was built against the colonnade, along which were ranged lines of mangers; wooden sheds gradually accumulated on every side.

In 1750 the owners of the houses in the quadrangle, thinking they had at length obtained a prescriptive right, began to rebuild them in solid stone. This at length irritated the Parisian public, which had always, more or less, felt interest in the fate of the Louvre. Even in 1664—when the great project of completion was under consideration—there had been a perfect rush of pamphlets, memoirs, projects, and counter-projects. In the middle of the eighteenth century, literature had become more accustomed to deal authoritatively with the topics of the day. The gazettes were beginning to show their power. Articles, essays, epigrams, followed in rapid succession; and at length M. de Marigny, whose department was concerned, determined not only to clear out the Augean stable, but to resume the work of building.

The houses in the quadrangle, the court painters, the postal establishment, the crown sinecurists, the queen's stables, and the noble pensioners were actually removed somehow, and new works were begun, in 1755, under the architect Gabriel; but had he been the angel instead, he could scarcely have made way in spite of royal caprice. In a short time the favourites, the sinecurists, the queen's horses and painters, the pensioners, and, for anything we can tell, the post-office, were back again in their old quarters—the Louvre—which was abandoned to them and the weather.

The Revolution not only drove out, in a more effectual manner, the heterogeneous population of this equally heterogeneous locality, but it nobly helped to restore the "old Palace of the Kings;" for Mr. St. John succeeds in controverting the statement of M. Vitet that the Consulate first "restored order to the Louvre and to France." The famed artist David, who gave the death-blow to the old Academy, may be said to have called into young and vigorous life a national collection. The "Museum of the Republic" was opened on the 10th of August, 1793, in the gallery which connects the Louvre with the Tuileries.

Here is the description of a scene taken from the account of an eye-witness, and worthy a page in the history of a great nation:—

A singular ceremony took place on the ninth of Thermidor, in the sixth year of the Republic—namely, the triumphal entry into Paris of the objects of art and materials of science—books, statues, manuscripts, and pictures—conquered in Italy during the early Italian wars. These treasures were landed at Charenton; and during the ten days that preceded the ceremony, from morning until evening, prodigious crowds streamed up along the banks of the Seine to see the innumerable cases containing them. Enormous cars, drawn by richly-caparisoned horses, were prepared, and early on the morning of the appointed day the procession began. It was divided into four sections. First came trunks filled with books and manuscripts taken from the Vatican, from Padua, Verona, and other cities, and including the "Antiquities" of Josephus on papyrus, with works in the handwriting of Galileo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Petrarch. Then followed collections of mineral products, with the celebrated fossils of Verona. For the occasion were added waggons, laden with iron cages containing lions, tigers, and panthers, over which waved enormous palm-branches and all kinds of exotic shrubs. Afterwards rolled along a file of chariots bearing pictures carefully packed, but with the names of the most important inscribed in large letters outside; as, the "Transfiguration" of Raphael, and the "Christ" of Titian. The number of paintings, principally included in this lot, brought from Italy to France was great, and the value was still greater. Fifteen important works by Raphael, seventeen by Perugino, twenty-eight by Guercino, four by Correggio, nine by Guido, five by Titian, and a vast quantity of others by the best masters, are mentioned in the lists of General Pommereul. When these trophies had passed amidst the applause of the excited crowd, a heavy rumbling announced the approach of still more weighty treasures: of massive carts, bearing statues and marble groups, the Apollo of the Belvedere, the Nine Muses, the Antinous, the Laocoon, the Gladiator, the Melpomene of the Capitol. All these vehicles were numbered and decked out with laurel-boughs, bouquets, crowns of flowers, flags taken from the enemy, and French, Italian, and Greek inscriptions. Detachments of cavalry and infantry, colours flying, drums beating, music playing, marched at various intervals: the members of the newly-established Institute fell into the line: so did the artists and the savans; and the singers of the lyrical theatres preceded or followed, making the air ring with national hymns. This prodigious procession—probably not unlike a Roman triumph in its general outline—marched along the quays amidst the shouts of the assembled population, traversed all Paris, and reaching the Champ de Mars, defiled before the Five Members of the Directory, who were placed near the altar of the country, surrounded by their ministers, by the great civil functionaries, the generals, and the whole garrison of the capital.

This is the last extract which we will give our readers, who have already, we hope, made up their minds to turn to the book itself. It is a book so laboriously compiled, so conscientiously finished, and, on the whole, so pleasantly written, that its affectations ought rather to be regretted on the reader's account than visited as high crimes and misdemeanours upon the author.

LORD BROUGHAM'S LITERATURE.

Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III. By Henry Lord Brougham, F.R.S. Griffin and Co.

It is matter of very common observation that members of the "privileged classes," who, either from want of work or want of ability to do their proper work, find their time hang rather heavily on their hands, try to get rid of it by employments which, if not self-imposed, they would think rather pitiable.

Kings and emperors have turned their hands to making locks and sealing-wax; ambassadors have collected old stockings for the sake of darning them; and we knew a wealthy old gentleman who devoted himself to making pokers, which he presented to all the ladies of his acquaintance. It is generally presumed of such people that if they had brains to enable them to do anything better, they would prosecute this voluntary artisanship with less zeal; still, the case of these incapables is one to be charitably smiled at or sighed over, not gravely rebuked: we graciously accept the present of their lock or their poker and say no more about it. But it would be a different affair if these voluntary artisans were to set up shop—if, for example, Lord A., or Sir B. C., or any other of the tribe of wealthy Englishmen to whom foreigners give the generic title of *milord*, were not only to amuse himself with making boots, but were to hire a shop frontage, with plate glass, and exhibit his clumsy wares to the public with as much pomp and circumstance as if he were a very Hoby, thereby inducing snobbish people to set the fashion of wearing and crying up Lord A's boots, to the depreciation of really well-made articles, and to the great detriment both of human candour and the human foot. Political economists and bootmakers, lady-loves and orthopædists, science and æsthetics, would vote the aristocratic Crispin a nuisance.

A sufficiently close parallel to this hypothetic case is suggested by Lord Brougham's *Lives of Men of Letters*, the sight of which, republished in a cheap form, has, we confess, roused our critical gall. Relieved from the labours of his chancellorship, Lord Brougham, we suppose, found a good deal of leisure on his hands; and how did he employ it? By taking to what we may call literary lock and poker-making—by writing third-rate biographies in the style of a literary hack! Biographies, too, of men whose lives had already been depicted in all sorts of ways, and presented to us in all sorts of lights—like Prince Albert's face and legs. If we had found these "*Lives of Men of Letters*" in a biographical dictionary we should perhaps have thought them about up to the average of the piece-work usually to be met with in such compilations; finding them, as we did more than ten years ago, in an *édition de luxe* adorned with portraits, and with Lord Brougham's name on the title-page, we felt some simmering indignation at such gratuitous mediocrities in a pretentious garb; and now that we see them in a cheaper reissue—as if there were any demand for these clumsy superfluities, these amateur locks and pokers—our indignation fairly boils over. We have not the slightest wish to be disrespectful to Lord Brougham. His name is connected with some of the greatest movements in the last half century, and in general, is on the side of the liberal and the just. But he has been a successful man; his reputation is fully equal to his merit; society is unanimous in pronouncing that he has done many things well and wisely; and there is, therefore, no reason why we should be reticent of our criticism where, in our opinion, he has done some things less wisely and *not* well.

