

Head Edmund Selway, 552 Strand.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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VOL. VIII. No. 381.]

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

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Review of the Week.

MINISTERS, Members, and all of us are about to be relieved of the session; and a certain indifference appears to have crept over the body of the House of Commons in the treatment of the subjects before it. There has been throughout the session a propensity to push forward business, but at present it is left more in the hands of Ministers, except when some few are instigated either by great earnestness on particular questions, or by personal objects. Thus, upon the whole, technical subjects are left very much to professional men, and the debates which have taken place on the Fraudulent Trustees Bill, or the Wills Bill, have been consigned to lawyers, on reformatory schools to reformatory authorities, or Scotch lunacy to Scotch members—the lunatics, perhaps, not being actually represented.

One result of this *laissez-faire* system has been rather unfavourable to the public. The Fraudulent Trustees Bill, for example, is passing through the House of Commons in a manner which renders it dangerous to a large proportion of the non legal public if it should pass, but likely also to be arrested in the Upper House from a stronger perception of its dangerous character. And again, the Wills Bill has been improved by the insertion of an amendment granting probate in the local registration courts above the sum of 1500*l.*, which had been fixed in the original bill; but this improvement so greatly alters the character of the original measure as to have provoked Ministers, apparently, to drop the bill; so that the public will not obtain the advantage of the new law. This happened not in a narrow House; but evidently the members did not bestow their *thoughts* upon the subject, or gave them superficially in favour of 'local self-government,' without reflecting upon the practical effect of the change on the passing of the measure.

The debate on the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland was amusing, but can be scarcely regarded as a practical discussion. Mr. ROEUCK offered a resolution for the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy; he made a very spirited statement of the case on his side, but the strongest speaker on that side was Mr. MA-GUIRE, who made a slashing, dashing, smashing Irish speech, which might have done in one of the debates of O'CONNELL's time, but he wound up with the strange conclusion that he should vote for Mr. Lord Lieutenantcy; but in the concrete it did not

TORRENS M'CULLAGH's amendment—'the previous question.' This state of things indicates the temper of the House. In the abstract, it was willing to listen to all kinds of spoken articles, satirizing the desire to enter into any subject of reform this session; and Mr. M'CULLAGH's amendment implied simply that that was not the proper time for entertaining the subject. It was carried by 266 to 115.

The election committees have been going on, and have had some rather interesting results. There was an amusing announcement quite at the end of last week. Mr. OLIVEIRA had petitioned against the return of Mr. WOOD, the member for Pontefract, on the ground of bribery and corruption. The case was not proved; but the committee had discovered that 'BENJAMIN OLIVEIRA and EMMA his wife' had expended something more than 6000*l.*, after the last election for Pontefract, for corrupt purposes. So that BENJAMIN's mess was thrown in his own face, and the effect of the committee was to pronounce that he was not duly elected to the last Parliament, although 'EMMA his wife' had so faithfully assisted in both elections.

Mr. CHARLES NEATE, the learned representative of Oxford city, who displaced Mr. CARDWELL, has been unseated, because his over-zealous friends took one hundred and fifty voters into their pay in the guise of 'messengers'—an appropriation of votes which more than secured the majority by which Mr. NEATE was returned. It is a curious thing, however, that a man may hire a cab and receive money for his travelling expenses, but he must not hire himself and receive money for his own exertions. He may have cab-hire, but not self-hire.

The Mayo election has had a sequel *in situ*. Two of the witnesses who gave evidence before the committee have been mobbed on their return by the adherents of the petitioners; and the Government has been obliged to interfere for the protection of the assailed, and the execution of justice upon the assailants.

We are awaiting with anxiety the receipt of further information from India. The question is, whether the mutinous revolt has been confined to Delhi or not? Even if it has maintained itself there, the example might be very serious. Not that our Indian Empire can be for a moment in danger; it is our pockets that are in danger. Every week that the struggle is prolonged will be so much more out of the pockets of the English people; for the Indian finance is in a state of chronic inefficiency, and every increase of expenditure must fall upon us. A further reason why we should hasten improvements that would

prevent the recurrence of those disasters, and render India self-supporting in her finance.

The fire in Italy has not spread to other countries, or even in that. The Continent is not disturbed generally; but a kind of gloom and uneasiness are conspicuously seen in Paris. Notwithstanding the improved state of the Money Market here, the Bourse continues to be depressed, and the feeling of those who attend it is evidently worse than that exhibited in the mere 'quotations.' This arises from two causes. The speculator class is excessively active just at present to maintain its ground; and it is a question how long something like a crash can be put off. But independently of that, the very stability of the Government has been called in question. It is not indeed that ten or a dozen Opposition Members in the Corps Législatif, headed by General CAVAIGNAC, can upset the monarchy; but it is, that the election of three Opposition candidates in the supplemental elections for Paris, as well as other Opposition votes in the provinces, prove both that very considerable numbers of the people are adverse to the Government, and that electors and elected are beginning to assume 'the courage of their opinions.' The food question, too, continues to press upon the people of France. LOUIS NAPOLEON may hold his place while he seems to be the distributor of prosperity, but if JUPITER THE THIRD were found incapable of distributing loaves and fishes, the working classes would begin to ask whether it was necessary to continue him as Emperor of the French by the grace of God and the will of the people. This is another reason why the gloom on the French money market continues.

The movement in Italy has not been such as to be of any service to the Liberal cause. The plan appears to have been extensive; but extension brings weakness, unless the organization was very perfect, and such was evidently not the case here. The police have smothered anything that was contemplated in Paris. The conspirators did not even show themselves in most of the places marked on the map of Italy. They created a panic in the town of Leghorn, and the guard appears to have undergone some kind of alarm; but the troops proved too many for the rioters. The revolutionists landed parties on the coast of Naples and liberated some prisoners; the most substantial result being, that the King has armed the Lazzaroni, to the great terror of his respectable subjects. But the least successful act of all was the attempt to create a revolt in Genoa. Genoa is a highly republican place,

and it would sympathize with republican principles; but many of its citizens have acquired a considerable degree of hope from the maintenance of constitutional Government in the Sardinian kingdom. They expect much through the work of representative institutions, freedom of debate and of the Press, and other guarantees for practical liberty; and they have expressed their agreement by waiving minor differences, and acting upon the whole with the Liberal, that is the Ministerial party in the united parliament of Sardinia. The rioters proved that they were resolved not to depart from that course, on the appeal of the patriotic party, however honest that party may be in its untimely venture. The consequence is, that the movement is a failure everywhere, and it has amounted only to the confession of a design accompanied by failure.

The REGIS plan of a free African emigration to the French colonies has failed for Martinique, but it is accepted by the people of Guadeloupe, and one colony will be quite enough as the means of carrying out the plan. We have already explained its character. It creates a breach in the anti-slavery preventive system.

The law courts have been busy, and present several interesting cases, one of the most piquant is that of *WOODFINE versus SIMPSON and Co.* Mr. WOODFINE, it will be remembered, was sued, some time since, by a young lady for breach of promise of marriage, and the verdict awarded to her a considerable sum in damages. He brought his attorneys into court for neglecting his interests. The opinion of the Bench is sufficiently pronounced by the fact, that a juror was withdrawn: the acting judge not disguising his impression that the best way for both sides was to let the matter drop.

Another painful case was settled in the same manner. It will be remembered that a Mrs. THATCHER sued Colonel HENRY D'AGUILAR for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant was not the only gentleman who was *ami de la maison* under the lady's roof. With a view of establishing her claim she brought into court her own child, a young girl just rising into womanhood! As a means of arresting a spectacle so painful to morality, the Lord Chief Baron suggested that the case should be cut short by the withdrawal of a juror, the plaintiff's counsel assenting.

But that case which has overwhelmed all others in interest, is the nine days' trial of MADELINE SMITH on a charge of poisoning EMILE L'ANGELLER. We give the details amongst our news; we discuss the subject separately. The story shows that she had become entangled in a most disastrous connexion with the adventurer; that he had become an obstruction to her new matrimonial plans, and a living threat of exposure; that her affection changed into aversion, greatly through the display of his own selfish and base character; that she possessed poison; that he died of poison; and that he had been all but traced to her presence just before his death,—a tale that fills the mind with a sense of guilt, but fails to establish the fact. It is assumed that she had the motive to poison, but the assumption is wide. She was imperious, rash, misjudging, unscrupulous, and perhaps a treacherous girl. But there is a wide gulf between the most reckless profligacy, or the meanest deceit, and the deliberate conception of actual murder, and the link wanting in the chain of facts only corresponds with the link wanting in the chain of moral caution. Under the circumstances the jury returned a verdict of 'not proven,' and MADELINE SMITH goes out of court accused, but neither acquitted nor convicted.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—It was mentioned by the Lord Mayor, at a Court held on Wednesday, that Prince Frederick William of Prussia would attend the Court at Guildhall next Monday, for the purpose of receiving the freedom of the City. Some opposition was offered by Mr. Woolsterton to expending 150*l.* on fitting up the Hall for the occasion, his objection being that they had no right to vote away trust-money for the support of 'vanity and ostentation.'—Mr. Anderton gave notice of a motion for bestowing the freedom of the City, with a handsome sword, or some other testimonial, to the value of two hundred guineas, on the Duke of Cambridge.—A letter from Mr. Locke, M.P. for Southwark, resigning his office of Common Pleader of the City of London, was read, and the resignation was accepted.—Mr. Deputy Bower brought up the report of the committee appointed to consider the Finsbury Park Bill (No. 2). He then moved the adoption of the report which recommended that the Court should not oppose the said bill. After a long discussion, the report was agreed to.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 6th.

CAPTIVITY OF A BRITISH SCHOONER BY THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of MALMESBURY called the attention of Lord Clarendon to a case which appeared to him to be one of a most unjust and cruel character. A British schooner, freighted with cattle, &c., for Demerara, and commanded by a Captain Ouseley, who was part owner of the vessel, was seized, about sixteen or seventeen months ago, under the authority of the Venezuelan Government, on a charge of smuggling. On the occasion of a boat being sent from the schooner to the Caracas, for the purpose of procuring provisions, the boat was taken, and the crew brought before a tribunal, when they were fined one hundred dollars for breaking the Custom House laws. The Venezuelan Government subsequently proceeded to seize the schooner itself. Ultimately, the captain and owners were acquitted; but the vessel with her cargo, notwithstanding, was detained. No notice whatever was taken of the transaction by our chargé d'affaires at the Caracas, and he believed that the applications of Lord Clarendon to the Venezuelan Government for redress had hitherto proved unavailing. He wished to know whether his noble friend had received any recent information on the subject?—The Earl of CLARENDON said it was true that he had made several applications to the Venezuelan Government for redress; but up to the present time he had not received any satisfactory explanation of the matter.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

In answer to the Earl of CARDIGAN, Lord PANMURE said that great consideration had been given to the best and speediest way of transporting our troops to India, and, as much difficulty existed in obtaining steam-vessels of sufficient size and accommodation for the expedition, the Government had thought it much better, on the whole, to employ first-rate sailing vessels, knowing, from experience, that those vessels, with a tolerably fair wind, have frequently made the voyage much quicker than screw steamers.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Lord BROUGHAM having again called attention to the expedition said to be fitted out by the French Government for the ostensible object of importing free negro labour from the coast of Africa into the French colonies, the Earl of CLARENDON expressed his opinion that such an attempt could not be made without tending to the revival of the slave trade.

RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.

The Earl of DERBY presented two petitions complaining of the enforcement of the rights of the Crown between high and low water-mark on the coast of Carmarthen. The first was from a gentleman of the name of Lewis, and the second was from the Llanelly Railway and Docks Company; and both complained of an interference with their rights, which they had enjoyed since the year 1807, by the filing of an information by the Attorney-General, which information is still pending.—Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, after stating the circumstances of the case, said that the subject had been referred to the arbitration of the late Mr. Rendel, but the proceedings had been interrupted by the death of that eminent engineer. Last May, however, Mr. Bidder had been appointed arbitrator, and that gentleman would have the adjudication of all matters in dispute.—After some discussion, in which several noble Lords took part, the petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

The MILITIA (IRELAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL, and the DULWICH COLLEGE BILL, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

THE ONEIDA.

In answer to a question from Mr. HENRY BERKELEY, respecting the Oneida, Mr. WILSON said that that vessel was not a regular mail. She was surveyed at Southampton on October 18th last year, and she sailed on the 19th. On the 20th, a report was made, which induced the Government to state that the Oneida could not be accepted. Utterior measures had not been fully considered.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. STERLING asked the Secretary to the Treasury the name of the artist or amateur upon whose recommendation the collection of pictures formed by Henry Kruger was purchased for the National Gallery; and whether the purchase was effected with the knowledge and advice of the trustees of the National Gallery.—Mr. WILSON said the pictures were purchased on the advice of Mr. Dyce. Sir Charles Eastlake saw them, but was not responsible for the purchase, though he approved of the pictures.

NEW WRITS.

Sir GEORGE GREY moved that, in all cases when the seat of any member had been declared void by an election committee, on the ground of bribery and treating, no motion for the issuing of a new writ should be made without two days' previous notice being given in the votes.—Mr. DISRAELI thought the proposition both just and expedient.—Mr. DUNCOMBE, while approving of the general principle, moved as an amendment that the word 'seven' should be substituted for 'two' before the word 'days.'—Mr. MILES and Mr. DRYVER seconded the

original motion.—Mr. ESTCOURT agreed with the amendment.—The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the original motion, 190; against, 138: majority in favour, 52.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, when several clauses were passed after considerable discussion and the proposal of several amendments, which were lost with one exception. On clause 40, Mr. WESTHEAD moved, as an amendment, after the word 'affidavit,' to omit the remainder of the clause, and to insert the words 'and that such probate or letters of administration shall cover all personalty whatever.'—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the clause as it stood.

After some discussion, the committee divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	...	...	162
Against it	...	...	131

Majority against the Government ... 31

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers.

Mr. AYRTON, after the decision that the House had come to, asked the hon. and learned member, the Attorney-General, whether he would not postpone the further consideration of the bill, to see the effect of the alteration.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the vote that the House had just come to utterly destroyed the bill. He could not consent to the introduction of the words into the clause, and he would take the sense of the House again upon their introduction.

The committee again divided, when there appeared—

For the clause, as amended	...	...	141
Against it	...	...	139

Majority for the clause ... 2

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud and prolonged cheering from the Opposition.—The Chairman then reported progress, and the House resumed.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, July 7th.

THE IRISH PEERS.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord REDESDALE laid upon the table a bill for regulating the mode in which the oaths should be taken by Irish peers, but intimated that he would not press the measure, unless it was the desire of the Irish peers themselves that he should do so.—The bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for next Tuesday.

The Coalwhippers' Bill was referred to a select committee, on the motion of Lord KINNAIRD.

COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the Lord Chancellor to the efficient manner in which the judges and other officers of the county courts discharge their laborious duties, and moved for certain returns connected with the sittings of those courts.—The LORD CHANCELLOR concurred in the remarks made by Lord Brougham, and the returns were agreed to.

Some other business was then despatched, and their Lordships adjourned.

BURIAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the motion for going into committee on the Burial Acts Amendment Bill, Sir WILLIAM JOLLIFFE objected to the measure, which was too stringent, and which would lead to the incurring of great expenses.—Other objections were urged by Mr. KNIGHT, Sir DE LACY EVANS, and various hon. members; and Mr. MASSEY and Sir GEORGE GREY defended the bill, which, it was asserted, contained no new principle.—The House then went into committee, when clause 1 was agreed to.—On clause 2, Mr. KNIGHT proposed an amendment to enable the local Board of Health to assume the powers of a burial board, as the Town Councils can do.—The amendment was agreed to by Sir GEORGE GREY, and the clause as amended was adopted.—The clauses to 4 inclusive were agreed to.—By clause 5, it was provided that boards of guardians might form themselves into burial boards, and provide burial grounds for the interment of paupers. On the clause being put, Sir WILLIAM JOLLIFFE moved that it should be expunged.—Sir GEORGE GREY said the clause was not compulsory, but merely permissive; he declined, however, to press it, and it was accordingly struck out.—Several other clauses were agreed to, with a few verbal alterations in some; and, on an amendment, carried by 181 to 79, it was determined to allow only four bodies in one grave, instead of six.—The House then resumed, and shortly afterwards adjourned to six o'clock.

SALMON FISHERIES.

In the evening, Mr. CAIRD inquired whether any progress had been made since February, 1856, in obtaining a decision by the House of Lords in the case of Gammell against the Crown; and whether the advantage of the right of salmon fisheries on the whole sea-coast of Scotland, involved therein, had for years been lost to the public revenue by the postponement.—Mr. WILSON replied that the appeal was heard in 1852; that no decision was arrived at; and that the House had recently intimated a wish to hear the case re-argued.

SURVEYS OF TOWNS.

In reply to Lord ELCHO, Mr. WILSON stated that, where counties had been surveyed on the six inch scale, the towns had been surveyed on the five feet; with

counties at twenty-five inches, the towns were ten feet. Where the surveys of towns had been begun, he supposed that, like the counties, they would be finished on the scale commenced; on what scale the towns would be afterwards surveyed must depend on the course to be taken by the House of Commons.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. CONINGHAM inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to remove the Royal Academy from that position which it now occupies in the National Gallery.—Mr. WILSON replied that the whole matter was at present undecided, as the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject had not yet been presented to the Government.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. HENRY BERKELEY, Lord PALMERSTON said her Majesty's Government could not undertake to use its influence with the Sultan in support of an application by the Viceroy of Egypt for the sanction of the Sublime Porte to the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus of Suez, because for the last fifteen years they had used all their influence to prevent that scheme, which, in point of commercial character, might probably rank among the many bubble schemes. He believed that the scheme was physically impracticable, except at an expense far beyond what any returns would repay. This was not, however, the ground upon which the Government had opposed the suggestion, but because it was founded upon hostility to the interests of this country, and was in opposition to the standing policy of England in regard to the connexion of Egypt with Turkey, the separation of which countries it would render more facile.

DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH PROPERTY.

Mr. ADAMS asked whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any measure enabling them to grant compensation to British merchants whose property at Uleaborg, in the Gulf of Bothnia, was destroyed on the 2nd of June, 1854, during the late war, by the boats of a squadron under Admiral Plumridge.—Lord PALMERSTON replied, that the principles applying to the case of Greytown were applicable to the case in question, and that no claim could be set up for the destruction of the property.

THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

Lord GODERICH withdrew his motion for a select committee to inquire into the present state of the Bengal Military Fund, and its relations with the East India Company. The gentlemen in this country who represented the persons interested in the inquiry had requested him to take the present course, as they did not wish to embarrass the Government in the present state of affairs in India. However, he hoped the Government would give some explanation.—Mr. VERNON SMITH observed that this was a question which had arisen between the officers who were entitled to the military fund of Bengal and the East India Company, in which the East India direction took one view, and those who were interested in the fund another. The question stood at present in this position:—Last June, the Court of Directors, with his sanction, sent out a despatch stating that, although they did not waive their claim of right to any further contributions to this fund, still, if in the course of two years from January, 1856, the revenue was not able to meet the charges upon it, it would be a question whether further contributions should be called for. That would of course be a matter of generosity on the part of those who were called on to contribute. He need not say that the conduct of the gentlemen whom the noble Lord represented was highly worthy of praise, in not pressing the subject on the attention of the Indian Government at this time.—Mr. MANGLES spoke to the like effect, and the subject then dropped.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved 'that the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ought to be abolished.' He argued that Ireland should be made, in every respect, an integral part of the United Kingdom—the same as a county of England; and by this measure he proposed to effect that object, and to take away the last badge of her subjection. He did not want Irishmen to call themselves Irishmen. Ireland derived no benefit from the Viceroyalty; and he therefore proposed to substitute for the Lord Lieutenant a Secretary of State. The court at Dublin is a focus of intrigue, and makes Ireland depend on her Government rather than her own exertions. Should, as he anticipated, the previous question be moved, it could only be because it was thought that the present is not a favourable time for the abolition; but what time could possibly be more favourable? Ireland is tranquil, and, with this one exception, well governed; and only a few tradesmen and milliners are interested in the retention of the office. Since the Reform Bill, only two acts offensive to Ireland had been passed—the Coercion Act and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Both those he (Mr. Roebuck) had opposed; and the latter is a dead letter, the Government being afraid to put it in operation. In 1850, Lord John Russell proposed to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant; and among those who voted for his motion were Mr. Baines, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Cowper, Sir George Grey, Mr. Hayter, Mr. Kenting, Mr. Labouchere, Sir C. G. Lewis, Mr. Wilson, and Sir Charles Wood; and in the Government at the time were Sir Francis Baring, Lord John Russell, Lord Clarendon, and Lord Palmerston.—Mr. HADFIELD seconded the motion.

Mr. McCULLAGH opposed the motion, believing that the present is not the time for the proposed change; that Mr. Roebuck's was not the proper mode of dealing with such a difficulty; and that the question ought to be handled by Government, and not by a private member. Mr. Roebuck had not proposed any substitute for the office which he would destroy. In 1850, when Lord John Russell presented his motion on the subject, the House had a definite scheme before it for the future government of Ireland, and he regretted that the circumstances of the case compelled him to vote against the second reading of the noble Lord's measure. But there are great difficulties in the way of the change. There are one hundred and twenty statutes relating exclusively to Ireland; and it would be impossible to have identity of government without identity of legislation. The duties of the Governments in the two countries are totally at variance; and, believing the day to be far distant when the laws could be assimilated, he thought that the separate departments of administration for the two countries must still continue. He should therefore move the previous question.—Mr. GREGAN and Mr. WHITESIDE also opposed the motion; the latter, however, admitting that there are great abuses in the government of Ireland, that the present system is vicious, and that the prosperity of the country is not inseparable from the Lord Lieutenant. At the same time, he did not think Mr. Roebuck's motion met the case.—Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE supported the motion, and expressed his belief that the country would gain by having a Minister for Ireland here in connexion with the other Ministers of the Crown.—Mr. VANCE and Mr. BAGWELL thought that the office should be retained. The Irish people had made no demand for its abolition; and it was the opinion of the late Sir Robert Peel that the non-existence of the Lord Lieutenant would increase absenteeism.—Mr. MAGUIRE, while refusing to vote for the motion, on account of no substitute being offered for the Viceroyalty, denounced the office as a mockery, the Lord Lieutenant being obliged to apply to the Cabinet at London on all questions, and therefore having no will of his own. Whoever said that the prosperity of the Irish people depended on the Lord Lieutenant uttered downright blasphemy. (Loud laughter.) The prosperity of Ireland is due to God, and not to any individual. The duties of Lord Lieutenant are performed by Lord Carlisle in a petty manner, though no person could more efficiently marshal the national dances, from the dash of Sir Roger de Coverley to the intricate mysteries of the double shuffle. (Laughter.) A wretched bastard aristocracy and a sham gentility had been generated by the miserable abortion of a court in Dublin; and there was less independence there than in any other city in the country. It caused a vile, aping ostentation outside, and a pinching meanness indoors.—Mr. HORSMAN believed it was the opinion of all classes in Ireland that the office ought to be abolished; but he could not agree to the present motion because no substitute was proposed. Ireland is like an invalid just beginning to recover, and therefore requiring to be watched.—After a few remarks by Mr. P. O'BRIEN, who considered the retention of the Viceroyalty a matter of contract, and from Mr. BLAKE in defence of Lord Carlisle,

Lord PALMERSTON said there was no denying the importance of the question; but this was an abstract resolution which, if adopted, ought to be followed up by some practical measure to carry it into effect. Mr. Roebuck, however, had left that task to others, without suggesting any arrangement by which the government of Ireland might be carried on. That was a very inconvenient method of proceeding on a grave question of this kind. The question was one surrounded with great difficulties, and he was not prepared at the present moment to propose any arrangement which would be satisfactory. His Lordship concluded with a high eulogy on Lord Carlisle.—Mr. DISRAELI also spoke against the resolution, for which he thought no case had been made out; and he was followed on the same side by Mr. CONOLLY.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in reply, said it was for the House to declare its opinion. If that opinion were adverse to the retention of the office, it was for the Government to provide the substitute, or acknowledge their incapability. When it took three weeks to get to Scotland, where the laws differed from our own, it was not held to be necessary that a Lord Lieutenant should be appointed; and how could it be said that Ireland, now within a distance of eleven hours, required such an officer?

The House then divided, showing—

For Mr. Roebuck's motion	115
Against it	266
Majority against the motion...	151

ELECTION PETITIONS WITHDRAWN.

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received letters from the election agents of the petitioners who had complained of undue returns for Newport, Taunton, and Portsmouth, stating that the petitions would not be proceeded with.

RESERVED STEAMERS AND STEAMERS IN COMMISSION.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER moved for a return of the names and rates of the reserved steamers at each port, their horse power, whether high or low pressure, screw or paddle, number of officers, men and boys, engineers and stokers, employed to take care of them, and how many were ready for commission on the 1st day of June, 1857.

And a similar return of the steamers in commission at various ports, with their crews, how many coastguard men are borne on their books, the number of coast volunteers enrolled, and how many have been called out and drilled. He contended that we have not a sufficient naval force at home to meet an enemy in case of war.

—Mr. BENTINCK seconded the motion.—Sir CHARLES WOOD said the Government did not think that in the present state of our political relations a larger force should be kept up than that which was proposed by the Admiralty, and sanctioned by the House in committee of supply. He objected to the production of the documents moved for.—A short discussion ensued, in the course of which Captain DUNCOMBE observed that, though Sir Charles Napier complained of the men and ships of the navy, he had not given them much opportunity of showing what they could do in the Baltic.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER, in his reply, referred to those observations as being 'dishonourable and ungentlemanly.'—Captain DUNCOMBE rose to order, and called the attention of the Speaker to those unparliamentary expressions.—The SPEAKER: "The use of those words by the hon. and gallant Admiral certainly escaped my notice; but I cannot doubt that, as his attention has been directed to them, he will withdraw them. The hon. and gallant Admiral must know they are quite unparliamentary."—Sir CHARLES NAPIER: "The House must remember that I received very severe provocation. ('Oh!' and 'Order!') The hon. and gallant member reflected on my conduct when commanding in the Baltic, and said I had given the fleet no opportunity of fighting, whereas he must have known perfectly well that it was impossible. ('Order, order!') If the House is of opinion that I ought to withdraw those expressions, I will do so." (Hear, hear.)

The SPEAKER then put the motion, when the voice of Sir Charles Napier was heard among the 'Noes,' in opposition to his own motion.—The motion was accordingly negatived.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER said, there had been a mistake. He thought the Speaker had been putting a motion for adjournment. (Cries of 'Order!' and laughter.)

The House then adjourned on the motion of Mr. HANKEY, at twenty-five minutes to one.

Wednesday, July 8th.

THAMES CONSERVANCY BILL.

This measure, which, though a private bill, possesses some public interest, was read a third time, and passed, at the morning sitting of the House of Commons. Some previous discussion, however, took place, the third reading being opposed by Sir WILLIAM COWINGTON, who moved that it be deferred for six months. He observed that powers were given by this bill to the conservators of the river, to embank, project works, and obtain rent for these works, two-thirds whereof should be payable to the conservators, for the improvement of the navigation ostensibly, and one-third to the Government. He objected to the constitution of the conservancy board, and to the proposition to confer such powers on them. The Board of Trade had condemned the mode of appointing the conservancy board, all the power being placed in the hands of the Corporation of London. A measure so important should be introduced as a public, and not as a private, bill. Perhaps the Speaker would give his opinion on that point.—The SPEAKER replied that the bill had been properly introduced as a private bill.—Alderman CURRIE observed that the City had no pecuniary interest in the matter, and merely acted for the purpose of performing a great public duty.—Sir DE LACY EVANS referred to the constitution of the Board of Conservators, which consisted of three members from the Admiralty, two from the Trinity House, and seven from the London Corporation; and he submitted that the majority of the board were not men necessarily qualified to deal with the subjects submitted to them.—Mr. HENLEY spoke in favour of the board, and supported the bill.—Mr. AYRTON supported the amendment, and so also did Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who thought that the interests of the public and of the owners of property on each side of the river had been overlooked.—Sir JAMES DUKE supported the measure; and the third reading was carried by 172 to 78.

THE PERSIAN AND CHINESE WARS.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER laid on the table estimates of the Persian and Chinese wars, of half a million each, which he proposed to refer to a Committee of Supply, and he gave notice that, in the course of the present month, he should move a resolution to continue for two years the duty on tea and sugar as fixed last year.—Mr. ROEBUCK said a war had been declared and prosecuted, and a peace had been made; and the first intimation given to the House on the subject was its being called on to pay the bill. (Hear.) The House would not deserve the name of the House of Commons of England, if they did not mark the proceeding with reprobation. (Hear, hear.) Such a thing had never before been heard of. It had been reserved for the present 'Liberal' Government to throw that slur upon the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.)—Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY inquired whether one million would include the whole charge of the war and the 200,000 already voted?—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER thought it was undesirable to go into a premature discussion of the question. He would state, however, that the million was inclusive, and would re-

place the advances made.—Mr. SCOTT pressed for more explicit information as to the total expense, and denounced the servility of the House to the Government.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he was not asking the House to agree to the vote, but to refer the estimates to a Committee of Supply. He would there give all due information.—The motion to refer the estimate to a Committee of Supply was subsequently agreed to, after a brief discussion on a point of order.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON complaining that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken an unusual and irregular course in making a motion without notice on an order day and a Wednesday; and Mr. LABOUCHERE, Sir GEORGE GREY, and the SPEAKER, giving their opinion that the course taken was right, though the SPEAKER evidently felt some degree of doubt.

The order of the day for the second reading of the BURIALS BILL was discharged.

The House then went into committee on the remaining clauses of the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL, which were agreed to, after some discussion, and a few amendments.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

Mr. EGERTON, chairman, reported from the Borough of Oxford Election Committee, that Mr. Charles Neate was not duly elected to serve in Parliament for that borough, having been by his agents guilty of bribery. The committee also stated that during the election 198 persons were employed by the committee of Mr. Neate as poll-clerks and messengers, of whom 152 voted for Mr. Neate. The committee did not think that the issue of a new writ ought to be suspended.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, chairman, reported from the Maidstone Election Committee, that Mr. Beresford Hope and Captain Scott were duly elected. The committee also reported the evidence to have been very unsatisfactory and contradictory, and that, although there was no sufficient proof of corrupt practices, it appeared that a sum of 3000*l.* was paid for the expenses of one candidate in 1847, although there was no contest for the borough on that occasion. (*Laughter.*)

The TURNPIKES ABOLITION (IRELAND) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

Thursday, July 9th.