The first thing that strikes us in these *Lives* is the slovenliness of their style, which is thrown almost ludicrously into relief by the fact that many of Lord Brougham's pages are occupied with criticism of other men's style. The hard-run literary man, who is every moment expecting the knock of the printer's boy, has reason enough to renounce fastidiousness; but his lordship, in the elegant ease of his library, with no call impending but that of the lunch or dinner-bell, might at least atone for the lack of originality by finish—might, if he has no jewels to offer us, at least polish his pebbles. How far he has done this we will let the reader judge by giving some specimens of the manner in which Lord Brougham contrives

To blunt a moral and to spoil a tale.

One of his reproaches against Gibbon's style is, that it is "prone to adopt false and mixed metaphors;" but we doubt whether the *Decline and Fall* could furnish us with a more typical specimen of that kind than one which he himself gives us in his life of Voltaire. "Proofs also remain," says Lord Brougham, "which place beyond all doubt his (Voltaire's) kindness to several worthless men, who repaid it with the black ingratitude so commonly used as their current coin by the base and spiteful, who thus repay their benefactors and *salve their own wounded pride by pouring venom on the hand that saved or served them.*" Again, in the life of Johnson, we read: "Assuredly, we may in vain search all the Mantuan tracery of sweets for any to excel them in the beauty of numbers." It may be our ignorance of confectionery that prevents us from perceiving what "tracery" can have to do with "sweets;" as it is, however, we can only explain his lordship's metaphor by supposing *tracery* to be a misprint for *tea-tray*, since misprints abound in this volume. Lord Brougham is very frequently quite as infelicitous in his phrases, and in the structure of his sentences, as in his metaphors. For example: "It is none of the least absurd parts of Condorcet's work, that he, being so well versed in physical and mathematical science, passes without any particular observation the writings of Voltaire on physical subjects, when he was so competent to pronounce an opinion upon their merits." "Condorcet was a man of science, no doubt, a good mathematician; but he was in other respects of a middling understanding and violent feelings." "The lady treated him with kindness, apparently as a child; his friend St. Lambert did not much relish the matter, being unable to adopt his singular habit of several lovers at one and the same time intimate with one mistress." The style of Rousseau's *Confessions*, we are told, is "so exquisitely graphic without any effort, and so accommodated to its subject without any baseness, that there hardly exists another example of the miracles which composition can perform." In the labour of turning his heavy sentences, his lordship is sometimes oblivious of logic. Speaking of Johnson's Latin verses to Mrs. Thrale, he says: "Such offences as 'Littera Skaia' (sic—a misprint, of course, for *littora*), 'for an Adonian in his Sapphics to Thralia dulcis,' would have called down his severe censure on any luckless wight of Paris or Edinburgh who should peradventure have perpetrated them; nor would his being the countryman of Polignac or of by far the best of modern Latinists, Buchanan, have operated except as an aggravation of the fault." Why should it?

Remembering Sydney Smith's verdict on Scotch "wut," we are not very much surprised to find that Lord Brougham has some anticipation of a Millennium when men will cease to perpetrate witticisms—when not only will

the lion eat straw like the ox, but latter-day Voltaires will be as heavy as Scotch lawyers. At least, this is the only way in which we can interpret his peroration to the Life of Voltaire. After an allusion in the previous sentence to "the graces of his style" and "the spirit of his immortal wit," we read: "But if ever the time shall arrive when men, intent solely on graver matters, and bending their whole minds to things of solid importance, shall be careless of such light accomplishments, and the writings which now have so great a relish more or less openly tasted, shall pass into oblivion, then," &c., &c. We confess that we shudder at such a Millennium as much as at one predicted by Dr. Cumming, or planned by Robert Owen.

Another striking characteristic of these *Lives of Men of Letters* is the way in which the writer ignores what is not only notorious to all the educated world, but notoriously well known to Lord Brougham. The long-faced gravity with which he discourses on Voltaire's ridicule of religious dogmas, and on Hume's abstinence from such ridicule, might lead a very ignorant reader to suppose that Lord Brougham had led a retired life, chiefly in clerical and senile society, and could only with difficulty imagine a man passing a joke on the Trinity. He says of Hume that "occasionally his opinions were perceivable" in his conversation, and that one day the inscription on the staircase of the college library, *Christo et Musis hæc ædes sacrarunt cives Edinenses*, actually "drew from the unbeliever an irreverent observation on the junction which the piety rather than the classical purity of the good town had made between the worship of the heathen and our own." Astounding! Even this distant allusion to such irreverence might have had a pernicious effect by exciting in us an unhealthy desire to know what the irreverent observation was, had we not remembered that Hume had no wit, but only "wut," so that his joke was probably a feeble one. . . . A still more surprising example of Lord Brougham's ignoring system as a writer is his comment on Voltaire's relation to Madame du Châtelet. He thinks that on the whole there is no sufficient reason for questioning that it was Platonic, and the chief grounds he alleges for this conclusion are: that the laws of French society at that time, as well as now, were exceedingly rigorous, that the relation was recognised by all their friends, that Voltaire mentions Madame du Châtelet in his letters, and that Frederick II. sent his regards to her! One would think it did not require Lord Brougham's extensive acquaintance with the history of French society in the days of Voltaire and Rousseau to know that, whatever may be the truth of his conclusion, the grounds by which he supports it must sound like irony rather than like a grave statement of fact; and, indeed, he himself, on another page, having laid aside his ignoring spectacles, talks of Grimm being the "professed lover of Madame d'Épinay," and of St. Lambert being "the avowed lover" of Madame d'Houdetot.

We had marked several other points for notice, especially that very remarkable criticism of Lord Brougham's on the *Nouvelle Héloïse*, in which he implies, that for a lover to remind his mistress that she had allowed him to kiss her, is to tell her what a "forward, abandoned wanton she proved," and his supposition, that because Johnson was sometimes wandering all night in the streets with Savage he must necessarily have indulged in certain vices "in their more crapulous form" (an unfortunate suggestion to come from the Brougham of Jeffrey's letters, who is described as "roaming the streets with the sons of Belial"). But we must remember that when indignation makes reviews instead of Juvenalian verses, the result is not equally enjoyable by the reader. So we restrain our noble rage, and say good-by now and for ever to Lord Brougham's *Lives of Men of Letters*, hoping that the next time we meet with any production of his we may be able to express admiration as strongly as we have just now expressed the reverse.

A BATCH OF BOOKS.

The World in the Middle Ages: an Historical Geography, with Accounts of the Origin and Development, the Institutions and Literature, the Manners and Customs of the Nations in Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa, from the close of the Fourth to the middle of the Fifteenth Century. By Adolphus Louis Köppen, Professor of History and German Literature in Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania. New York: Appleton. London: Trübner and Co.

The Native Races of the Russian Empire. By R. G. Latham, M.D., F.R.S., &c. London: H. Baillière.

History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain. Translated from the Spanish of Dr. J. A. Conde. By Mrs. Jonathan Foster. Vol. 3. H. G. Bohn.

May Flowers: being Notes and Notions on a few Created Things. By "Acheta." Lovell Reeve.

Selections from the best Italian Writers, for the Use of Students of the Italian Language. By James Philip Lacaita, LL.D. Longmans and Co.

The Fall of Poland in 1794: an Historical Tragic Drama, in Four Acts. By A Patriot. Longmans and Co.

Mammon's Marriage. A Poem in two Cantos. By J. G. H. Saunders and Otley.

A HUNGARIAN gentleman, bearded like the pard, not long ago had a difference of opinion with a vendor of literature concerning the monetary value of "De Lolme on the English Constitution." The great De Lolme—unheard of sacrifice in the trade of letters—was offered for eighteen-pence! Our Hungarian, unheroic enough to know the value of a bargain, offered a shilling. "What!" exclaimed Bibliopole, "a shilling for the best author on the Constitution, and (venturing on a conclusion from the beard) your own countryman too?"—"De Lolme was not a Frenchman, neither am I," quoth the Magyar noble; "I am a Hungarian."—"Never mind," rejoined the dealer, resolved against all difficulties, "are not the Hungarians a branch of the French?" Now, though an extreme case, this may be taken as no inapt representation of the state of popular knowledge on the science of ethnography. Probably enough Bibliopole only spoke by some standard author of his own stall; for to travel no farther than Hungary, we have rarely had occasion to consult the schoolmaster without positive assurance, *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*, that the Magyars were great-great (less or more) grandsons to the Slavonians. When every respectable man is bound, not merely to know his own, but the grand paternity of everybody else, why should there not be the same social obligation on mankind?

The Middle Ages are certainly the "dark ages" as regards popular know-

ledge of the most instructive parts of the history enacted by the founders of modern nations. To arrive at any tolerable notion of the migrations and movements which led to national settlements from the chaos of the Roman Empire, one must gird up loins for a rather dreary pilgrimage through the wastes of learning. Sentiment warms for dead ages as for deceased asses. Nations like nobility grow venerable only as they grow very old; immortal alone through mortality. Some day no doubt—perhaps when the coming New Zealander pauses to meditate—medieval times may rise into fashion with knowledge diffusionists. Meanwhile Professor Kæppen has collected, and compactly digested, considerable stores of knowledge on the national life as well as territorial distributions of the Middle Ages; history in its prominent lines on a geographical basis. He sketches political change through eight periods, conveniently divided by the movements of races, from the division of the empire on the death of Theodosius to the Ottoman conquest; the whole well illustrated by historical maps after Spruner. Considerable artistic power, which would seem to be native to the Dane, is displayed in giving life to the usual historic skeleton. If the accounts of manners and institutions are necessarily brief they are neither meagre nor colourless, and the numerous illustrations, and sometimes anecdotes, are pertinent and suggestive. As here, from many examples, speaking of the common origin of the Danish and English people:—

The heathen Angles, Saxons, and Danes had the same religion. Their common deities Tyr, Wodin (Odin), Thur (Thor), Frea (Freia), &c., still survive, and are daily suggested to our memory in the appellation of the days of the week common to both Danes and Anglo-Saxons. The same mystic beings: gud, god; alfar, aelfe, ylf, elves; vættar, wights; dverger, dverg, dwarfs; jotnar, jøtter, jotnas; tröll, trölda, trolls; hel, hell, &c., were worshipped or feared by both nations, and occur not only in their ancient poetical remains, but also in the popular superstitions and ballads of their still flourishing posterity. Their gods and heroes have likewise the same names: Wodin, Odin; Skjold, Scyld; Holfdan, Hælfdene; Ubbe, Uffo, Offa; Hrolf, Rolf.

Again, on the Normans:—

The Normans are still the best mariners of France, and all their most distinguished admirals were of Norman descent. We discern, likewise, this Scandinavian influence in the naval expressions of the French language, such as for instance: *esquif, boulines, vratings, gandrings, hâler, sigler, stermer*, and many others, all of Danish origin.

And as a specimen of the gossip by which dry history is occasionally illustrated:—

The manners in Scandinavia were still very coarse during the fourteenth century. Albert of Mecklenburg used to call Margaret the Breechless Queen—*Dronning Buzellis*—and he sent her a whetstone, three feet in length, with the intimation to lay aside her sword and attend to sharpening her needles. This ungracious compliment the Danish Queen answered by sending him in return a chemise of hers, attached to a flag-staff, for his colours, when marching his army against her. Nor did this epigrammatic war terminate with the defeat of Albert at Falköping, for Margaret ordered her indiscreet prisoner to her presence, and clapped a fool's cap, with a tail nineteen yards long, on his head, for a mock crown, and sent him, thus exposed to the scoffs of the populace, to the dreary prison-vaults of Lindholm Castle, in Skaane. Among the many historical relics still deposited in the sacristy of the splendid cathedral of Upsala, the traveller will behold the enormous whetstone, the smock banner, and the lengthy fool's cap of Prince Albert.

If here and there we find Irish history, according to Thomas Moore and "Walter Scott's numerous works" cited in the margin, the authorities compiled from are generally orthodox and trustworthy. Not less substantial surely would have been the title to a "Manual of Mediæval Geography," had the author, materially speaking, brought it within the common grasp; for as a handbook it can only serve for popular use in Patagonia. The long banished folio of the old world it would seem is coming into fashion in the new. Our hint might tend to the Professor's popularity here, at least, should he carry out his projected Historical Geography of the Modern World.

Availing himself of the public interest now turned towards Russia, Dr. Latham has made an intelligent and useful contribution to popular knowledge by his account of the various races of that extensive waste of empire, accompanied by, and in some degree founded upon, the ethnological and statistical map published by the Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg in 1852. It may occur to some that Metternich's famous *not* might be applied further north than Italy, and the term Russian, if not Russia itself, regarded as something of a geographical expression. On imperial authority we find the non-Russian population of Europe in some fifteen divisions of race, forty and more of tribe, and a guess at eight and a half millions of souls. The three leading stocks, or families, which we commonly find termed as Tshudes or Fins, Tartars, and Slavonians, Dr. Latham, for plausible reasons of expediency, calls Ugrian, Turk, and Sarmatian.

Under the Ugrian, he classes the population akin to the present inhabitants of Finland wheresoever they may be found, the chief characters being their language; a race with the exceptions of the Laps of Sweden and Norway, and the Magyars of Hungary, peculiar to Russia. The tribes are numbered thus:

1. Samoyedes	4,495	d. Karelians proper	171,695
2. Yeniseians	not stated	a. Quains	not stated
3. Yukahiri	do.	b. Tavestrians	do.
4. Laps	2,289	8. Permians:	
5. Voguls	872	a. Siranians	70,965
6. Ostiaks	not stated	b. Permians	52,204
7. Fins:		c. Votiaks	186,770
a. Tshud	15,617	d. Desermanians	4,545
b. Vod	5,148		
c. Esthonians	688,496	9. Volga Fins:	
d. Liefs	2,074	a. Tsheremis	165,076
Karelians:		b. Mordvins	480,241
a. Auramoiset	29,875	c. Tshuvash	429,952
b. Savakot	42,979		
c. Tshor	17,800	Ugrians	2,815,598

The Turks or Tatars, are thus enumerated:

1. Tatars:		4. Khivans	215
a. Of Permian, Viatka, Kazan, and Simbrisk.		5. Bashkirs	392,072
b. Sarator, Astrakhan, and Caucasus	1,284,284	6. Meshtsheriaks	79,941
2. Karakalpaks	60	7. Kirgiz	82,000
3. Trukhmen (Turcomans)	7,321	8. Teptyar	not stated
		Turks	1,845,848

Still following the classification of the non-Russian population, we come to the third, or Sarmatian division, according to Dr. Latham's nomenclature:

Lithuanic branch:		2. Servians	1,383
1. Lithuanians	716,886	3. Poles	477,535
2. Lets	872,107		
Slavonic branch:		Sarmatians	2,145,013
1. Bulgarians	77,102		

The remaining Non-Russians are stated thus:

Rumanyos (Wallachians and Moldavians)	498,469	Persians:	
Mongols (Kalmuks)	119,162	1. Kuzzilbash	646
Greeks	46,773	2. Sarts (Bokharians)	not stated
Armenians	37,676	Indians	10
Germans (Deutsche)	373,000	Albanians	1,328
" (Swedes)	11,470	French	250
Dioscurians:		Jews:	
1. Georgians	1,000	Talmudic	1,054,407
2. Irôn (Osêt)	1,650	Karait	5,725
3. Circassians	175	Tsigani (gipsies)	48,247
		Miscellaneous	2,201,188

Making a total of 8,507,637 Non Russians.
And from the statistics of Schaffarik 35,000,000 Great Russians.
" " 13,000,000 Little Russians.
" " 2,700,000 White Russians.