THE PICTURE OF THE QUEEN'S CORONATION.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Viscount DUNGANNON gave notice that on Friday the 17th inst. he will call attention to the propriety and desirableness of placing a painting of her Majesty's coronation in the House of Lords, and will inquire whether it is intended to purchase the original painting, now on sale, by Sir George Hayter.

SALE OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS PREVENTION BILL.

This bill passed through committee, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, who made some further remarks on the demoralising traffic which is carried on by the dealers in the disgraceful books and prints in question. He said he held in his hand a translation of the novel on which the opera of *La Traviata* is founded. While lamenting that such works as that are published, he did not propose to include it, or others like it, within the scope of his bill; but he wished to allude to a list of advertisements at the end. That edition of the novel is sold at all railway stations; yet it contains advertisements of about a hundred works of the most immoral nature. Amongst them is a book on which convictions have taken place again and again. It is illustrated by numerous coloured engravings, the character of which their Lordships might without difficulty imagine, and is described in the advertisement as a 'celebrated work,' which, 'in the way of description, stands without a rival.' When this work was first produced in a court of justice, the price was one guinea; but now the price is 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*s.*, postage. All who read the advertisements are invited to give an order to the publisher. They are requested to send post-office stamps, and are informed that the book will be immediately forwarded.—Lord WENSLEYDALE approved of the amendments which had been introduced, and, in consequence of the absence of Lord Lyndhurst, who had met with an accident, proposed that the third reading should be postponed to next Monday.—This was agreed to.

Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table a bill for improving the law touching the CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY. It was read a first time.

The House adjourned about six o'clock.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the order for going into committee on this bill, Mr. ALCOCK moved to defer the committee for three months, his chief objection to the bill being that it was compulsory, and would therefore interfere with voluntary efforts.—This amendment was seconded by Mr. HANBURY.—Sir GEORGE GREY said the speech of Mr. Alcock had no reference to the bill, which he could not have read. The bill of last session was compulsory; but that principle had been expressly excluded from the present bill.—In the debate which ensued, the main objections urged against the measure were that it would cast a heavy burden upon the ratepayers, and impede voluntary action in the reformatory movement.—The amendment was supported by Mr. BRISCOE, Mr. BUXTON, Sir HENRY VERNER, Mr. GARNETT, Mr. BARROW, and Mr. PEARCE; while Sir EDWARD KERRISON, Mr. HACKBLOCK, Mr. MILNES, Mr. BECKETT DENISON, Mr. BAINES,

and Mr. CHARLES GILPIN spoke in favour of the bill.—Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 168 to 37, and the House went into committee upon the bill, the details of which occupied nearly the remainder of the sitting.

BURY (LANCASHIRE) ELECTION.

Mr. HURT brought up the report of the Committee upon the Bury election petition. The report stated that Robert Leaham Phillips was duly elected, and that the late election was conducted with unusual sobriety and order.

THE MAYO ELECTION COMMITTEE.

In the evening, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, chairman of the Mayo Election Committee, brought up a special report, stating that letters addressed to Colonel Higgins had been laid before the committee containing the information that certain persons named therein, in consequence of their having given evidence before the committee, had been attacked and one of them seriously injured by a mob.—Mr. WALPOLE called attention to this report, and suggested that it was right for the House to consider whether the matter should be left where it was without some inquiry.—Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD (the Irish Attorney-General) said, in consequence of the production of these letters before the committee, it had been ascertained by a telegraphic communication that an outrage had been committed; that two persons had been beaten severely, and that nine persons, charged as participators in the outrage, were in custody. He hoped to be in Dublin the next day, and anticipated no difficulty in placing these parties on their trial at the approaching Assizes. In the meantime any interference on the part of the House might be productive of great inconvenience.

The LUNATICS (SCOTLAND) BILL was read a second time, after some desultory discussion.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES, &c., BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, and a good deal of discussion ensued, some amendments being lost, and others carried. On clause 9, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed a modification of the punishment, with three years' penal servitude as the maximum, and then imprisonment for not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, or simply a fine.—This amendment was adopted; and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.—On clause 11, Mr. CAIRNS proposed to add an enactment that nothing in the act should affect or prejudice any agreement entered into or security given by any trustee having for its object the restoration or repayment of any trust property or money misappropriated.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not object to the addition, although the clause was, he believed, perfectly innocuous.—The clause, as amended, was agreed to.

The 12th clause, which enacts that no prosecution shall be commenced without the sanction of a judge in equity or the Attorney-General was much discussed, and Mr. CAIRNS moved to amend it by enacting that—“If in any civil proceeding against a trustee, or in any proceeding under the bankruptcy of any person being a trustee, it shall appear to the court or judge before whom such proceeding shall be pending that there is reasonable and probable cause for a criminal prosecution against such trustee under this act, it shall be lawful for such court or judge to make an order sanctioning such prosecution, which order may be obtained upon motion or petition in a summary way.”—This amendment was withdrawn upon an assurance being given by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL that upon bringing up the report he would introduce words to give the Judge or Attorney-General power to summon the party, in order that he might have an opportunity of being heard.

In the interpretation clause, on the motion of Mr. EGERTON, the word 'property' was made to include 'goods, raw and other materials.'

On the House resuming, the second reading of the COURT OF SESSION (SCOTLAND) BILL was opposed by Mr. BLACK, Mr. CRAUFORD, and Mr. BLACKBURN, but was ultimately carried.

Several bills relating to Scotland passed through committee; other bills were advanced a stage; and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

MAIDSTONE.—This committee has been sitting during the week. The allegations against the sitting members (Mr. Hope and Captain Scott) are to the effect that they resorted to bribery and corruption by themselves or their agents. The report of the committee, however, acquits them.

OXFORD (CITY).—The allegations here are the same as in the previous case. Amongst those who stated last Saturday that they had been employed as messengers by the committee of Mr. Neate was a blind man, whose claim for remuneration, however, was not allowed. There was also a man who was afflicted with paralysis, and others who were disqualified from doing any active duties. It further appeared that some of those who had been paid by the committee of Mr. Neate had solicited to have their names put down as messengers. The report invalidates the return of Mr. Neate on this ground.

CAMBRIDGE (BOROUGH).—This committee met again last Saturday, when the argument as to whether the votes registered at wrong booths should be struck out was resumed, and, the committee having decided that they should not, the scrutiny proceeded. When the

committee adjourned, the sitting member had a majority of one.

MAYO.—The case against Mr. Moore having closed on Friday week, Mr. Montague Smith on the following day addressed the committee on behalf of that gentleman. He said the committee was asked to set aside the election on the ground of a combination to defeat Colonel Higgins; but combinations for such purposes are of frequent occurrence. The Anti-Corn-Law League used to take the most energetic steps at the elections to return members who would support its policy; and so does the Ballot Society still. Such combinations, therefore, are not illegal. In the present case, the Archbishops and Bishops who signed the resolution at St. Jarlath's (resolving to support Mr. Moore and oppose Colonel Higgins) had no idea such a course would lead to a riot. A riot, taken simply by itself, argued Mr. Smith, would not invalidate an election; it must be shown that it has affected the issue of the election, before the latter can be impugned on that ground. It had not been shown that Mr. Moore was responsible for anything that had taken place; while, on the other hand, undue influence was exerted on behalf of Colonel Higgins, whose father is High Sheriff of the county, all the magistrates being adherents of his.—At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's address, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Reynolds was read, denying the charges brought against him by Mr. Edwin James. In reply to this letter, Mr. Edwin James offered to produce an analysis of evidence referring to the charges. The committee decided that the analysis of evidence should not be produced until the close of the case. The committee then adjourned till the following day, when a great deal of rebutting testimony was received. Some evidence was given on Tuesday, to show that the supporters of Colonel Higgins resorted to acts of violence to prevent their opponents voting. One of the witnesses said:—“On the way to the court-house, Dunlevie (a voter) was pulled off the car. He got into the booth, but a man named Taafé tried to get him away and dragged him off. When I got into the booth before the Sheriff, I addressed him as to what had taken place, when he told me that if I did not hold my tongue he would have me put into the dock. Dunlevie said that if he did not plump for Higgins he should receive notice to quit his ladd. I advised him to go home and not vote at all, but he did vote for Moore and Higgins. I voted for Moore and Palmer.” Colonel North: “Pray, am I to understand that you voted, and yet you are under age?”—Witness: “Why, I saw people voting there only thirteen years of age. I will swear that. (*Laughter.*) Had I not as much right to vote as anybody else? (*Renewed laughter.*) The Sheriff polled his own son, and he is only fourteen years of age.”—Mr. Buchanan: “The Sheriff has no power to ask any one his age, or to refuse his vote on account of it.”—Mr. O'Malley: “That is true, but of course the vote will be struck off on a scrutiny.”

BURY.—At the sitting of this committee on Monday, Mr. Robert Gay, butcher, deposed that a voter named Poutey owed him 5*l.* for meat. On the Saturday before the election, Mr. Horrocks (one of Mr. Peel's agents) told him that if he would vote for Peel he would see Poutey's account paid. Mr. Gay declined. Horrocks then said, if he did not vote for Peel, he would call in the money Mr. Gay owed him on mortgage. The butcher declined to vote for Peel, and the money was called in accordingly.—At the sitting on Tuesday, William Pennington, a moulder and a non-elect, was examined as to the non-elect canvass and the payment of watchers, but nothing could be elicited from him. In cross-examination, he stated that Mr. Whitehead, the solicitor to the petition, and his clerk, a Mr. Jones, had promised to give him 50*l.*, pay his expenses to London, and allow him 1*l.* a day while he was there if he would give such evidence as would unseat Mr. Phillips. In order to cure them of tempting poor men, he came to London and saw Mr. Coppock, who said that what had been promised him in Bury should be performed. To contradict this statement, Mr. Coppock, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Whitehead were called. They denied the expressions attributed to them by the witness; and Mr. Whitehead denied that he offered Pennington any money for his evidence, but stated that, Pennington having told him that he could give information which was worth 50*l.*, he replied that he should have any sum up to that amount which his information might be worth. He sent him to London to see Mr. Coppock; but he only treated with Pennington for information and not for evidence. The report declares the sitting member, Mr. Phillips, to have been duly elected.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—This committee sat for the first time on Thursday. The petition, signed by Mr. Oakes, the unsuccessful candidate, contains allegations of bribery, undue influence, and treating, against the sitting members, Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, by himself or his agents. The evidence up to the present point has exhibited the usual amount of drunken profligacy. Among other witnesses, William Clark, a tailor and a voter, who had voted for Mr. Hardcastle, said that the night before the polling he slept at the Griffin tap, in the same room with a man named Skater, whom he generally called 'Swanks.' He slept in his clothes. He was a married man, but he preferred sleeping at the Griffin that night to going home, because he was out on the 'spreo.' (*Laughter.*)

STATE OF TRADE.

THE trade of the various manufacturing towns appears, on the whole, to be steady. At Manchester, during the week ending last Saturday, the amount of business has been only moderate, but the market continues firm from decreased production. A few experimental purchases seem to have been made for Russia under the new tariff. For India, there would apparently be a fair demand, but buyers hold back, waiting the next news. At Birmingham, the termination of the quarter is usually a quiet period, but the prices of iron are well maintained, and large orders are expected, owing to the reduction of duty in the United States. In the general trades of the place there has been no alteration, but prospects are considered good, the stocks in dealers' hands throughout the country being low. The Nottingham report describes dulness both as regards hosiery and lace. In the woollen districts the transactions have been on an average scale. The Irish linen markets are inactive.—*Times*.

The general business of the port of London during the same week has shown increased activity, the change of wind having enabled the vessels overdue to work up the Channel. The total number of ships reported inward was 248, being 95 more than in the previous week. The number cleared outward was 115, including seven in ballast, showing a decrease of 17. The total number on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 66, being the same as at the last account. Of these, eight are for Adelaide, three for Geelong, four for Hobart Town, three for Launceston, one for Melbourne, seven for New Zealand, twenty-three for Port Philip, four for Portland Bay, eleven for Sidney, and two for Swan River.—*Idem*.

The quarterly meeting of the ironmasters of South Staffordshire, held at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, was numerously attended, and the prices of last quarter were firmly maintained. There was a considerable attendance of principals and agents from Liverpool and London, and the foreign demand was described as improving.—The settlement of accounts at the Birmingham meeting on Wednesday and Thursday was generally considered to be highly satisfactory.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

WE mentioned last week the sudden death of the Earl of Mornington. At that time it was not publicly known that there were circumstances about his decease which rendered an inquiry necessary; but last Saturday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Coachmakers' Arms, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square. Mr. F. N. Cates, solicitor to the late Earl, identified the body, and stated that his Lordship made a will in 1853. Edward King, valet to the deceased, said that the latter had complained for some days of severe indisposition and pain in the chest. He dined about seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst.: while at dinner, he suddenly exclaimed, "Good God! what ails me?" and his head dropped on his chest. Dr. Probert, the Earl's medical attendant, was sent for, but he was dead in twenty minutes. In answer to questions from the coroner, the witness said the late Earl had been very badly off, so far as pecuniary affairs were concerned, and until the last two years had wanted the necessities of life. Major W. J. Richardson, a friend of the Earl, said he did not consider that he had been lately in pecuniary want, for his cousin, the Duke of Wellington, allowed him 10*l*. a week. That was, however, a comparatively small sum for a man who once had 100,000*l*. a year. Mr. J. Proctor, surgeon, of 62, New Cavendish-street, proved having examined the body, and said that death had occurred from the rupture of the left ventricle of the heart, causing an extensive flow of blood into the pericardium. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased, William Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, died from a natural disease."

Shrewsbury was afflicted by a most appalling catastrophe on the night of Friday week. M. Jullien had had an annual musical *fête*, in conjunction with the Shropshire Horticultural Society's Show, on an islet in the Severn, called the Island of Poplars. This piece of land was approached on that occasion by a temporary bridge of boats, which traversed the river for about a hundred and fifty feet. The depth at that point is nine feet. It is supposed that some ten thousand persons visited the island during the day, and at ten o'clock there was a display of fireworks. At the conclusion of this show, the people rushed with some precipitation to the bridge of boats, which was immediately crowded. From that cause alone, the danger was sufficiently great; but some drunken fools commenced swaying the bridge about from side to side. They were entreated to desist, but they would not. Immediately afterwards, the punt supporting the central part of the bridge capsized and sank, throwing nearly two hundred persons into the river. Amidst the shrieks of those who remained behind, and of those who stood on the banks, the greater number of the poor creatures were dragged out; but many were much bruised, and some had broken limbs. Those who were precipitated immediately under the punt which upset, were pressed down so as to be beyond all chance of

saving themselves, and they were all killed. An inquest has been held, which has terminated in a verdict of Accidental Death in each case. The jury condemned the construction of the bridge as unsafe, and, at the same time, expressed regret that sufficient police precautions had not been observed, and that the safety of the bridge had not been previously tested by the borough surveyor.

An inquest has been held on the body of a child six months old, the son of a Custom-house officer. One night, the child was very restless, and cried very much, and the next day it was undressed and examined, when a piece of cotton was observed hanging from a small wound in the chest. The child was taken to the London Hospital, where it died on Wednesday week, and, on a post mortem examination, a needle more than two inches long was found embedded in the right lung, and perforating the diaphragm and upper part of the liver. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

Mrs. Ellen Jane Labrey, a lady who resided at Ardwick, has died from injuries of the head received during the passage of the royal procession to the Manchester Exhibition on Tuesday week. She fell from a stand in front of the warehouse of a friend, and severely hurt her head by the comb she wore. She bled very much, and the injury has now proved mortal.