Making a total of 59,207,637 under the government of the Great God of the Muscovites.

Dr. Latham's able and interesting work is the second contribution to "The Ethnographical Library." It seems to us that it might have been made more generally useful had it been preceded by a general exposition of the leading principles of the science; for as portions of the present treatise are in some respects controversial, the tyro must read with a large faith in the science of his preceptor.

The present number of Bohn's Standard Library is the third and concluding instalment of Mrs. Foster's excellent translation of Condé's history of the dominion of the Arabs in Spain, a valuable addition to the stories already made by the publisher to the popular knowledge of historic literature.

"Acheta's" floral contribution, if not quite appropriate by title to the present season, and its own subject is nevertheless a seasonable and pleasant book, discoursing on birds and insects and men with kindly feeling and humanity.

Logic limps a little in Dr. Lacaita's Preface, which is characteristic of prefaces. The selections are made by chronological arrangement, with short notices of the author's, give a notion of the progress of Italian literature, and, as "a preparatory course to the reading of the Divina Commedia of Alighieri." Accordingly Dante is preceded by seven authors in eleven pages, and succeeded by some hundred or so in three hundred and fifty. The selection, brief but judicious, gives a fair representation of Italian literature excluding the drama, and will be a useful reading book.

Patriotic earnestness at times bestrides a very queer hobby-horse. There is no evidence to convict the "Patriot" author of *The Fall of Poland* of connexion with any of the Cockney comic schools of professional jocularly, yet Bobadil himself could not have propounded a more ingenious strategy than is here gravely laid down in seventy-seven prefatory pages of history on Russian aggression, embracing twenty-one rules for the regeneration of Poland and the world. In order to put down (can the Patriot be Sir Peter?) the aggressive system of Russia, the sentiment of "Britannia, Gallia, Hibernia, and Scotia" is to be concentrated into one focus of regenerating light, "apart from any government connexion," as a "prophylactic against any future disorders infused by reason of a vast quadruple alliance in the national-supporting union of the four countries." The sympathies and patriotism of all are to be aroused by a general agency and secretary, a preliminary meeting, provisional committee in London, circulars, from 100,000 to 200,000 handbills "with signs of exclamation," branch committees, &c., &c., all resulting in a "National Constitution, which is to guide the national will on to the path to victory against Russian aggression and despotism." That trifling little difficulty commonly called ways and means is amply provided for in four lines and three-quarters. Then, by two lines and a half additional, the Britannio-Gallico-Hiberno-Scottish Alliance raise 500,000 troops, 300,000 for immediate action, the remainder, as reserve, proceed "with all their artillery and battering-rams through Germany, putting down all opposition that may be raised," enter Poland, seize the fortresses, expel the Muscovite barbarians, and hold possession till "the national patriotism of the released and grateful inhabitants will raise a new and permanent constitution for the lasting freedom of Poland in the Czartoryski dynasty. Rule 20 provides for "similar victories over the Austrian troops," a free Hungary, and a Kossuth dynasty! And why not? The author has no doubt that the efficient production of *The Fall of Poland* would "go far to establish a beginning to the grand national demonstration and national constitution." It would be ungenerous to the managers to anticipate the curiosity of a British public.

The makers of language would very much oblige reviewers who sit in judgment on poetry in gross by a few epithets. In default of phrase, we cannot better describe *Mammon's Marriage* than as a soporific epos. Not poppy nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups, nor modern eloquence of Parliament itself could do their office more surely. Nevertheless we must awake long enough to make some nice additions to knowledge of things in general. That celebrated fowl of fable, immortal Phoenix, turns

out to be no other than our friend Phœbus, the absence of whose shining face we have lately had so much occasion to lament. Twice does he, Phoenix or Phœbus, perform figurative duty : at p. 46, celestially as Sun—

Dwindling into a daily grave
Perennial Phoenix of the earth.

And once again terrestrially at p. 75, if not son, at least as heir to a Lord Otho, deceased—

Gay luminary prone to rise,
Phoenix of Dives obsequies.

And more; by metamorphose more marvellous than a Malaprop could conceive, grows all at once, and at the same time, into a triune gentleman; for we are told—

He is the Lucifer of men,
The Saturn of historic pen,
A Daniel in a lion's den!

We have learnt moreover that—

Man is but dust when he is dead,

and that there is a "moral" as well as a liquid gore; the poet informing us that

Moments there are, when murd'ers feel
The taint of poison, thrust of steel,
Writhing in streams of moral gore,
Worse than their victim writhed before.

The fable belongs to the same school of originality. We renew acquaintance with the Hugos and Othos, Lauras and Allans, heavy fathers and antique sons-in-law, dutiful daughters and lawless lovers, eligible and ineligible, and *vice versa*, of immortal, poetastic memory, done into intolerable verse.

Lord Hugo has land and a daughter, and as every lord, of course, has a right to do with his own as pleaseth him, Laura, to the loss of Allan, takes Otho for worse:—

Six months, then Midsummer supreme,
Gilded the world with golden beam;
And all seemed happy save the maid,
To Otho ruthlessly betrayed.

Unhappy Lady Otho! Meanwhile, or later, for the unities suffer as much as the lovers, Allan, whose sin was lackland, and who in fashionable parlance would be termed a scorpion, becomes misanthropic and professionally, like all rejected lovers of the turned-down-collar school of romance, a sea-attorney. But to make a long story short, Allan turns up again at the immemorial banquet, kills Otho, who, before he dies, does ditto to the maiden spouse; and the epic, probably to illustrate the poetic signification of "moral gore," winds up by general massacre and moral. Here is the moral, which we hope may be profitable to all perplexed Lauras having to choose between the eligible and ineligible of matrimony:—

Better to slumber in the grave,
Than be a tyrant's married slave!

MILLER'S ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY.

Elements of Chemistry. Theoretical and Practical. By William Allen Miller, M.D., F.R.S. J. W. Parker.

BESIDE the many treatises on Chemistry published with precipitation, and without either very definite ideas respecting the wants of the public or very accurate acquaintance with the science they pretend to expound, a few good solid works can be named which deserve the encouragement due to real labour and real merit. Dr. Miller's *Elements* promises to take its place among the few. It is a conscientious book; not hastily compiled, but the direct product of thought and teaching. This is shown in the illustrative examples, which are remarkable, not only as being good illustrations, but as quitting the beaten track of previous writers. Every reader of scientific treatises is aware of the fatiguing iteration with which one writer after another repeats the old examples. Dr. Miller saturates his book with new examples, which give freshness to his pages and serve to impress old truths. In general the exposition is remarkably clear and simple; and the very latest discoveries find their place here. Numerous woodcuts are added; and nothing is omitted which may facilitate the student's progress.

There may seem something ungrateful in quarrelling with an author for giving us matter which we confess to be valuable; yet, although we should be sorry to spare a single chapter of this volume, we are compelled to pronounce the whole volume a mistake. The mistake is a mistake of Method, and shows how far we are in England from a steady conception of the true philosophy of science. The volume is devoted to Chemical Physics—"a subject," says Dr. Miller, "upon which no elementary work has appeared in this country since the publication of the excellent treatise of the late Professor Daniel;" a subject, we will add, which has no right whatever to a special treatise; for it is not Chemistry at all. Specific Gravity, Elasticity, Cohesion, Adhesion, Diffusion of Liquids, Crystallisation, Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, which make up the topics of this volume, belong to the science of Physics, and can only by a vicious disregard of all Method be called chemical. They have their applications in Chemistry, but so have Mathematics. The Chemist must master the laws of Physics before he proceeds in chemical investigations, but he must master many other things equally unchemical. For example, the different refractive power which some substances exercise on Light is to the chemist an index of the nature of the substance; he must consequently study Light and its phenomena as one of his preliminaries. But this is no more a reason for transplanting from Physics a section on Light, and placing it in a treatise on Chemistry, than it would be for the introduction of a chapter on Arithmetic. Dr. Miller has given us an outline of certain sections of the science of Physics—an outline which, as we said, is admirably sketched—but we cannot convert it into Chemistry by calling it Chemical Physics. It is not chemical at all. There have been some necessity for instructing his pupils in these subjects, because our system of education recognises no need for a gradual advance from one science to another, and his pupils would for the most part enter

the lecture-room quite innocent of Physics; but what may be necessary with pupils is not necessary in a Scientific Treatise, and we must regard it as a serious error that Dr. Miller should have devoted a volume of his Treatise to subjects not rightfully belonging to it.

This objection is almost the only one we have to make; and it is an objection which in no way interferes with the usefulness of the book. There are some minor questions of detail upon which we might put in a demurrer; for example, he states the law of chemical combination in Definite Proportions, thus: "In every chemical compound the nature and the proportions of its constituent elements are fixed, definite, and invariable." Now this is strictly true of Inorganic compounds, and strictly untrue of Organic compounds. It is true of a salt, but false of an anatomic element. Dr. Miller knows this as well as any one; but in announcing the formula of Inorganic bodies he has left the Organic out of sight; and hence his phrase "every chemical compound" becomes inexact. It may be said indeed that organic bodies are not properly speaking chemical compounds, and that the very indeterminateness of composition which characterises them raises them out of the class of chemical bodies; and in this sense Dr. Miller's definition would be exact. But we do not think he has any such separation in his eye, because he announces, as a Third Part of his Treatise, an exposition of Organic Chemistry, thus identifying organic with chemical bodies.

We look forward to the continuation of this work as to one likely to present the best exposition of the present state of chemical science, and as such we call the attention of our readers to it.

THE MONARCHY OF FRANCE.

The Monarchy of France: its Rise, Progress, and Fall. By William Tooke, F.R.S. Sampson Low and Son.

It has been said of Tacitus, *il abrégait tout parce qu'il voyait tout*;—there is little danger of the application of this remark to William Tooke, Esq., F.R.S. If we may judge by the work before us, the organ of Causality is by no means highly developed in this gentleman's cranium. He professes to tell all that need be told of the history of France, unless one desire to make that subject his special and exclusive study. His object, he says, "has been to convey in this condensed form to the English reader as much acquaintance with the continued tide of public and political events in France, under its monarchy, as it may import him to acquire, with a due regard to the more important demands on his attention of professional reading and research; and of the large requirements of English history and biography in all their ramifications, not omitting the collateral claims of the continually increasing extent and interest of our miscellaneous literature."

In pursuance of this laudable purpose Mr. Tooke has collected the dry bones of the past and set them up by the aid of wires in the form of a tolerably correct skeleton; but there are no natural ligaments, no fibres, no blood vessels. As an *aide-mémoire* of dates and proper names the book is not without its use, but as to the causes and consequences of events, and the motives and characters of public men, it is wholly uninteresting. Though expressly founded on the ancient chronicles, this fat volume is meagre in the details that form their chief attraction, and is altogether devoid of the local colouring that imparts such a picturesque charm to those time-honoured narratives. And it is precisely at those periods when the most diffuse information is desirable, that Mr. Tooke is the most succinct and unsuggestive. Thus, Charlemagne is disposed of in nine pages of large type, from which we learn little more than that in 779 this great monarch published "his Capitularies, requiring the payment of tithes, being the first legal endowment of them in France, according to Montesquieu." Philip Augustus, indeed, is indulged with rather more space, but principally to record the unhappy fate of the beautiful Agnes; while for more important matters we are referred to Messrs. Capéfigue and G. P. R. James. The separation of the royal lovers is thus pathetically described:—

The King had a last interview with her, before her departure, in an apartment of the palace, from whence were heard passionate sobs, vows, and even kisses."

As if to atone for this episode, the character of Louis IX. is summed up "in a few epithets, the illustration of which would occupy volumes":—

He was pious, wise, just, brave, humane, and humble; of a morality above suspicion, and exemplary in the relations of son, husband, father, brother, and friend. Should this be held too high an estimate of St. Louis, we would refer to his contemporary biographer, Joinville, and to the unvarying tenor of history.

The portrait of Henry IV. is thrown off in the same indiscriminating colours:—

In manner and conversation Henry IV. exhibited the utmost apparent frankness, combined with great tact and adroitness in never committing himself; he was brave, impetuous, humane, occasionally by impulse unjust, upon calculation of results ungrateful, and constitutionally imperious and absolute.

Maximilian de Berthune de Romy, Duke of Sully, is justly described as an "honest and wise minister, friend, and counsellor," and the writer of "the best account of the character and actions of his master." And yet it would seem from what follows that Mr. Tooke himself places no great confidence in Sully's statements; for, after drily recording the assassination of the king, he adds:—

It is said he was occupied at the time in forming the scheme of a federal union of Europe, divided into fifteen states, to be called the Christian Republic: this suggestion does not rest on any sufficient authority.

It rests entirely on the authority of Henry the Fourth's favourite minister and confidant, who has given "the best account of the actions of his master." In short, we are left in utter ignorance of what we would wish to know, while we are bored with three refuted anecdotes and inconsequential details. Louis XIV. was "the very concrete of absolutism with no alloy." Richelieu is chiefly mentioned as the unsuccessful rival of Corneille. Mazarin was "an astute Italian;" Michel de l'Hopital "a distinguished judge, who died in disgrace;" and the Fronde "an inexplicable name for an inexplicable object," all the proceedings of which "are related in the Memoirs of the Cardinal de Retz, and in scores of contemporary

historiettes." The revolution of 1789, we are told, "could not have happened during the reign of Henry IV. or Louis XIV.; they would have crushed the dastards in the bud." The fall of the monarchy "can only be attributed to his (Louis XVI.) being the most moral, liberal, and amiable sovereign the people of France ever possessed, and for that very reason he became an object of ferocious and virulent animosity, evoked by the convocation of the States-General, and their wilful misprision of their duty."