Two accidents, attended by the loss of several lives, have occurred on the Mersey. The Rev. William Somerville, of Radford, in Warwickshire, took a small boat on Monday afternoon, to visit his son on board the Donald M'Kay, of which ship (now about to start for Melbourne) he is fourth officer. The clergyman was accompanied in the boat by another of his sons. While rounding the Donald M'Kay, the boat came into collision with a flat, and instantly swamped. One of the two boatmen jumped on board the flat and was saved; the other boatman and Mr. Somerville, senior, were drowned. Young Mr. Somerville was picked up in a state of insensibility, but was restored to consciousness and to the knowledge of his father's death.—The second accident arose from the sinking of a flat on Tuesday morning off the Clarence Dock. All on board—the master, his wife, and three children—were lost.

Death has resulted to Mrs. Jane Prangle, a lady of fifty living at Bath, by falling from a chair in her bedroom. She was found in the morning quite dead, and it was evident from her position that she had slipped from her chair and broken her neck. The body formed a kind of arch, and was quite stiff. The nature of the accident caused great surprise among the gentlemen of the coroner's jury, who found a verdict in accordance with the facts. Mrs. Prangle was a very stout woman.

Three young men have been drowned in a lake in Galway by the upsetting of a boat. They were the Messrs. Perrin (one of them a student in the Queen's College), and Mr. James Nolan. Two other gentlemen—Mr. Clare and Mr. Thomas Nolan—saved themselves by swimming ashore.

IRELAND.

FATAL PARTY RIOT.—The Orangemen of the town and neighbourhood of Crossgar, in the north of Ireland, had a demonstration on the night of the 1st instant, in the course of which they played their favourite airs on fife and other instruments. This roused the Roman Catholic party; a fight followed; fire-arms were employed, and an old man, not at all mixed up in the riots, was shot dead. Several others were severely wounded, and not a few houses were riddled with bullets. A great responsibility rests on the foolish persons who originate and encourage the idiotic 'demonstrations' which have so frequently led to similar results.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1855 AND 1856.—The Registrar-General (Mr. Donnelly) has just submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant his report and tables, showing the estimated average produce of the crops grown in Ireland in the years 1855 and 1856. An abstract in the *Freeman* says:—"Comparing the produce of wheat in 1856 with that in the preceding year, we find an increase of 109,144 quarters, the total yield last year being also greater than in any of the preceding five years. In oats, however, there was a decrease from the produce of 1855 of 1,029,481 quarters, and, as compared with the produce in the five preceding years, there was a decrease in all—viz., the decrease from the yield of 1850 amounted to 1,105,104 quarters; from that of 1851, to 1,534,867; from that of 1852, to 2,475,659 quarters; from that of 1853, to 1,454,012 quarters; and from that of 1854, to 2,056,232 quarters. In barley, bere, and rye there has been an invariable decrease since 1850. The decrease in potatoes since 1855 amounts to no less than 1,826,738 tons, but there has been an increase over the yield of 1850 to the extent of 462,553 tons. Turnips, mangold wurtzel, flax, and hay also show a decreased produce per acre compared with 1855, and in cabbage there is a slight increase." Appended to Mr. Donnelly's document are some statements with respect to emigration, from which we learn:—"In the year ending the 31st of December, 1856, the returns show that 90,781 persons, of whom 47,570 were male, and 43,211 female, emigrated from the ports of Ireland. This amount, after deducting the estimated excess of births over deaths, makes the probable num-

ber of inhabitants in Ireland on the 1st of January, 1857, to have been 6,047,492 persons."

THE SADLEIR ESTATES.—The estates of James Saddleir were sold on Tuesday in the Encumbered Court, at the suit of the official manager for winding up the affairs of the Tipperary Bank. The gross total fetched was 26,600*l*., on a nominal rental of something more than 1200*l*. a year, subject to deductions, which would probably reduce the net profit to 1000*l*. a year. John Saddleir's estates are not to be put up till next November. They are valued at between 250,000*l*. and 300,000*l*.

AMERICA.

THERE is but little news from America this week. Mr. Read, the envoy to China, has been entertained at a public dinner, at which he ridiculed the faculty of diplomacy, and said he relied entirely on his American common-sense, honesty, and courage. The troops for Utah are in motion, and General Scott is at Washington, perfecting arrangements for the expedition. Mr. Anderson, the Commissioner of Coinage, was about to leave for England at the last dates. He is instructed not to yield the decimal system. Lieutenant Craven is said to have received orders to build boats for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to forming a ship canal.

From Vera Cruz we hear of continued preparations for defence. The United States Minister has, it is said, remonstrated against the manner in which Crabbe and his filibusters were executed at Sonora. A British squadron is reported to have appeared at Sacrificios to enforce the payment of 250,000 dollars seized by the revolutionists of San Louis. The Government had offered fifteen per cent. of the import duties to pay the amount; but the proposition was refused by the owners, mostly English, who wanted cash. Iglesias, the Minister of Finance, has levied a war-tax of six per cent. on property.

At New York, trade continued extremely quiet. The Bank statement, however, was unexpectedly favourable, showing a gain of more than 750,000 dollars; and cotton still maintained its buoyancy.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

THE Republicans of Paris have had another great triumph in the elections of Sunday. On that day, the three Opposition candidates—Cavaignac, Ollivier, and Darimon—were returned. Cavaignac had a majority of 1007 over his Government opponent; Thibaut, Ollivier a majority of 999 over Varin; and Darimon a majority of 1040 over Lanquetin.

The crops are so abundant, and are ripening so fast in the south and centre of France, that requests are pouring into the Minister of War for the troops to be allowed to take part in the labours of harvest.

Count de Morny has returned to France. He is made President of the new Legislative Body.

The *Constitutionnel* wrote with such bitterness previous to the election against the three Republicans just returned for Paris, that the Emperor, it is said, sent a telegraphic despatch from Plombières to the Minister of the Interior, requesting him to command the editor to moderate his tone. Next day, the journal was a little calmer. It had been accusing the candidates of inconsistency in their political life—rather a two-edged sword to play with.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor and Empress will shortly visit the Queen of England at Osborne. They will not visit any other part of England, and will maintain the strictest *incognito*.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree signed by the Minister of the Interior, calling attention to the fact that the *Assemblée Nationale*, after having been already three times warned and once suspended for two months, published on the 7th of July an article headed 'Un dernier Mot sur les Elections,' which contained 'false and malevolent allegations,' inasmuch as it insinuated that the most entire liberty did not preside at the recent contested elections. The Government, 'unable to allow the 5,000,000 electors who voted in its favour in all parts of France to be thus calumniated with impunity,' declares the *Assemblée Nationale* suspended for two months from the 8th of July.

The same paper contains a second warning to the *Estafette*, for an article which 'attacks the constitutional authority of 5,000,000 of voters, inasmuch as it refuses to respect the rights of the majority—such respect being a fundamental principle which a minority cannot be permitted to deny.'

The following is the result of the election which has taken place in the circumscription of Angers:—M. E. Dubois, the candidate of the Government, obtained 11,538 votes; M. G. Bordillon, 10,207. The majority in favour of M. Dubois is 1271. He is consequently elected. In Mayenne, M. Halligon, the Opposition candidate, has been elected over M. Segretain. In the Somme, M. de Morgan, the Opposition candidate polled 14,264 votes; M. de Lamarre, 10,895. M. de Morgan is consequently elected a deputy of the Somme.

Marshal Valliant, Minister of War, has received a despatch from the Governor-General of Algeria, dated from the bivouac of Ait-el-Arba, among the Beni-Jenni, in which he gives an account of the capture of the village of Aguemoun-Isen.

ITALY.

The insurrection in Italy is now completely put down at all points. Two engagements have taken place on the frontier of Calabria, between the insurgents and the royal troops. In the first, it is said, the insurgents had a hundred men killed, and in the second thirty. A letter from Genoa, of the 3rd inst., informs us that the movement at Leghorn was more serious than was at first believed. On the night of the 30th of June, several armed men attacked the principal guard-house of the town, but were repulsed. Another party attacked a second guard-house, but were likewise unsuccessful. At the same time, several isolated carabinieri were stabbed. The disturbance recommenced on the following morning, and continued during the day. When the steam-packet Giorgio sailed at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st of July, the firing of musketry was still heard. The gates were closed, the inhabitants were in consternation, and the shops were shut. The insurgents who were taken prisoners were instantly shot in the streets. A detachment of troops of the line, who were stationed on the square, having received some shots from the window of a house, in which they found ten individuals, three of them were bayoneted, and the other seven shot. The number of insurgents arrested at Genoa is fifty; 3000 muskets were seized. At Leghorn, it is thought that two hundred persons were arrested.

In answer to some questions put by Count de Revel to the Sardinian Government in the Chamber of Deputies on the 1st inst., with respect to the revolutionary movement, Signor Rattazzi, Minister of the Interior, replied:—"I recognize both the right of Deputies and the duty of Ministers, and I have no difficulty in meeting the demands of the hon. member. I cannot, however, enter into minute particulars, because the Government has not yet received precise and authentic intelligence, and because, a criminal prosecution against the authors and accomplices having been instituted, there are declarations which might compromise the course of justice and affect the fate of the arrested. The Government had been warned that some attempt was about to be made at Genoa in an anarchical republican sense (*nel senso anarchico repubblicano*), and with impulse, given, perhaps, by other parties at home and abroad. The Ministry made its dispositions, and gave appropriate instructions to the local authorities in order that they should be on the alert. In consequence of further information, that, on the night of the 29th—30th of June, an attempt of some sort would be made, the armed force was warned, and a part of the troops were confined to barracks in order to be ready to prevent or repress. Until midnight, nothing occurred; but then it was ascertained that the wires of the telegraph between Turin and Genoa had been broken at Ronco, and then the troops were placed at the disposition of the civil authorities to enable them to ascertain if there were persons in the city who plotted attempts. They found, in fact, various groups gathered for sinister motives; they made arrests and examinations; many were found with daggers and arms. It having become known that an attempt was meditated on Fort Sperone, a battalion of Bersaglieri was despatched thither, which surprised and captured a certain number of the ill-disposed. The authorities of public safety, having been informed of depôts of arms, made searches, and sequestered a quantity of arms and ammunition. There were no other sinister consequences than the lamentable fact of the death of the sergeant in the Diamante fort. Fifty of the evil-disposed perished at this fort. The sentinel—surprised perhaps—did not give the alarm. The seditious entered the fort, and the soldiers, too few to resist, were shut up in a room. The sergeant, who probably resisted, was miserably murdered. For the rest, orders have been given that all persons who may appear to have forwarded this crime shall be arrested, although they may not have been found on the spot. I don't know how these things could have been more effectually prevented. Arrests and perquisitions could not be made without proofs, and the information of the authorities of public security is not often such as can be produced in a criminal prosecution, nor are the persons who give notice willing to appear as witnesses. It was necessary that matters should approach the commencement of crime in order to have proofs. The Ministry cannot be blamed, therefore, for not acting sooner."

The insurgents held the fort until daylight. They had loaded the guns, prepared shells and cannon-balls, and seemed resolved to defend themselves; but, the conspiracy not having succeeded in the town, they abandoned the fort, leaving in it the arms they had brought there.

A young English lady, who has sometimes honoured this journal with communications on the subject she has so deeply at heart, has had some share in the recent unsuccessful attempt at insurrection in Italy. We read in a letter from Turin, of the 30th ult.:—"Since the arrival here of Miss [Jessie Meriton] White, Mazzini's intimate friend, the Government has been on its guard. Her declamatory harangues, her extended sojourn in Genoa, the activity which she displayed in re-

cruting the nucleus of the Mazzini party, which was in a state of dissolution, could not but attract the attention of the city authorities. But so well did the conspirators keep their secret, that their plan was not known before the attempt itself was made."

The Neapolitan events alluded to in our Postscript last week, on the authority of the telegraph, are thus related in another letter from Turin:—"The merchant steamer, the Cagliari, which left Genoa for Sardinia and Tunis, having on board forty insurgents, for the most part belonging to the late Anglo-Italian Legion, and which had regular papers for Tunis, was directed upon Naples. The steamer had several cases of arms on board, ostensibly destined for Tunis. The vessel arrived at the island of Ponza; the insurgents landed and attacked the small garrison of a prison, and liberated the prisoners; they then all put on board the vessel, and landed again near Naples. Two Neapolitan frigates, it is said, captured the steamer, and the insurgents were hotly pursued by the troops."

Naples, however, is still agitated by incipient revolution. A letter from the capital, dated June 30th, says:—"Important despatches arrived from Gaeta in Naples on Sunday night at a late hour, by which six vessels were ordered to be fitted out immediately. The *générale* was beaten at eleven o'clock at night in the Arsenal. Two vessels left on Monday morning (29th of June) for Baia, to take in powder and ball; two others left in the afternoon, and two more follow this morning. After taking in their ammunition, they proceed to Gaeta. No one knows anything of the object or of the destination of the armament; but great alarm prevails."

Describing some recent cases of torture in one of the prisons of King Bomba, the Neapolitan correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"Cries had been heard proceeding from the prison by a general officer on most intimate terms with his Majesty. On inquiries being made, it was ascertained that the cries proceeded from prisoners, some of whom died within twenty-four hours of their torture. The officer laid the matter before the King, by whom an investigation was ordered, which resulted in the dismissal of four *custodes*. By them it appears a confession had been made compromising the Attorney-General of the district, who has been recommended to ask leave to retire, retaining his recent promotion and his pay. I must call your attention to another case which I have already mentioned, but which has been brought before public attention again within the last week. The mother of a lad under fifteen years of age, still in prison, went to the general officer alluded to above, under the impression that his influence would be of service to her. Her story was as follows:—"My boy was driving a carritella near the house of the director of police. He was smacking his whip, according to custom, when it caught in a lamp and extinguished it. The police arrested him, took him off, bound him, hands together and feet together, and thus left him for twelve hours without food. The next day he was brought before the authorities, and questioned as to the persons who had suggested the act. The lad asserted that it was accidental, whereupon the policeman seized him by the hair of the head and pulled it out so that the blood came." For this there appears to have been no redress.

TURKEY.

The resolution of the Porte, to protest against the occupation of Perim by the East India Company has been carried out in the form of a confidential circular, addressed to the diplomatic agents of Turkey, stating on what grounds Turkey claims the sovereignty over Perim, and expressing the hope that the English, seeing the justness of this claim, will agree to evacuate the island.

The re-establishment of the censorship over the press, resolved upon in the Divan, has been made public.

RUSSIA.

Mr. Robert Torley King has received his *exequatur* as English Consul in Moscow; Mr. Mathew as Consul-General in the ports of the Black Sea; and Herr Djellbrand as British Vice-Consul at Onega.

SPAIN.

The ceremonies ordained in celebration of the pregnancy of the Queen were brought to a close on the 27th ult. by her proceeding in state, with the King and Court, to the church of Atocha to return thanks for the prospect of progeny, and to pray for a happy delivery. A great deal of Court splendour marked the event; but the Queen was received by the people with cold silence. Lampoons on the Queen—some of them of a very gross and insulting character—are actively distributed; stories to the Queen's discredit are abundant; and the police find it necessary to command the householders of Madrid to illuminate, and even then find it difficult to get their orders obeyed.