On the other hand, we learn that Peter the Great spent forty-four days in Paris, though we are left in ignorance as to whether he preferred the Jardin Mabille or the Cirque Impérial. "As some evidence of the partial civilisation of the Gauls before Cæsar's time," we are assured that they "had river tolls, which subsisted during many succeeding centuries." It is equally instructive to know that "Gaul, from an early date, had afforded refuge to some memorable exiles—to Herod Archelaus and Pontius Pilate, who committed suicide at Vienne, and to Herod Antipator, and Herodias, his wife, who died at Lyons;" and that "Cæsar's threefold partition of Gaul was not arbitrarily made by himself." But it is painful to find in a would-be-philosophical history, written in the year 1855, such exploded fables as the laconic letter of Francis I. after the battle of Pavia; while James van Artevelde is still contemptuously styled "the brewer of Ghent," though it has long since been clearly established that he was a man of noble family, and merely admitted as an honorary member of the Brewers' Guild. Then, Joan of Arc is represented as having been condemned to death as a witch, and not as a victim to the jealousy of high churchmen. The battle of the Spurs, near Courtrai, is attributed to the English alone, whereas the victory was really due to the Flemings. And the Prince of Rohan is convicted of "having swindled the jewellers" in the affair of the diamond necklace, "at the instance of his profligate associates, under the pretence that he was commissioned by the Queen." It is not, however, very wonderful that Mr. Tooke should occasionally mistake romance for history, seeing that he accepts the authority of novelists and dramatists. We have already noticed his reference to Mr. James on the subject of Philip Augustus. We now copy his note relative to the conquest of France by Henry V. :—

In corroboration of the details of the various battles between the French and the English, and of the names and actions of their warriors and commanders during this reign, we would, in legal phraseology, refer to the reports of Mr. William Shakespeare, temp. "Henry V." and "1st Henry VI." *passim*.

Having given this specimen of Mr. Tooke's facetious style, we are bound to furnish an example of the didactic :

The disgrace of this massacre should not altogether be charged on Charles IX. ; but kings would escape censure if they withheld their names from being implicated with the atrocities of their advisers.

Here is an illustration of the grandiloquent :

The following Christmas, this haughty Sicamber (Clovis) entered the piscina of the catechumens, and bending beneath the hand of the Bishop of Rheims, burnt all that he had worshipped, worshipped all that he had burnt, and was baptised with his family and his people. The Church gave forth a joyful cry, stretched out her hand to the king of the Franks, and proclaimed him her only faithful son amid all the monarchs of the West.

Of the familiar style we have two notable instances. Philip Augustus hastily returned to France after the siege of Acre, "leaving to Richard all the peril, as well as the glory and the damage, which that ill-fated enterprise entailed." And after the battle of St. Quentin, on St. Lawrence's day, Philip was so elated by the victory, that he "caused his palace of the Escorial to be built in the shape of a gridiron, the article on which the saint" (why not "that party?") "suffered martyrdom."

We observe that the author has reserved to himself the right of translation. Surely, the precaution was unnecessary.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

A Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament. With a New Translation. By M. Kalisch, Phil. Dr., &c. (Hebrew and English.)

London, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Life and System of Pestalozzi. By Karl von Raumer. Translated from the German by J. Tilleard.

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

A Selection from the Lesser Poems. By William Henry Leatham.

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Dante's Divine Comedy—Notes on the Translation. By C. B. Cayley, B.A.

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

A Few Words About the Inmates of Our Union Workhouses.

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

The English Cyclopædia: a new Dictionary of Universal Knowledge, based on the Penny Cyclopædia. Conducted by Charles Knight. (Natural History and Geography, Part 27.)

Bradbury and Evans.

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon, Esq. With Notes by Dean Milman and M. Guizot, edited, with Additional Notes, by William Smith, LL.D. (Vol. VIII.)

John Murray.

Who's Who in 1855? Edited by C. H. Oakes, M.A. Dedicated, by permission, to her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.

Baily Brothers.

Margaret Maitland, of Sunnyside. Written by herself.

Thomas Hodgson.

The first two books of Hugo Grotius, on the truth of the Christian Religion, literally translated into English. By a Graduate of the University of Cambridge.

Bennett (Langport).

Cossack Rule, and Russian Influence, in Europe and over Germany: a few Notes and Suggestions for the Present Crisis. By Alexander Graham Dunlop.

James Ridgway.

Bradshaw's Illustrated Guide through Paris and its Environs; exhibiting, in a novel and comprehensive form, all that can be seen, and how to see it.

W. J. Adams.

The Art of Elocution, as an essential part of Rhetoric: with instructions in Gesture, and an Appendix of Oratorical, Poetical, and Dramatic Extracts. By George Vandenhoff.

Sampson Low and Son.

A Few Words on Paper, Flax, Hemp, and Plantain Fibre, in which it is shown that large quantities of plantain fibre may be profitably obtained from the West Indies, especially from Demerara, as substitutes for flax, hemp, and paper-making materials.

Thomas Bosworth.

The Arts.

LA RISTORI.—MIRRA.

(From a Correspondent).

THE European recognition of a great actress, worthy the name—a true dramatic artist in whom burns the spark of genius, and who is blest with the faculty of invention—is an event for the young people under forty, who are tired of hearing the unanswerable answer of old fogies, "Ah! you should have seen Siddons!" For this, if for no higher motive, we have hailed with gratification the success of an actress whom everybody admits to be an artist of the first rank; whose very rival (and she a woman) has openly and confessedly paid her the compliment of jealousy; against whom neither criticism can deal an open blow, nor calumny a private stab: a great actress, a true artist, a virtuous woman. There was something profound about Mlle. JUDITH's not about the great and wayward Camille: "Pardon, je suis Juive, moi; mais RACHEL est Juif." Speaking to us of RISTORI, a German friend said—"Sie ist so weibliche." In that single phrase lies a whole volume of criticism.

A word or two upon the *Mirra*, her favourite part, and that in which we have seen her to the best advantage. Strange that so womanly a creature should best succeed in the illustration of so unwomanly a passion! But this is one of those contradictions so common, and perhaps, after all, so easily explicable in art. It is a mistake to say that those can simulate best who can most readily do the thing itself. Perhaps the only real paradox in the matter is that a woman so pure, so intellectual as LA RISTORI is said, and as we believe her, to be, should have selected this play, which no one can ever read without being disgusted to nausea.

The old poets hung over this terrible theme with a strange admiration; it seemed to exercise upon them a fascination. Yet even OVID himself, not prudish overmuch, thought it right to circumscribe his audience when he recounted the tale:—

Dira canam: natae procul hinc! procul este parentes!

Worse than *ŒDIPUS*, who knew not his affinity to *JOCASTA*, *MIRRA* burned for *CINYRAS* while she knew him to be her father. True, *ALFIERI* has left *OVID*'s catastrophe untouched and veils over the confession of the guilty daughter with considerable finesse; but it shines like a burning spot through the covering, and nothing can exceed the libidinousness of these suggestive lines—

Oh madre mia felice! . . . almen concesso

A lei sarà . . di morire . . al tua fianco—

delivered, too, with a liquid unctuousness of accent, such as no written words can serve to convey the least idea of.

The story, as told by *APOLLODORUS*, differs somewhat from *OVID*'s version. The former makes *CINYRAS*, King of Cyprus, espouse *METHARME*, daughter of *PYGMALION*, by whom he had three daughters, *OREEDECE*, *LAOGORA*, and *BRÆSIA*, all of whom incurred the anger of *VENUS*, and died shamefully in Egypt. *PANYASIS* makes *THEBAS*, King of Assyria, have a daughter named *SMYRNA*, who burned with an unholy love for her father.

In one point there is a striking similarity between *OVID*'s version of the story and *ALFIERI*'s—the struggle with shame and not quite extinct modesty throughout.

In a very few lines *OVID* tells all what *ALFIERI* takes five long acts to do. *Cinyras* wishes *Mirra* to choose a husband:—

Te cupiunt proceres; totoque Oriente juventus

Ad thalami certamen adest: ex omnibus unum

Elige, Myrrha.

ALFIERI puts into the mouth of *Cecris*, *Mirra*'s mother—

I piu prodi

D'Asia e di Grecia principi possenti,

A gara tutti concorreato in Cipro,

Di sua bellezza al grido: e appien per noi

Dona di sè quanto alla scelta ell' era."

This one line of *OVID* runs all through *ALFIERI*'s play:—

"Illa quidem sentit, fœdoque repugnat amori.

And these four beautiful lines might have been penned by the poet after witnessing *RISTORI* in the Confession scene:—

Illa silet primo, patriisque in vultibus hærens,

Œstuat, et tepido suffundit lumina rore,—

Virginei Cinyras hæc credens esse timoris,

Flere vetat, siccatque genas, atque oscula jungit.

The struggle with her passion, as illustrated by *RISTORI*, is thoroughly dramatic; rising to its height when, in the midst of the ceremony in which she is being united to the husband of her choice (chosen as a protection against the impious flame which consumes her heart), she loses all control over her reason. A dramatic contrast of the very highest order is produced by the calm chanting of the Chorus:—

Pure Faith, divine, eternal Peace,

Build your temple in the hearts of these spouses;

Back, infernal Discord!

Suddenly interrupted by the wild soul-agonies of the bride:—

What say ye? In my heart; my heart,

I feel the horrid Furies. There, there,

With viper whips stands the mad Erynnis:

Those are fit torches for my Hymen.

The ceremony broken up, suddenly she recovers her senses:—

But what? The hymns are silenced.

Who should embrace me? Am I a wife?

Her father at that moment is approaching with paternal dignity to render her the assistance of his affectionate care. Unconsciously, she falls into his arms. It is an answer to her question, with an "Ohime!" drawn from the very depths of her heart, and combining in its sickening tone as much disgust and self-detestation as human nature is capable of conceiving, she shrinks from him as if he were some horrid monster, more loathsome and horrible than the worst fancies of her over-charged heart. The whole scene is intensely dramatic.

The last scene, where she stabs herself with her father's sword, is a complication of horrors too extreme for dispassionate criticism. When the mother enters, and sees her beloved daughter weltering in her own blood, she naturally wishes to rush forward to her assistance. *Cinyras* stops her, and here some explanation is evidently necessary. *Mirra* feels what is coming, and unable to articulate a sound she drags herself along the ground and by mute gestures entreats her

father not to divulge her shame to her mother, but in vain : the horrid truth is revealed—

Più figlia
Non c'è costei. D'infame orrendo amore
Ardeva ella per . . . Cinira.

And then she falls back with an expression of despair and abandonment such as would wring the stoutest heart. This is a fitting end. The virgin is guilty and is shamed. What more has she to do but to die?

That this great actress should win the tragic laurels in Paris, and move the French self-sufficiency so as to shake even RACHEL on her throne, is a striking evidence of her power. When RACHEL heard her, and saw an enthusiastic audience call her six times before the curtain, the French *tragedienne* is said to have had an attack of hysterics. Since that, she has attempted to contrast all the finest effects of her Italian rival by playing *Camille* in a new style—an experiment universally judged to be a failure.

RISTORI is indeed an artist of the very first degree of excellence; and how many and great are the qualities which that phrase (so hastily and unjustly ap-

plied to mere actresses) includes. The rare power of merging individuality into impersonation is hers; a bright intelligence which lights up all the dark corners and recondite glooms of the author is hers; a classic presence and a sweet expressive voice;—these are a few of the more striking excellences which go to make up the sum of her perfection. Her mind, refined and plastic, adapts itself with ease to every phase of character, and the consequence is, that she can be forcible without harshness, or tender without sickly sentimentality. Confident in the resources of her own genius, she never overacts a position, and is content to sacrifice the paltry triumph of a stage effect to the ultimate impression of her part in its entirety. This is one of the great lines of demarcation which separate the true artists from the false; for the latter, greedy of instant applause, and unable to proceed without that comfortable restorative to their vanity, destroy the unity of a piece by cutting it up into a number of little episodes, each with a climax of its own; while the former, knowing the true value of harmony and the deteriorating effect of vulgar clap-trap, are content to sacrifice their vanity for the moment at the altar of truth and nature, confident that in the end their estate will be only the more gracious.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE SALE OF BEER ON SUNDAYS sat for the first time on Thursday, when three police magistrates—Mr. Hall, Mr. Corrie, and Mr. Arnold—were examined, and all agreed as to the impossibility of defining the word "traveller." Mr. Hall and Mr. Corrie gave precisely opposite interpretations of it. The former, however, thought that drunkenness had decreased on Sundays since the passing of the act, but had increased on other days of the week.

THE 18TH OF JUNE.—Accounts from Finland state that when the news of the failure of the attack made against Sebastopol on the 18th reached Abo, on the 23rd, there was a grand military parade and a *Te Deum*, at which the Grand Duke Nicholas was present.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON ROBERT WILLIAM COCKERILL, of the Royal Artillery, now before Sebastopol, has been tried by court-martial for neglect of duty in omitting to visit a patient until twelve hours after his admission, with symptoms of a grave disease, into hospital. The sentence of the court was that he be severely reprimanded, and placed at the bottom of the list of assistant-surgeons of the Ordnance Medical Department.

AUSTRALIA.—Business is improving in the great southern continent, and affairs for the most part look prosperous, though there is a deficiency in the revenue of Melbourne which it is thought will amount on the whole year to about 1,385,000*l.* The Government of that colony has been defeated in an attempt to pass a vote granting two years' salary (5000*l.*) to Mr. Foster, the late Colonial Secretary, who resigned office immediately after the Ballarat riots in December, owing to the popular feeling against him. The motion was lost by a majority of one.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the administration of the gold-fields have made their report to the Executive, and it has been presented to the Council by command of the Lieutenant-Governor. The principal recommendations are:—1. The abolition of the license fee and the substitution of an export duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ounce; 2. The enfranchisement of the diggers; 3. The introduction of a system of leasing auriferous lands; 4. The introduction of mining partnerships on the English "cost book" system; together with other minor changes. The Government have introduced bills to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners. Of these, the Export Duty Bill has been read a second time.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 3.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM LITTLE, Deptford, builder—GEORGE BICKLEY, Lower Kennington-green, money scrivener—JOHN DIVERS, Talbot-court, Eastcheap, licensed victualler—JACOB FRANKENSTEIN, White Hart-court, Bishopsgate-street Within, tobacconist—CHARLES AVERY, Fenchurch-street, colonial broker—ARTHUR EDWARD TROWER, Leather-lane, Holborn, coachsmith—THOMAS BAKER, Kildminster, butcher—JOHN WALLEY, Derby, boiler-maker—WILLIAM BENNETT, Portishead, Somersetshire, carpenter—JONATHAN CRUSE, Stapleton, Gloucestershire, victualler—JAMES TAPPER EVERETT, Devonport, cabinet-maker—WILLIAM JOHN MACKARIE, Clay Cross, Derbyshire, surgeon—GEORGE BATEMAN, Liverpool, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. GRANT, Banff, solicitor—W. SIMPSON, Viewfield, near Inverness, farmer.

Friday, July 6.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—ROBERT GEORGE ROSE, Cowley-terrace, North Brixton, draper.

BANKRUPTS.—JOHN MITCHELL, Great Bourton, Oxfordshire, builder—THOMAS PRICE SMITH, Birmingham, factor—ROBERT TURNER, Birmingham, gas-lamp and chandelier manufacturer—HENRY WILLIAMSON, Leeds, cloth merchant—THOMAS PHILIPS, Green-lanes, Highbury-park, carpenter and builder—GEORGE NEWBY, Birmingham, grocer—JONATHAN MURGATROYD, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner—ROBERT REED, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, grocer and draper—HUGH HENRY ROSS, Liverpool, draper—JOHN MANLEY, Manchester, machine-maker—JOSEPH GRIMSHAW, Bolton-le-Moors, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—WILLIAM MORRIS, Dundee, police treasurer—THOMAS YULL, Springbank, Renfrewshire, silk, woolen, and calico printer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Law.—On the 30th ult., at the Grove, Clapham-road, Mrs. Henry Law, prematurely: a daughter.