The Spanish papers announce the death of Agostina Zaragoza, the heroine who aided in the defence of Saragossa during the Peninsular War, for which she was made an ensign in the army, and rewarded with many decorations. She was then in her twenty-second year, and was about seventy when she died.

A conspiracy has been discovered in the Artillery Corps at Malaga. A corporal has been sentenced to death, and two other soldiers to be severely punished. The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* mentions a strange circumstance:—"The mail coming from Seville

to Madrid was stopped near La Carolina by a party of armed and mounted men, who demanded the official correspondence, but, finding that it was in the same bags with the private letters, they burned the whole. It is said that they inquired whether disturbances had not broken out in Madrid, Barcelona, Saragossa, and appeared incredulous when they were answered in the negative. A strong detachment of the Civil Guard has since overtaken them, and put them to flight, killing one man. The others took refuge in the recesses of the Sierra Morena. Two companies of light infantry have left Madrid by railway to pursue them; troops have also left Ciudad Real in the same direction; arrests have been made in Jaen, and severe proclamations have been issued by the Military Governor of that place. A brigadier of infantry and several other officers left Madrid last night and this morning by special trains for the south."

DENMARK.

The semi-official journals of Copenhagen (says a contemporary) now confirm the news published by other organs of the Danish press, according to which the King of Sweden offered to Denmark an offensive and defensive alliance, on certain conditions. It was on account of these conditions, which tended to limit the guarantee offered by Sweden to the kingdom of Denmark, properly so called, including Schleswig as far as the Eider, that the Danish Government declined that alliance, which would only, it thought, have been a lever in favour of Scandinavian tendencies.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Frankfurt at half-past eleven o'clock on Monday. After having breakfasted at the Russian Embassy, their Majesties set off, at noon, by the Hanover Railway, for Kissingen.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

PROGRESS OF THE ARCTIC YACHT FOX.—A letter was received on Tuesday from Captain McClinton, written by the light of midnight, in the Pentland Frith, on the 2nd of July. He says:—"I think you will be glad to know that I have got through the Pentland Frith, having had beautiful calm weather since leaving Aberdeen. The pilot will take this on shore. All on board are well, and we have settled down into a very comfortable and systematic way of life. The ship performs well, and we have not discovered any defects or wants. . . . We are exactly twelve days in advance of the Isabel. I like my crew well, and nothing can exceed the attention of Young to his duty. Hobson is equally zealous. We are only twenty-five in number on board, myself included. I may take another man out of a whaler, and I hope to get an Esquimaux in Greenland."

A COURT-MARTIAL has been held on board the flagship Waterloo, Captain Henry Harvey, C.B., &c., at Sheerness, to try Captain Henry Spratt, of the Royal Marines, for having accused his commanding officer on board the President, Captain Charles Frederick, of unjust conduct, and for repeating that remark, though warned that he was in error. The charges being proved, he was sentenced to be reprimanded, and to lose one year's time.

THE TRANSATLANTIC CABLE.—The shipment of the Transatlantic cable on board the Agamemnon at Greenwich is proceeding without interruption. Upwards of 600 miles had been received last Saturday, and coiled safely in the hold. The progress of its reception is averaging at the rate of two miles per hour, and, according to the calculation of Mr. Glass, the manufacturer, the work will be completed and the vessel ready for sea about the 24th inst.—*Times*.

ACCIDENT TO THE ONTARIO.—The Ontario, of Liverpool, Captain Duff, went ashore on the Breakwater in Plymouth Sound on the night of Friday week. The weather was foggy at the time, and the crew allege they did not hear the fog-bell. The ship's sails and stores have been saved; but the vessel itself was greatly damaged.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.—Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Prince of Hohenzollern, attended a review at Aldershot on Wednesday. They left Buckingham Palace at nine o'clock, and reached Farnborough shortly before ten. The operations represented an attack and defence, and, in order to command all the complicated movements, the royal party moved from height to height. The charge of the Hussars is spoken of as particularly splendid, and so awful in its apparent reality as almost to dismay the crowd. The Court then partook of luncheon in the Pavilion, afterwards drove through various portions of the camp, and returned to Buckingham Palace by seven o'clock.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—An American brigantine, the Adams Gray, of New Orleans, has been captured, while employed as a slaver, by her Majesty's steam sloop Prometheus, five guns, Commander Charles W. Hooper. The capture was effected by Mr. Jameson, master of the Prometheus. The money found on board was upwards of 5000*l.*, besides the value of the vessel itself; so that the prize is an unusually rich one.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

THE TRIAL OF MISS SMITH.

THE fourth day of this remarkable trial was on Friday week, when the principal witness was Christina Haggart, formerly servant to Mr. Smith, father of the prisoner. She mentioned one or more clandestine interviews between Miss Smith and L'Angelier at the back area door, but could not fix any date, and did not hear any one come into the house on the night of the 22nd of March. "While the family lived in India-street, I was asked by Miss Smith to open the back gate to let L'Angelier in, and I did so. This was during the day; I think they were all in church except the younger sister; it was on a Sunday. Miss Smith went in with him to the laundry; the door was shut when they went in. I think he remained about half an hour. He came back to the house at night oftener than once; I don't think more than three or four times; he came about ten o'clock, before the family had retired to their rooms. As far as I remember, they were all at home. On these occasions he stood at the back gate. He did not, to my knowledge, come into the house. I don't know if he came in. I opened the back gate to him by Miss Smith's directions. I did not see Miss Smith go out to him. I left open the back door of the house leading to the gate. There was no person in the laundry at the time; the back door was a good piece away from the laundry. Miss Smith and this gentleman might have gone into the laundry without my seeing them. The gentleman made me a present of a dress. Letters came to me, intended for Miss Smith. I called for letters addressed to Miss Bruce at the Post-office, Row; Miss Smith asked me to call for them, and I got them and gave them to her. She has given me letters to post for her addressed to L'Angelier. In the Blythswood-square house, there was a back door leading into an area and into a lane. She asked me once to open it for her. It was at night—I think past ten. I was in her room when she asked me to do this. Her room was down stairs, on the same floor as the kitchen. I slept in a back room next to the back door. The cook, Charlotte McLean, slept with me. At the time I speak of, Charlotte McLean was in the kitchen. I opened the back gate into the lane. I saw no person there. I left it open, and returned to the kitchen. She met me in the passage; she was going towards the back door. I heard footsteps coming through the gate. I went into the kitchen. I did not hear where Miss Smith went to. I did not hear the door of my room shut. I don't remember how long I remained in the kitchen; I think it must have been more than half an hour. I think I remained longer than usual in the kitchen that night. Miss Smith had told me to stay in the kitchen. She asked if I would open the back door and stay in the kitchen a little, because she was to see her friend. While I stayed in the kitchen I did not know where Miss Smith was. I did not know that she was in my bedroom. I had no doubt that she was there, but I did not know it. My bedroom is next to the back door. After I had received some letters for Miss Smith, I declined to take more; the reason was that her mother had forbidden me to take them. When Charlotte McLean and I were in the kitchen on the night when L'Angelier was in the house, the interview between Miss Smith and him might have taken place in the lobby. Her youngest sister slept with Miss Smith. She was in bed by that time." Other testimony having been given, to show that L'Angelier was in the habit of going to the house of Miss Smith, some evidence was received from Miss Mary Perry, who appears to have been a confidant of L'Angelier in his secret affection. It was to the effect that he had professed himself blindly in love with Miss Smith; that he was so 'infatuated' that he could forgive her if she poisoned him; and that he had hinted to her his belief that she had given him poison, adding, "Perhaps she might not be sorry to get rid of me." The proceedings were then adjourned.

On Saturday, Dr. Christison gave some evidence with respect to the use of arsenic as a cosmetic, which he considered would be a highly dangerous process. Various letters passing between Miss Smith and L'Angelier were then read. They showed that the love affair was disapproved of by Miss Smith's father, and that the young lady on that account wished the correspondence to cease, at any rate for a time. But it continued, and Miss Smith's letters express the warmest affection for L'Angelier. A few months after the temporary break in the connexion—viz., on the 3rd of September, 1855—we find Miss Smith writing to L'Angelier thus, in Letter No. 13 of the series:—

"For my sake, do not go. . . . It will break my heart if you go away. You know not how I love you, Emile. I live for you alone; I adore you. I never could love another as I do you. Oh, dearest Emile, would I might clasp you now to my heart. Adieu for to-day. If I have time, I shall write another note before I post this. If not, I shall have a letter at the garden for you. So, dearest love, a fond embrace. Believe me your ever devoted and fond MIMI."

No. 17, in envelope with "Helensburgh postmark, April 30, 1856," runs thus:—

"Tuesday, April 29.—My own, my beloved Emile,—

I wrote you Sunday night for you to get my note on your birthday (to-day), but I could not get it posted. Disappointment it was to me; but—'better late than never.' My beloved, may you have many happy returns of this day. . . . I wish we were more alone; I wish I were with you alone—that would be true happiness. Dearest, I must see you; it is fearful never to see you, but I am sure I don't know when I shall see you. P—has not been a night in town for some time, but the first night he is off I shall see you. We shall spend an hour of bliss. . . ."

One or two scrolls, in the form of letters, found in envelopes in L'Angelier's desk and addressed "Mimi," were proposed to be put in evidence; but, there being no proof that they had ever been despatched or intended to be despatched, the Court disallowed them as evidence.

No. 31, letter in envelope, posted at "Helensburgh, June 14, 1856":—

"My own, my darling husband,—To-morrow night by this time I shall be in possession of your dear letter. I shall kiss it and press it to my bosom. Hearing from you is my greatest pleasure, it is next to seeing you, my sweet love. My fond Emile, are you well, darling of my soul? . . . I am well. I am longing to see you, sweet pet, to kiss and pet you. Oh, for the day when I could do so at any time. I fear we shall spoil each other when we are married, we are so loving and kind. We shall be so happy, happy in our own little room; no one to annoy us, to disturb us. All to ourselves, we shall so enjoy that day."

No. 35, in envelope, posted at "Helensburgh, June 27, 1856":—

"Friday Night.—Beloved, dearly beloved husband, sweet Emile,—How I long to call you mine, never more to leave you! What must occur ere that takes place, God only knows. I often fear some cloud may yet fall on our path, and mar our happiness for a long time. I shall never cause you unhappiness again. No, I was unkind, cruel, unloving; but it shall never be repeated. No. I am now a wife, a wife in every sense of the word, and it is my duty to conduct myself as such. Yes, I shall behave now more to your mind. I am no longer a child. . . . If you only saw me now (I am all alone in my little bedroom)—you would never mention your home as being humble. I have a small room on the ground floor—very small—so don't fancy I could not put up with small room and with humble fare. But if you think it would do you good—a tour—go by all means for six months or so. I trust you will take great care of yourself, and not forget your Mimi. Oh, how I love that name of Mimi. You should always call me by that name; and, dearest Emile, if ever we should have a daughter, I should like you to allow me to call her Mimi, for her father's sake. . . . As you ask me, I shall burn your last letter. . . . I must go to bed, as I feel cold; so good night. Would to God it were to be by your side, I would feel well and happy then. . . . I am thine for ever, thy wife, thy devoted, thy own true MIMI L'ANGELIER."

Some subsequent letters mention Mr. Minnoch (the gentleman who seems afterwards to have supplanted L'Angelier), and speak of him as a pleasant person. Another states that the writer is not surprised that L'Angelier does not love her as once he did. She feels herself 'not worthy' of him: he deserves 'a better wife' than she. She adds:—"I see misery before me this winter. I would to God we were not to be so near the M.!" (the Minnochs). No. 57, postmark of envelope, "Glasgow, November" (day and year illegible), is as follows:—

"Friday night, twelve o'clock.—My own darling, my dearest Emile,—I would have written you ere this, but as I did not intend to be out till Saturday, I saw no use in writing. . . . Sweet love, you should get these brown envelopes, they would not be so much seen as white ones put down into my window. You should just stoop down to tie your shoe, and then slip it in." In a letter, posted at Glasgow December 5th, 1856, Miss Smith admits that she has been to a concert with Mr. Minnoch, but says that she has no regard for him, and only loves Emile. She could not avoid Mr. Minnoch on the night in question, as he was a friend of her father's; "so, sweet love, be reasonable." No. 75 is enclosed in an envelope, with postmark, "Glasgow, December 19, 1856":—

"My beloved, my darling,—Do you for a second think I could feel happy this evening, knowing you were in low spirits, and that I am the cause? Oh, why was I ever born to annoy you, best and dearest of men? Do you not wish—oh yes! full well I know you often wish you had never known me. I thought I was doing all I could to please you. But no. When shall I ever be what you wish me to be? Never! Never! Emile, will you never trust me—she who is to be your wife? You will not believe me. You say you heard I took M. to the concert against his inclination, and forced him to go. I told you the right way when I wrote. But from your statement in your letter of to-night you did not believe my word. Emile, I would not have done this to you. Even now I would write and tell you I would believe. I would not believe every idle report. No! I would not. I would, my beloved Emile, believe my husband's word before any other. But you always listen to reports about me if they are bad."

A letter written on February 10th of the present year confesses a deception passed on L'Angelier. Miss Smith had told him that her mother knew of their engagement: she now admits that this was false. She acknowledges herself to be 'a guilty, miserable wretch'; but she passionately implores L'Angelier not to betray her, adding, in a postscript:—"I am ill. God knows what I have suffered. My punishment is more than I can bear. Do nothing till I see you. For the love of Heaven, do nothing. I am mad. I am ill."

No. 107 has no postmark:—

"Tuesday evening, 12 o'clock.—Emile,—I have this night received your note. Oh, it is kind of you to write to me. Emile, no one can know the agony of mind I have suffered last night and to-day. Emile, my father's wrath would kill me—you little know his temper. Emile, for the love you once had for me, do not denounce me to my P. Emile, if he should read my letters to you he will put me from him—he will hate me as a guilty wretch. I loved you, and wrote to you in my first ardent love—it was with my deepest love I loved you. It was for your love I adored you. I put on paper what I should not. I was free because I loved you with my heart. If he or any other one saw those fond letters to you, what would not be said of me? On my bended knees I write to you, and ask you as you hope for mercy at the judgment day, do not inform on me—do not make me a public shame. Emile, my love has been one of bitter disappointment. You, and only you, can make the rest of my life peaceful. My own conscience will be a punishment that I shall carry to my grave. I have deceived the best of men. You may forgive me, but God never will. For God's love, forgive me, and betray me not. For the love you once had to me do not bring down my father's wrath on me. It will kill my mother (who is not well). It will for ever cause me bitter unhappiness. I am humble before you, and crave your mercy. You can give me forgiveness, and you—oh, you only—can make me happy for the rest of my life. I would not ask you to love me or ever make me your wife. I am too guilty for that. I have deceived and told you too many falsehoods for you ever to respect me. But, oh! will you not keep my secret from the world? Oh! will you not, for Christ's sake, denounce me? I shall be undone. I shall be ruined. Who would trust me? Shame will be my lot. Despise me, hate me, but make me not the public scandal. Forget me for ever. Blot out all remembrance of me. . . ."