Living.—On the 30th ult., at Nayland, Suffolk, the wife of Edward Living, Esq., of Calus College, Cambridge: a son.

Yenns.—On the 27th ult., at 29, Northumberland-place, Southbourne-grove north, the wife Major Stevens, H.M.'s 1st Contingent, late Madras Artillery: a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

NEVILL-BEDINGFELD.—On the 2d inst., at Oxburgh, Captain Nevill, Royal Fusiliers, second son of the late Charles and Lady Georgiana Nevill, of Nevill Holt, in the county of Leicester, to Matilda, eldest daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Paston Bedingfeld, of Oxburgh, in the county of Norfolk.

SPENCE-TURNBULL.—February 14, at St. Phillip's Church, Sydney, New South Wales, Francis, youngest son of the late John Spence, Esq., of Sunderland, to Hannah, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Turnbull, Ph. Dr., of London.

DEATHS.

ALT.—June 18, before Sebastopol, from a wound received whilst gallantly leading on his men in the attack on the Redan, Henry Daniel Alt, Lieutenant of the 34th Regiment, eldest son of the late Lieutenant Daniel Alt, 63rd Regiment, aged 19.

BUCKINGHAM.—June 30, at his residence, Stanhope Lodge, Upper Avenue-road, after a severe and protracted illness, James Silk Buckingham, Esq., formerly M.P. for Sheffield, in the 69th year of his age.

CALEDON.—June 30, the Earl of Caledon, at his house, 5, Carlton-terrace.

COX.—May 26, at Guayaquil, aged 48, Horatio H. Cox, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at that port.

DICKSON.—June 7, before Sebastopol, whilst defending the Quarries against repeated attacks of the Russians, William Francis Dickson, Major in the 62nd Regiment, and eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.

MILLAIS-GRAY.—June 3, at Bowerswell, John Everett Millais, Esq., A.R.A., to Euphemia Chalmers, eldest daughter of George Gray, Esq., writer, Perth.

PALMER.—June 28, at Wanlip Rectory, Leicestershire, Catherine Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Archdale Palmer, aged 15; and, on the 29th, Harriet Mary, eldest daughter of the above, aged 16.

WILLIAMS.—June 24, at his residence, 32, Castelnau Villas, Barnes, Surrey, Edward Williams, sen., Esq., artist, calmly departed this life, in the 74th year of his age, surrounded by the whole of his family.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, July 6, 1855.

THE Money Market continues very easy, and the funds are tolerably firm. Under other circumstances, the death of our Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and the news of the Russians having received considerable reinforcements, would have depressed the markets. Shares are much the same in railways. French lines show remarkable firmness. In Turkish scrip there is a stand-still as regards speculation. Amongst the public meetings of companies which have taken place this week, Waller Gold and Great Western of Canada Railway have issued very satisfactory reports—the former declaring a dividend of 9*d.* per share. The Great Western of Canada traffic returns are very considerable, and their prospects most cheering. Crystal Palace shares are slightly improving; the holders hope, perhaps, that the Sunday opening movement may still be carried.

Consols leave off at four o'clock for opening 10th of July. Turkish 6 per cent., 81½, 82.

Caledonians, 62½, 63; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 57, 59; Eastern Counties, 12½, 13; Great Western, 67, 67½; Great South-Western, Ireland, 101, 103; Midlands, 72½, 73; Birmingham, 13½, 13 dis.; South Western, 83, 84; Dovers, 61½, 62; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81½, 82; Lancashire and Carlisle, 75, 78; Yorks, 50, 51; Berwick, 74, 75; Oxford and Carlisle, 25½, 26; ditto, Extension, 3½, 4 pm.; Great Luxembourg, 4, 4½; Paris and Lyons, 40½, 50; Paris and Orleans, 47, 49; Rouen, 46, 48; Havre, 24½, 25½; Great Central of France, 4, 4½ pm.; Great Western of France, 104; Great Western of Canada, 21½, 22 ex div. and ex n.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 64, 53 dis.; Sambre and Meuse, 9½, 10; Seine, 2½, 3 pm.; Agua Fria, 2, 2½; Brazil Imperial, 2½, 3½; Coates, 21, 31; St. John del Rey, 28, 30; Cobbe Copper, 61, 64; Santiago, 5, 6; Linares, 8, 8½; United Mexican, 3½, 4½; Waller Gold, 2, 2½; South Australian Copper, 2, 2½; Australasian Bank, 84, 85; Oriental Corporation, 38, 39; Union of Australia, 73, 75; London Chartered, 19, 20; Bank of Australia, 38, 40; City Bank, 4, 5; Bank of London, 24, 3 pm.; Australian Agricultural, 30, 31; N. B. Australasian Land and Loan, 1, 1 ex div.; Scottish Investment Land and Loan, 12, 2; Crystal Palace, 3, 3½; South Australian, 36½, 37½; General Screw Steam, 104.

CORN MARKET.

Mark Lane, Friday Evening, July 6, 1855.

SUPPLIES of Wheat from abroad this week are small, and in the country markets the farmers' supplies are falling off. Throughout the provinces prices of Wheat have been well maintained, the decline, where such has taken place, being only about 1*s.* per quarter, which is scarcely worth notice at present rates. The stocks of foreign Wheat and Flour in London are not more than a fourth of what was held this time last year. The French markets continue to fall, and those in Belgium are dull. Both there and throughout the south of England, the Wheat is only now in bloom. Barley is getting scarce, but the demand is limited. Oats are rising slightly in value.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	211½	211	211	211½	212	213
3 per Cent. Red.	92	91½	92	92½	92½	92½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	91½	90½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Consols for Account	91½	90½	91½	91½	91½	91½
3½ per Cent. An.	91½	90½	91½	91½	91½	91½
New 2½ per Cents.	91½	90½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Long Ans. 1860	4	15-16	4	15-16	4	15-16
India Stock	230	230	230	230	230	230
Ditto Bonds, £1000	31	35	35	32	32	32
Ditto, under £1000	21	19	23	22	22	22
Ex. Bills, £1000	22	19	23	22	22	22
Ditto, £500	22	19	23	22	22	22
Ditto, Small	21	19	23	22	22	22

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds	100½	Russian Bonds, 5 per	100
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cnts.	100	Cents, 1822	100
Chilian 3 per Cents.	89½	Russian 4½ per Cents.	89½
Danish 5 per Cents.	18½	Spanish 3 p. Ct. New Def.	18½
Ecuador Bonds	21½	Spanish Committee Cert.	21½
Mexican 3 per Cents.	21½	of Coup. not fun.	21½
Mexican 3 per Ct. for	21½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents.	21½
Acc. July 17	21½	Belgian 4½ per Cents.	21½
Portuguese 4 per Cents.	63½	Dutch 2½ per Cents.	63½
Portuguese 3 p. Cents.	95	Dutch 4 per Cent Cert.	95

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. A. WIGAN.
Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, will be performed the new Farce, called

PERFECT CONFIDENCE.

In which Mr. F. Robson, Mr. G. Vining, Miss Marston, and Miss Bromley, will appear.
After which,

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Autograph and Seal of Gustavus Adolphus, date Jan. 26, 1629.

Autograph and Seal of Queen Christina.

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Letter of Charles XII. to Count Horn.

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