I have used you ill. I did love you, and it was my soul's ambition to be your wife. I asked you to tell me my faults. You did so, and it made me cool towards you gradually. When you have found fault with me I have cooled. It was not love for another, for there is no one I love. My love has all been given to you. My heart, is empty—cold. I am unloved, I am despised. I told you I had ceased to love you—it was true. I did not love as I did; but, oh! till within the time of our coming to town I loved you fondly. I longed to be your wife. I had fixed February, I longed for it. The time I could not leave my father's house. I grew discontented; then I ceased to love you. Oh, Emile, this is indeed the true statement. Now you can know my state of mind. Emile, I have suffered much for you. I lost much of my father's confidence since that September; and my mother has never been the same to me. No, she has never given me the same kind look. For the sake of my mother—her who gave me life—spare me from shame. Oh, Emile, you will, in God's name, hear my prayer? I ask God to forgive me. I have prayed that he might put in your heart to spare me from shame. Never, never, while I live can I be happy. No, no, I shall always have the thought I deceived you. I am guilty; it will be a punishment I shall bear to the day of my death. I am humbled thus to crave your pardon, but I dare not. While I have breath I shall ever think of you as my best friend, if you will only keep this between ourselves. I blush to ask you. Yet, Emile, will you not grant me this my last favour?—if you will never reveal what has passed. Oh, for God's sake, for the love of Heaven, hear me. I grow mad. I have been ill, very ill, all day. I have had what has given me a false spirit. I had resort to what I should not have taken, but my brain is on fire. I feel as if death would indeed be sweet. Denounce me not. Emile, Emile, think of our once happy days. Pardon me if you can; pray for me as the most wretched, guilty, miserable creature on the earth. I could stand anything but my father's hot displeasure. Emile, you will not cause my death. If he is to get your letters I cannot see him any more; and my poor mother, I will never more kiss her. It would be a shame to them all. Emile, will you not spare me this? Hate me, despise me, but do not expose me. I cannot write more. I am too ill to-night."

No. 111, postmarks illegible and date uncertain:—

"Dearest sweet Emile,—I am sorry to hear you are ill. I hope to God you will soon be better. Take care of yourself. Do not go to the office this week, just stay at home till Monday. Sweet love, it will please me to hear you are well. Do not come and walk about, and become ill again. You did look bad on Sunday night and Monday morning. I think you got sick with walking home so late, and the long want of food, so the next time we meet I shall make you eat a loaf of bread before

you go out. I am longing to meet again, sweet love. We shall be so happy. I have a bad pen—excuse this scrawl—and B. is near me. I cannot write at night now. My head aches so, and I am looking so bad that I cannot sit up as I used to do; but I am taking some stuff to bring back the colour. I shall see you soon again. Put up with short notes for a little time. When I feel stronger you shall have long ones. Adieu, my love, my pet, my sweet Emile. A fond, dear, tender love, and sweet embrace. Ever, with love, yours,—MIMI.”

No. 119 was a copy of a letter in L'Angelier's handwriting, taken by a copying machine. Its reception was objected to on the part of the prisoner. A debate took place, and the judges by a majority decided that it was admissible in evidence, leaving its authenticity and value to be determined by the jury. It was as follows:—

“Glasgow, March 5.—My dear sweet pet Mimi,—I feel indeed very vexed that the answer I received yesterday to mine of Tuesday to you should prevent me from sending you the kind letter I had ready for you. You must not blame me for this, but really your cold, indifferent, and reserved notes, so short, without a particle of love in them (especially after pledging your word you were to write me kindly for those letters you asked me to destroy), and the manner you evaded answering the questions I put to you in my last, with the reports I hear, fully convince me, Mimi, that there is foundation in your marriage with another. Besides, the way you put off our union till September, without a just reason, is very suspicious. I do not think, Mimi dear, that Mrs. Anderson would say your mother told her things she had not; and really I could never believe Mr. Houldsworth would be guilty of telling a falsehood for mere talking. No, Mimi, there is foundation for all this. You often go to Mr. M.'s house, and common sense would lead any one to believe that, if you were not on the footing reports say you are, you would avoid going near any of his friends. I know he goes with you, or at least meets you in Stirlingshire. Mimi dear, place yourself in my position, and tell me, am I wrong in believing what I hear? I was happy the last time we met—yes, very happy. I was forgetting all the past, but now it is again beginning. Mimi, I insist on having an explicit answer to the questions you evaded in my last. If you evade answering them this time, I must try some other means of coming to the truth. If not answered in a satisfactory manner, you must not expect I shall again write you personally, or meet you when you return home. I do not wish you to answer this at random; I shall wait for a day or so, if you require it. I know you cannot write me from Stirlingshire, as the time you have to write me a letter is occupied in doing so to others. There was a time you would have found plenty of time. Answer me this, Mimi—Who gave you the trinket you showed me? Is it true it was Mr. Minnoch? And is it true that you are directly or indirectly engaged to Mr. Minnoch or to any one else but me? These questions I must know. The doctor says I must go to the Bridge of Allan. I cannot travel five hundred miles to the Isle of Wight and five hundred back. What is your object in wishing me so very much to go south? I may not go to the Bridge of Allan till Wednesday; if I can avoid going, I shall do so for your sake. I shall wait to hear from you. I hope, dear, nothing will happen to check the happiness we were again enjoying. May God bless you, pet, and, with fond and tender embraces, believe me, with kind love, your ever affectionate husband, EMILE L'ANGELIER.”

Other letters from Miss Smith to L'Angelier, down to the 18th of March, are written in the former style of devoted fondness; but, on the 16th of March, she writes to Mr. Minnoch, addressing him as “My dearest William,” and speaking of him as one she loves. On the 21st of March, she writes to L'Angelier the letter quoted by us last week, commencing, “Why, my beloved, did you not come to me?”

At the commencement of the proceedings on Monday morning, in reference to the memorandum book which was found in the desk of L'Angelier, the counsel for the prosecution proposed to have it admitted as evidence; but the Judge decided that this could not be done, stating that it was commenced when the prisoner had rejected L'Angelier, and demanded to have her letters back. These memoranda appeared as if written for the purpose of increasing L'Angelier's power over the young lady.

This closed the case for the prosecution. For the defence, thirty witnesses were called, the tenor of whose evidence went to show that L'Angelier had confessed to using arsenic, that he took laudanum and poppy seeds, and had frequently expressed his opinion that suicide is justifiable under circumstances of great sorrow or disappointment. On one occasion he declared—“I wish I had courage to blow my brains out.” The evidence proved that L'Angelier was very depressed after the breaking off of the love affair; that he was excited at times, and talked wildly; that he frequently wept, and spoke of killing himself in various ways; that he was often ill previously to his quarrel with Miss Smith; that ladies have been greatly interested in the use of arsenic as a cosmetic since the publication, about two years ago, of articles in *Blackwood's Magazine* and *Chambers's Journal*; and that washing the face and

hands in arsenic is not necessarily dangerous. Doctors Lawrie and Douglas MacLagan testified to this from personal experience. Janet Smith, the prisoner's sister, a girl of thirteen, who gave her evidence with great composure, was also examined, and stated that she slept with her sister on the night of Sunday, the 22d of March; that they both went to bed at the same time; and that Madeline was found in bed in the morning as usual. She added, in cross-examination:—“I remember the morning Madeline went away. I suppose she came to bed that night, but I was asleep that night before it was her time to come. I missed her in the morning on awaking.”

The evidence for the defence having closed, the Court adjourned at five o'clock till Tuesday.

The Lord Advocate, on the part of the Crown, replied to the evidence for the defence on Tuesday, and went elaborately through the whole facts, observing that, though he should have been far better satisfied had the testimony of the witnesses enabled the Crown to withdraw from the prosecution, it appeared to him that “every link in the chain of evidence was so firmly fastened, every loophole so completely stopped, that there did not remain the possibility of escape for the unhappy prisoner from the net that she had woven around herself.”

This reply occupied the whole of Tuesday; and on Wednesday the Dean of Faculty addressed the Court for the prisoner. After remarking on the touching nature of the circumstances about which the jury would have to come to a decision, the Dean alluded to the letters written by Miss Smith to L'Angelier, and remarked that at first they showed nothing but gentleness and propriety. But, he added, “in the spring of 1856 the corrupting influence of the seducer was successful, and the prisoner fell. How corrupting that influence must have been, and how vile the arts were to which he resorted for his nefarious purpose, could never be known so well as by looking to the altered tone of this poor girl's letters. She had lost not her virtue merely, but, as my learned friend (the Lord Advocate) said, her sense of decency. Whose fault was that? Whose doing was it? Think you that, without temptation, without vile teaching, a poor girl falls into those depths of degradation? No. Influence from without, most corrupting influence, could alone account for such a fall. And yet, gentlemen, through the midst of this frightful correspondence, when I wish to God could have been concealed from your eyes and those of the public—and if it had not been, as my learned friend thought, absolutely necessary for the ends of justice that it should be produced, I feel satisfied he would not have done so—even through the midst of this frightful correspondence there breathes a spirit of devoted love towards the man who wronged her, that strikes me as the most remarkable.” The Dean then referred to the facts of the case, contending that it was not satisfactorily shown that the accused and L'Angelier met on the 19th of February, and particularly that there was no proof that Miss Smith possessed arsenic until the 21st of February, though all the druggists' shops in Glasgow had been searched, and the prisoner's purchases had been openly and frankly made. The Crown must therefore choose between the horns of this dilemma:—If L'Angelier was ill from arsenic at that time, some other hand than the prisoner's must have administered it; if he was not, the whole foundation of the case was shaken. After maintaining that the evidence disproved their having met on the 22nd of February, the second occasion on which she was charged with attempting to poison, the Dean referred to the absence of all proof whatever that they had met the night before the death of L'Angelier. The appointment was made for Saturday, not Sunday. The prisoner went to bed late that night with her sister, and there was not a tittle of evidence that the house was disturbed or approached in the course of the night. She could have had no motive to destroy L'Angelier while he had such letters in his possession, and every circumstance in the case spoke strongly against the probability of her committing a foul and deliberate murder. The Dean dwelt on the probability of L'Angelier's death being the result of suicide or arising from other causes, and implored the jury not rashly to tear aside the veil of mystery in which Providence had wrapped this man, and prayed them to bring their hearts as well as their minds to the judgment of the case.

The Lord Justice Clerk then commenced his charge to the jury. He observed that poisoning by arsenic was almost always a secret crime, and was generally to be proved by circumstantial evidence; that evidence, however, must be complete, distinct, and satisfactory, and must exclude the possibility of innocence or of unexplained mystery, and they must not supply any defect in the prosecutor's case by suspicion or presumption against the accused. They must be satisfied that the accused had the purpose and the opportunity; they must be satisfied that the parties met that night. They might have a strong suspicion they did so, or the probabilities of the case might favour that view; but, unless they could, by just, satisfactory, and inevitable inference, conclude that they did meet, a link remained wanting in the case, and the catastrophe and its alleged cause were not found together. The numerous theories

for the defence might not be of much value; but their failure could in no way strengthen the case for the prosecution, which must be of itself complete and conclusive, and carry conviction to their minds.—His Lordship had read over nearly half of the parole evidence, when the Court adjourned at six o'clock till Thursday.

On that day, the summing-up was resumed and finished, the Lord Justice again impressing on the jury that they must not convict even on a very strong suspicion of guilt, but only on the strongest conviction. He concluded by beseeching an All-wise and All-seeing Providence to direct them to a right verdict. Many persons in Court were affected even to tears by the solemnity of this address.

The jury then retired to their room, and, on their return, the Foreman, in the midst of a breathless silence said, “We find the prisoner NOT GUILTY on the first count, and NOT PROVEN on the second and third.” A loud and long-continued burst of applause followed the announcement; but this, of course, was checked as soon as it could be. The excitement outside the Court was immense.

During the fearful moments of suspense between the retirement of the jury and the delivery of the verdict, Miss Smith preserved the same astounding demeanour of complete calmness and indifference which she had exhibited all through the trial; but, when the foreman pronounced the finding of the jury, she gave a heavy sigh of relief. According to one account, there was a slight shade of sadness on her face at the commencement of the day's proceedings; but she did not appear to be in any degree cast down when the Lord Justice Clerk, in the progress of his summing up, brought forward the strong points against her. A more wonderful instance of self-control has never been seen in a court of justice, on a trial for life, than that presented by Madeline Smith.

EXECUTION OF MANSELL.

After remaining in suspense for some six months, hanging literally between life and death on the thread of a legal technicality, Mansell was at length on Monday morning publicly killed. It will be recollected that he shot a corporal of the Forty-ninth Regiment, to which he also belonged; and that the arguments in two law courts with respect to the alleged flaw in the construction of the jury which tried him have delayed his execution up to this time, though he was found guilty at the winter Assizes. He appears to have buoyed himself up with the idea that, after such frequent respites, he would not be hanged at all; and many others shared this belief. Efforts were made to save him; but Sir George Grey, who seldom leans to the side of mercy, said he saw nothing exceptional in the case, and therefore refused to interfere.

When informed that he must die, Mansell seemed greatly shocked. He exhibited considerable irritation after the failure of the second attempt to reverse his sentence; but this gradually passed, and he evidently reckoned on a commutation. To the last, he showed no contrition, affirming that the overbearing conduct of the corporal justified him in what he did. His only living relative is a brother, who is now confined in a lunatic asylum; so that there was no final interviews with members of the family. Upon seeing the ordinary and the governor of the prison on Monday morning, he shook hands with them, thanked them for their kindness, and asked them to forgive him for the trouble he had given, and for the manner in which he had acted upon several occasions. He then requested that the medal, which he had received for good conduct as a soldier, might be handed to one of the officers of his regiment, and he was assured that his request should be complied with. The prison clock having struck twelve, he asked, very composedly, “Are you not a little behind time?” He refused the assistance of Calcraft in mounting the scaffold, and ran up the steps by himself. According to one account, he appeared to die in an instant; according to another, he suffered greatly. The crowd was much smaller than is usual on these occasions.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The July General Quarter Sessions were opened on Monday. On that day, William Spencer, recently a constable in the police force, was found guilty of a criminal assault on a servant girl. He was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

Thomas Reeves has been found guilty of obtaining money by false pretences from the Rev. William Skynner, Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, the member for Bath, and others. The facts have been already related in these columns. Previous convictions for similar frauds were proved against him; and he was sentenced to penal servitude for three years.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The July Sessions commenced on Monday, when Rosa Bush, a young woman of twenty, was tried for the abduction of Elizabeth Harris, a girl under fourteen years of age. The girl was a Jewess, of very prepossessing appearance, and seeming to be older than her years; and a butcher named Clarke made advances towards her. Bush, who was a servant in the employ of Eliza-

eth Harris's father, acted in the interest of Clarke, and induced the girl to go to the man's house, where her ruin was effected. A few days afterwards, she was taken away by her friends. Rosa Bush was found guilty, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

William Moyes, a gardener, was on Wednesday found guilty of shooting at John Joseph Hickmott, on the 8th of June. The act was committed while Mr. Hickmott was proceeding to eject Moyes from a cottage he held in Bromley. The jury recommended him to mercy; but he was sentenced to hard labour for two years.

Joseph Fixman and Rachael Fixman, man and wife, were tried for setting fire to a house, in which several persons were dwelling. One of the persons who was to have appeared as a witness—a certain John King—had absconded, and was not in attendance. Fixman said the charge had been trumped up against him by this man; and he called two Jews to speak in his favour; but they said they knew nothing about him. In answer to a question put by the Judge, one of these persons said he had received information that some poor foreign Jews were in Newgate and wanted assistance. As it was the custom among their people to subscribe money in such cases, he went to see the prisoners, but they were entire strangers to him, and, as he afterwards ascertained that they were not Jews, but had changed their religion, the people of the Jewish persuasion would not assist them. Fixman here said it was true that he was a Christian Jew, and this was the reason the witnesses would not say anything for him. The jury, after some deliberation, acquitted both the prisoners.

Richard Cotter, labourer, and William Jones, moulder, were tried for a burglary in Great Bland-street, Dover-road, accompanied by great violence to an old lady. They were both found guilty, and, several previous convictions having been proved, sentence of death was recorded against Jones, and Cotter was sentenced to six years' penal servitude. The latter punishment has also been awarded to Henry Pitt, labourer, for a burglary.

William Mann, a diminutive, imbecile-looking person, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for attempting to murder Mary Anne Jerrard, a young woman whom he had courted and of whom he was jealous. Joseph Jones was found guilty of stealing a watch from Isaac Ahronsberg, in Petticoat-lane, a few Sundays ago, at noon. The prosecutor was surrounded by a mob and hustled; and his watch soon vanished. After the sentence Mr. Payne (who appeared for the prosecution) said that he understood that Petticoat-lane as an open market held upon Sunday morning for the sale of stolen goods, and expressed his surprise that anything could be done to abolish it. A police-constable, answer to the Court, said that Parliament had tried to put it down, but failed, as the bill had not passed. The place was a perfect market for thieves, who were assisted by the shopkeepers. Mr. Payne: "Commissioner Harvey knows all about it, and also the Lord Mayor; but still the nuisance remains unabated." The liceman said the coffee-shops sold beer, and that, when one gave the word that the police were coming, everybody was gone. It only occurred upon Sundays. Michael Crawley, labourer, was tried on Thursday for the murder of his wife. The facts were extremely simple. Crawley and his wife, who were both old, lived at Stratford, Essex, and on the 20th ult. they had a quarrel about a pennyworth of nails. This ended in Crawley striking his wife about the head with such savage violence that she died the following day. She was found insensible in the evening by her married daughter; and she was then lying in a pool of blood, frightfully mangled. The man, after committing the act, would seem to have taken off her pocket and taken away some money. John Crawley, his son, mentioned at the trial a curious remark he made to his father, after the latter was in custody. He said, "Father, how came you to do it? You could have struck her with your fist, and not have used a instrument." Crawley was found guilty, and condemned to death.

ARSON.—Asher Stern, a German Jew, about thirty years of age, and lately carrying on business as a waterproof clothing manufacturer, in Alie-street, White-chapel, was brought up last Saturday at the Thames Magistrate's Court, from Whitecross-street Prison, charged with wilfully setting fire to his dwelling-house on the 15th of March. A few weeks since, three men, named Grienbaum, Robinson, and Reichard, were convicted at the Central Criminal Court, and each sentenced to four years' penal servitude, on the oath of Stern for attempting to extort money from him under a threat of charging him with setting fire to his premises. Stern most solemnly denied that there was any truth in the accusation made by the three men. Since the trial, however, any new facts have come to light, tending to prove the innocence of the men, and the guilt of Stern, who has been arrested for debt, and is now detained on the criminal charge. Two of his victims, Grienbaum and Robinson, were brought up last Saturday to the Thames Magistrate by writs of *habeas corpus* from the Millbank Prison, for the purposes of giving evidence against Stern. Another of the witnesses was a labourer named Randall, who on the 15th of March was living in the house in Alie-street, the upper part of which was occupied by Stern, and used for business purposes. On that day, the house was found to be on fire at the top; and Randall, by stripping the blankets off his own bed, soak-

ing them in water, and applying them to the source of the flames, extinguished the conflagration before it grew to any great height. Previously to this, a man had endeavoured to throw a pan of water over the fire, but was prevented. Stern afterwards told Randall that he had no right to put the fire out, as he (Stern) was insured. The same evening, the house was found to be on fire again, some waterproof coats having apparently been set light to. Joseph Rayowski, a Polish Jew, who had worked for Stern, said his employer owed him 8*l.*, and wanted him to be a witness against a Mr. Blunt, a man he never saw, and to swear that he brought things from Blunt's house. "He refused to swear falsely as his employer wished, and Stern swore he would be revenged. A subpoena was served upon him to attend upon the trial of the action against Blunt, but he received no fee with it. Stern wanted people to swear against witness, and wished to serve him as he had served the 'poor devils' convicted at the Central Criminal Court. He wanted him to go to the 'poor devils' with money, and then swear it was extorted from him; and because he would not, Stern said, 'Then, I will transport you.'—Mr. Daniel (who appeared for Stern) asked the witness: "If you had received 8*l.*, would you have appeared against the prisoner?"—Witness: "Yes, I would. I have come here to tell the truth."—Stern has been committed for trial.

A BETTING-HOUSE CIRCULAR.—Sir R. W. Carden, the sitting magistrate at Guildhall, has received a letter from Mr. Johnson, a gentleman living at Bristol, informing him that his (Mr. Johnson's) two sons have lost a great deal of money in betting transactions, and, as a means of checking such habits, he requested that the Alderman would give publicity to their proceedings. Mr. Johnson had written to the same court with a similar request once before; but, as the publication of his sons' letters appertaining to certain bets, did not seem to do anything towards putting a stop to this mode of obtaining money, he now wrote a second time. Mr. Johnson's letter enclosed the following circular:—"Dear Sir,—It is unnecessary for us to recapitulate our reasons for adopting the same course over the 'Goodwood Stakes' which was attended with so much advantage over the various other races: suffice it to say, that through the kindness of a nobleman we are prepared to back the absolute winner, and we seize the earliest moment of apprizing you, in order that you may remit the amount you wish to invest, which, however, must not be less than 2*l.* We shall pursue the same course as on previous occasions. We can strongly recommend you to invest liberally; the odds will be very good, and the horse will win. To secure these odds, however, you must reply immediately. The winnings will be remitted the following Monday. It is unnecessary for us to observe that the same feelings prompt us on this as on the last occasion—your benefit only. This would be frustrated were we to adopt any other course, and when we have a good thing we must be cautious not to endanger its success by publicity.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully, H. and C.—P.S. Orders payable to Henry Howard, post-office, Coventry-street, Soho. Bank-notes may be sent by letter with perfect security." Sir R. W. Carden trusted that the postmaster of the office in Coventry-street did not know what infamous transactions he was aiding, by taking in letters for these young men, which he had been in the habit of doing for the last five years. The Alderman added that he hoped the Postmaster-General would devise some expedient to prevent the mischief arising from these practices of the post-office keepers.

THE ASSIZES.—The Cardiff Assizes commenced on Tuesday, when John Lewis was found guilty of the murder of his wife at Merthyr. The man and his wife took care of the offices of a Mr. Morgan, a solicitor, and, on the 14th of last January, Lewis killed his wife, apparently in order that he might obtain some money of which she was possessed, and spend it in drink. He was sentenced to death.—David Gibson has been tried at the Hertford Assizes for a felonious assault on a girl fifteen years old, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to penal servitude for twenty years.—At the same Assizes, Elizabeth Croft was indicted for the wilful murder of her illegitimate infant. The charge, however, could not be satisfactorily proved; but she was convicted of concealing the birth, and sentenced to hard labour for eighteen months.

OUTRAGE AT CARDIFF.—Another of those sanguinary acts which arise at Cardiff among the foreign seamen took place on the night of Thursday week, when Arthur Davis, the second mate of an American ship, stabbed a French or Spanish sailor with a bowie knife, under an impression that he had stolen a sheath. He then threw him overboard, having previously threatened to serve in the same way a man who had interfered to protect the foreigner. The police were sent for, and Davis was found asleep in bed with the bloody knife by his side. He has only recently been discharged from prison for a murderous outrage. The foreigner escaped with his life, though much hurt.

A SAVAGE WOMAN.—One of the officers of the Sheriff of Middlesex went last Saturday with a warrant to enter seven houses in Castle-alley, Whitechapel. The warrant was read to the people, and they were allowed till Monday to get out. On that day, the officer went again, with an assistant and a legal gentleman, but found the houses barricaded, and a large mob collected

outside. A young woman named Carroll then threw a pail of hot water from an upper window over the officers. Some constables were fetched, and several of the occupants were ejected, the others quietly leaving, though with some unwillingness. When at last the officers entered Carroll's house, she resisted outrageously, bit and fought with great savageness, and kicked the sheriff's officer in the stomach. She was taken in charge, together with another woman who behaved violently, and both were fined ten shillings by the Worship-street magistrate; in default, eight days' hard labour.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

JUDGMENT was given in the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday in a special case raising various questions as to the rateability of certain portions of the University and Colleges at Oxford to the poor's-rate. Mr. Justice Coleridge addressing himself first to the case of the Bodleian library, said that that was the great storehouse of all that was valuable and curious in literature, and might be considered as almost an indispensable appendage of the University, and the court were of opinion that the rate could not be imposed in respect of this building. They likewise thought that the divinity schools ought to be exempted from rateability, as, without them, the institution would not be complete, it being a part of the public functions of the University to test the proficiency of students by public examination, and to confer degrees. The court were also of opinion that the convocation house, the old convocation house, and the law schools came within the same rule. The Sheldonian Theatre was not so clearly a necessary part of the University, but it did not conflict with its main purposes, and there was no such occupation as would render the University liable. The case with regard to the cellar was somewhat different. It was not used for public purposes, being occupied by an individual for his own benefit, and the fact of no rent being paid to the University was immaterial. Therefore, to that extent the University was rateable to the poor's-rates. Some difficulty arose with respect to the college chapels and libraries, which, though unquestionably subservient to the public purposes of the University, were not under its government; and looking to the whole circumstances, the court thought that these libraries and chapels were so occupied as to make the University rateable.

On Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, whither it had been carried from the Criminal Court to be tried before a special jury, the prosecution instituted by the Bank of London against Lawson and another, for a conspiracy to injure the credit of the establishment and extort money, resulted in the parties being sentenced respectively to a year's imprisonment.

Our readers will recollect the case of Sir Edward Conroy and Mr. Barker, the latter of whom obtained a criminal information against the former for a libel on him uttered by Sir Edward before the Wokingham Bench of magistrates, under circumstances mentioned in our paper of the 6th ult. Sir Edward Conroy has now tendered a full apology through Mr. John Walter, M.P., and has consented to pay the costs of the law proceedings. Mr. Barker has accepted this apology, though regretting that it was not offered sooner.

In addition to the other prisoners charged before the Greenwich magistrate with being concerned in the late accident on the North Kent line, David Wild, the Lewisham signal porter, and John Griffiths, Blackheath signal porter, were on Monday examined at the same office, under suspicion of having contributed to that lamentable catastrophe. Wild was discharged, and afterwards gave evidence against the other, who was committed.

Mrs. Thatcher, the daughter of Captain Ross, the Arctic explorer, has brought in the Court of Exchequer an action for breach of promise of marriage against a Captain D'Aguilar. The parties recently appeared before the Brighton magistrates, when Mrs. Thatcher affirmed her illegitimate daughter on the captain. After the present action had gone on for some time, the counsel for the plaintiff consented to the suggestion of the Chief Baron, and withdrew a juror. The case, therefore, came to an end.

A verdict of 25*l.* has been given in the Court of Common Pleas against the *Observer* newspaper for a libel against the former superintendent of the Marylebone Workhouse, who was accused of plundering some pauper children and of causing their death by starvation. These statements were made on the faith of a correspondent; but the editor afterwards made an apology, acknowledging that he had been misinformed. The verdict for the plaintiff, with 25*l.* damages, was agreed to after a consultation between the counsel of the opposing party.

An action against Messrs. Simpson and Co., attorneys, Moorgate-street, for negligence, has been brought in the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff, Mr. Woodbine, of Hornchurch, in Essex, was defendant in the case of Smith v. Woodbine, an action for breach of promise of marriage, which was tried in the Court of Common Pleas last July, and a verdict was obtained by the plaintiff for 3000*l.* Mr. Woodbine now alleged that the heavy amount of damages in that action was to be attributed to the gross negligence of the present defendants, as his attorneys, and he brought this action to recover compensation. The negligence complained of

was that Messrs. Simpson had until the last moment led Mr. Woodfine to believe he could be examined on his own behalf, and that they had refused and neglected to call any witnesses to prove the amount of his property, which had been grossly exaggerated by the witnesses for Miss Smith. The chief counsel for Mr. Woodfine in the previous action was the then Attorney-General, Sir Alexander Cockburn, now the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He gave evidence on the present trial, and said he observed no want of skill or attention on the Messrs. Simpson's part, and that it was he himself who determined on calling no witnesses with respect to property.—After a trial of three days, the case was concluded on Wednesday by the withdrawal of a juror.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, an offer of 2s. 6d. in the pound, in addition to the 1s. 6d. already paid, in the case of Mr. C. J. Mare, shipbuilder, on condition that the bankruptcy should be annulled, was refused.

Mr. Maskell, agent of the Protestant Reformation Society, has brought an action in the Court of Exchequer against a Mr. Tebbutt, of Croydon, for false imprisonment. In the course of last October, Mr. Maskell went to Croydon for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Protestant Society which was to be held there, and with a view to endeavouring to promote the sale of the Society's publications as much as possible. On the day of his arrival, he called on an old friend named Hamilton, who was a tailor, but who had also just set up in business as an auctioneer, in which capacity he had entered into partnership with a Mr. Chilcot. Mr. Maskell spent the evening with his friend, and passed the night at his house; and, the next morning, Mr. Chilcot, to whom he had previously been introduced by Mr. Hamilton, borrowed of his guest a small sum of money, giving him at the same time a draft for 10*l.*, signed 'Hamilton and Chilcot,' with a request that he would get it cashed, when he might repay himself the few shillings he had lent Mr. Chilcot, and hand him over the balance. Mr. Maskell took the cheque to Mr. Tebbutt, landlord of the Fox and Hounds Inn, to whom he had been recommended by Mr. Chilcot as being the most likely person to accommodate him with the money. Mr. Tebbutt at once cashed the cheque, but, on the same day, Messrs. Hamilton and Chilcot left Croydon, and it was afterwards discovered that the cheque was a fraud, and that several persons besides Mr. Tebbutt had been swindled in a similar way. Mr. Maskell, nevertheless, paid over the balance to Chilcot, and, having finished his business at Croydon, returned to London. A little more than a fortnight after the transaction of the cheque, as the plaintiff and Mr. Hamilton, who at that time was living with him, were walking along the street, they were accosted by a police-constable and informed that they were 'wanted.' The policeman was accompanied by Mr. Tebbutt, who identified Mr. Maskell as the person who brought him the cheque to get it cashed. He likewise charged his companion, Mr. Hamilton, with being concerned in the business. They were both taken into custody and conveyed to Croydon, where the plaintiff was had up before a magistrate on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, but was discharged after a remand. The policeman who apprehended Mr. Maskell, and the inspector who took the charge, both of whom appeared in court for the defendant, stated that Mr. Tebbutt had only gone with the constable for the purpose of identifying the parties, and that he had signed the charge-sheet entirely by mistake, and at the request of the inspector, owing to the sergeant, who had really made the charge, being absent at the time. Mr. Maskell's evidence was also contradicted in many particulars. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Lord Mostyn, on Wednesday, brought an action in the Court of Exchequer against a Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths and a Mr. Edwards for illegally seizing his goods. The defendants (who were creditors of the plaintiff) pleaded that his Lordship had been adjudged bankrupt, and that the goods were seized under a judgment. To this, Lord Mostyn rejoined that he was not a trader when the judgment was obtained. The whole case turned upon this point. Lord Mostyn had carried on certain collieries for some years, but had given them up at the time he was made a bankrupt. It therefore remained to be determined whether he ought to have been made a bankrupt under the circumstances. The Chief Baron inclined to the negative, and the jury gave a verdict for Lord Mostyn, as they held that the trading was ancillary to the position of landed proprietor, and not for the purpose of gaining a livelihood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Count of Flanders, and the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, honoured the amateur performance, under the management of Mr. Charles Dickens, of Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama of 'The Frozen Deep,' at the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street, with their presence last Saturday evening.—The Queen, on Monday afternoon, made Earl Granville and the Marquis of Westminster knights of the Order of the Garter, and Lord Kinnaird a knight of the Order of the Thistle.—In the evening, the Queen honoured the Prus-

sian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff with a visit at the residence of the Legation on Carlton-terrace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Count of Flanders, and their respective suites, went in state to the Count's mansion, which was brilliantly illuminated.—The Queen, on Thursday evening, gave a state ball at Buckingham Palace, to which above 1900 of the nobility and gentry were invited.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES BULKELEY EGERTON died on Wednesday at his town residence in his eighty-third year.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT.—The Liberal electors of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, held a meeting on Thursday week to congratulate Mr. John Bright on his return to England.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA has forwarded to Mr. Henry Bradbury (of the well-known printing firm) the large Prussian gold medal, in acknowledgment of a presentation copy of the work entitled 'The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland, illustrated by Nature Printing,' published by Bradbury and Evans.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Earl Granville's secretary has informed the secretary of the Lord's Day Society, by means of a letter, that it is not the intention of the Government to open the South Kensington Museum on Sundays.

THE WESTERN BANK OF LONDON.—A circular to the shareholders of the Western Bank of London has been put forth by Mr. J. S. Rymer, whose connexion with that establishment as solicitor has been summarily terminated. Mr. Rymer alleges a number of irregularities on the part of the Board, and that his dismissal has been consequent upon his having protested against them.—*Times.*

THE MURDER OF MR. PRICE AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—We cited last week the opinions of some writers to the effect that Mr. Price, the late Inspector-General of Convicts at Melbourne, brought his own death on his head by his cruelty to those whom he had to overlook. We expressed no views of our own, having merely chronicled the criticisms of others; but it is only fair to state that, in the judgment of the majority of the colonists—the men who are probably best able to form an opinion—Mr. Price was a man of eminently just and humane principles, who, though he maintained discipline with a strong hand, was fully alive to the necessity of acting in a considerate manner. In the opinion of these authorities, therefore, Mr. Price was the victim of a relentless and unreasoning fury.

HER MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.—Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Monck, both of the Northern Circuit, have been promoted to the rank of Queen's Counsel.

THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD died on Friday week after a brief illness, in her seventieth year. She was much loved and respected for her many virtues.

CRINOLINE ARMOUR.—A firm in Sheffield has taken an order for forty tons of rolled steel for crinoline, and a foreign order has been given for one ton a week for several weeks.

FIRES.—A large range of premises, belonging to Mr. Fish, tanner, and leatherseller, Tyer's Gateway, Bermondsey, caught fire on Tuesday morning, and a large part was burnt down. Four adjacent houses were also severely damaged.—The Claxton Cotton Mills, in St. George's-square, Hoxton, were partially burnt down on the forenoon of Wednesday. The total loss will amount to nearly 3000*l.*, and unfortunately the property is uninsured.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 11.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

OATHS BILL.

EARL GRANVILLE moved the second reading of this bill, and urged the obsolete character and absurdity of the present oaths, for which by the bill a modernized form had been adopted, and which would entitle Jews to seats in the Legislature, a step which would for ever terminate any barbarous relic or religious persecution.

The Earl of Derby moved the rejection of the bill. He urged that the Jews were a distinct nation, who never could thoroughly amalgamate themselves with any other people. He contended that the representation of the people was not a right but a trust, and that the admission of Jews to Parliament would unchristianize the Legislature, inasmuch as it was impossible that future legislation should be wholly based on Christian principles, and bear a Christian character; the Jew being of necessity a standing obstacle to such legislation. He denied that there was any such danger now existing with reference to this measure as had at times compelled statesmen and Parliament to resort to expediency in their measures rather than hold fast by principles of abstract right and justice.

LORD LYNCHURST supported the bill, and gave an historical sketch of the system of Parliamentary oaths, beginning with the revolution of 1688, and pointed out the progress which had been made in religious toleration

—the removal of proscription on religious grounds. He urged that as Jews were now admitted to offices in the State, and were admitted to legislative functions every British colony, it was impossible to say that the admission to Parliament would unchristianize the Legislature.

An animated discussion followed, in which the Duke of Norfolk, who supported the Bill; Lord Dufferin; the Earl of Shaftesbury, who supported the second reading, but who said he would propose Committee words which would exclude the Jew Lord Brougham, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Duke of Argyll took part.

The House then divided, when there were—For the second reading, 139; against it, 173: majority, 34. The Bill was consequently lost.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IRISH MILITIA.

In answer to Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, Sir RAMSDEN said it was not the intention of the Government to call out any regiment of Irish militia this year.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

In answer to Sir J. PAKINGTON, Sir C. WOOD said that when the last advices left China on the 10th March no further hostilities had taken place, but that reinforcements were momentarily expected. No troops going to China had been ordered to India, nor had the Governor General sent for any troops to Ceylon.

In answer to Captain VIVIAN, Mr. V. SMITH said that all the troops going out to India would go in sailing ships.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, which mainly occupied the rest of the sitting.

THE CONTINENT.

On Wednesday, a gentleman of large fortune blew his brains out in Paris because he had lost a sum of 30,000 francs at the Bourse. Another gentleman walked into a shooting gallery and likewise shot himself. A workman threw himself into the Seine, and was drowned. The previous day, three men destroyed themselves by hanging; two young girls killed themselves by the fumes of charcoal; an officer on half-pay, aged seventy-one, and a workman, destroyed themselves by the same means; another workman drowned himself, and finally, a detected forger threw himself from the gallery of Notre-Dame on to the pavement below.—*Globe.*

A French Mr. Montague Tigg has been detected by the police. This speculative character had established a *casse* which he called the 'Casse de Speculation,' an which was created for the purpose of gambling in the public funds on 'unerring principles.' The public came forward with great relish to the support of these principles, and money flowed into the *casse* in abundance. 'Monsieur' Tigg has fled to Belgium.—*Idem.*

We are informed (says the *Express*) that on Tuesday six persons were arrested at Boulogne on a charge of having used election tickets deficient in the requisite legal formalities. The printer of the tickets was among the number of the persons seized. Upwards of 200 votes were tendered for Carnot at Boulogne.

M. Béranger appears to be sinking.

A supplement of the Neapolitan official journal, of the 5th, announces that the insurgent band of Sapiro was attacked at Pudula by the civic guards, the gendarmerie, and the 7th regiment of chasseurs. One hundred insurgents were killed, thirty wounded, and many taken prisoners. Almost all the insurgents who had fled were in custody. Calabria was tranquil.

THE JEW DEBATE IN THE LORDS.—While Lord Lyndhurst was speaking, Lord Derby handed him a glass of water, which he took, smiling, and said, "That is a Christian act."

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—The Lambeth, Bath, and Galway committees sat for the first time yesterday (Friday).

THE MUNICIPAL CONTESTS IN NEW YORK (say the last despatches from America) are drawing to a close. Two of the many litigations which have sprung out of the recent conflicts were finally disposed of on the 26th ult. The charge of contempt against Mayor Wood, in the case of alleged avoidance of process of the superior court, was decided by Judge Hoffman. The Court, in its opinion, entirely exonerated the Mayor from any knowledge of the process, and from any wilful disregard of the authority of the law. The proceedings before the city Judge Russell in the *habeas corpus* case were brought to a conclusion, and resulted in the discharge of the Mayor from the warrant of arrest issued by the Recorder, on the affidavit of Mr. Conover, charging Mr. Wood with inciting a riot. In giving his decision, Judge Russell alluded particularly to the malice of the Recorder in this matter, and his utter want of jurisdiction in the case.

MR. THACKERAY FOR OXFORD.—Accounts from Oxford state that Mr. Thackeray is canvassing the constituency of that city with a view to supply the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Neate.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admissions for six days ending Friday, July 10th, 1857, including season ticket holders, 86,878.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—An article on this subject is postponed in consequence of the pressure on our space caused by the Glasgow trial.

ERRATUM.—In our last week's number, in 'Granville the Expert,' for "amount received by Lord Granville," read "amount received from Lord Granville."

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

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

Public Affairs.

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

THE STORY OF MADELINE SMITH.

MILE L'ANGELIER and MADELINE SMITH met for the first time in the streets of Glasgow early in 1855; they were introduced by a mutual acquaintance, a young lad eighteen. There was a rapid progress in intimacy, and in April of that year MADELINE writes to 'Dear EMILE' for the first time. He soon proposed for her hand, but her father rejected him. (L'ANGELIER was at this time a clerk in a merchant's office, while the father of MADELINE SMITH was an architect in good practice.) The acquaintance was then broken off, and was suspended for some months. When renewed, the young couple are on the most affectionate terms. We have no letters of his written at this period, but her letters are ardent and unrestrained, and indicate the whole correspondence. A correspondence of some months goes on, until in a letter without date, but which appears to have been written in May, 1856, she refers unmistakably to the fact that she has admitted him to the privilege of a husband. "Beloved, if I did wrong last night, it was in the excitement of our love. I suppose we should have waited until we got married." The tone of his letter shows that she was feverishly glad of her guilty love—that she had no hesitation of remorse, and that she was anxious to excuse to her lover their mutual sin. It is so indirectly indicative of the character of the young 'maiden,' that as far as is known the first criminal intercourse took place out of doors. After this, L'ANGELIER evidently intended and urged marriage; she seemed willing, but pointed out difficulties. L'ANGELIER pointed out her faults, warned her against flirtation, and requested her not to be seen so often on the streets. He was evidently a jealous and exacting lover—not very strong-minded; and, as we may judge by her replies, rather ready to indulge in unmanly whining over the postponement of their marriage and the nature of their intimacy. Her letters are full of the nothing consolations of a woman addressing a peevish, self-accusing lover. One letter we quote entire, as it indicates the character of both parties:—

"My sweet, beloved, and dearest Emile,—I shall sign and answer your dear long letter. In the first place, how are you? Better, I trust. You know I feel disappointed at our marriage not taking place in September. But, as it could not, why, then, I just made up my mind to be content, and trust that it may be long. We shall fix about that at our next meeting, which I hope won't be long. . . . Do not weep, darling, fond husband, it makes me sad to think you are so. Do not do it, darling; a fond embrace and dear

kiss to you, sweet and much-beloved Emile. Our intimacy has not been criminal, as I am your wife before God, so it has been no sin our loving each other. No, darling, fond Emile, I am your wife. I shall cease to be childish and thoughtless; I shall do all I can to please you, and retain you truly, dear, fond love. You know I have wished as much as you do to give you my likeness, but I have not had an opportunity. I promise to you you shall have it some day, so that promise won't be broken. If I did not sign my name it was for no reason; unless it is to a stranger I never do put Smith, only Madeline. You shall, dear love, have all your letters back. Emile, love, you are wrong. If I did feel cool towards you in winter I never gave thought of love to any other. No other image has ever filled my heart since I knew you."

One can see by this letter that all the firmness and the confidence come from MADELINE, and that her handsome little lover—Gascon in talk and weak in resolution—is a 'sweet little pet' taken up for the time. His general character was that of a little flighty Frenchman; vain of his pretty face and pretty feet; talkative, and given to tears; boasting once or twice that he knew something of arsenic, and had even taken it; demonstrative as to his courage for suicide—which he never attempted, though he once stood at a high window before a witness and talked of it, and on another occasion flourished a knife, but not so rapidly as to effect even a scratch before he was secured. All these, however, seem but the very natural signs of a diseased vanity, coupled with the uncertain fortune (in earlier years, and before he met MADELINE) of a poor devil driven about from one miserable situation to another, falling into love with ladies of higher station, and naturally enough getting jilted more than once.

In August, 1856, there is an indication of a change in the tone of the letters from MADELINE. She alludes to doubts and quarrels; he is jealous of a Mr. MINNOCH, and she tries to dissipate his doubts of her constancy. They still meet occasionally at the house in Helensburgh—sometimes merely to exchange looks and letters at the window—at other times to have prolonged interviews. The family return to Glasgow, and, though the correspondence is continued, there are evident difficulties in the way of an interview; but the interviews are accomplished, for there are still allusions to them throughout the letters. On the 28th of January MADELINE received an offer of marriage from Mr. MINNOCH, a merchant, an 'old friend' of her father's. Almost immediately she intimates to L'ANGELIER that she no longer loves him, and she writes in a tone of candour as if she felt bound to tell frankly the change in her feelings. She assures him—falsely—that she is not engaged to another, and she expresses a hope that he has 'the honour of a gentleman' and will not reveal what has passed between them. In reply, L'ANGELIER seems to have threatened exposure, for she writes a letter full of wild appeal, imploring him 'for the love of Christ' and 'for the sake of his once-loved MIMI' not to 'bring her to open shame.' As far as we can trace by the correspondence this quarrel is at length made up, but on what terms is unknown. She resumes her loving correspondence, and some interviews take place. She is still engaged to Mr. MINNOCH, and the marriage with that gentleman is announced in the family as a settled thing.

At this point of our narrative we may glance at the character of MADELINE SMITH. Her letters are written in hot words of love, rare even in the records of the most passionate attachments. A sensuous fire breathes through them, and she evidently dominates the weaker spirit of the little Frenchman. She has admitted him to her embraces, and she often refers to their 'guilty gladness,' sometimes in words that even London editors—not very nice on all occasions—think it

only decent to omit. She contrives with skill to admit him to interviews in her father's house, and she shamelessly asks her father's servant for the use of her room for the accommodation of herself and her lover. One of these interviews is described by the confidante, CHRISTINA HAGGART. (She does not fix the date, but according to her indications it must have taken place in the latter half of the month of February.) She left the back door open, and remained in the kitchen herself. She heard footsteps coming in, and she has 'no doubt' that Miss SMITH and her visitor went into her (the cook's) bedroom and remained there half an hour or so.

We now come to the first fact which has any immediate connexion with the cause of L'ANGELIER's death. We must bear in mind that MADELINE SMITH had been plunged into a paroxysm of terror at the idea of an exposure of her letters, that she tried every form of entreaty to induce L'ANGELIER to restore them, and that he declined to restore them. To realise the situation, we must bear in mind that this miserable little L'ANGELIER was a warehouse clerk at 100Z. a year—not moving in good society—not known to Miss SMITH's friends—while she was a pretty girl, generally admired, of strong passions, strong will, strong nerves, unscrupulous courage, and great craft. She had in her hot lust received the Frenchman as her lover, but she always hesitated at marriage. She got tired of the lover when he preached to her of her faults, and when their stolen embraces were prevented (this is her own confession); her love for him was merely sensual. And now she finds that this mean wretch has her in his power—that the unmanly little GUPPY can blast her happiness for life. What was the next step? Did she break off with her new suitor, Mr. MINNOCH, and resume relations with L'ANGELIER? No; she adopted a course which accumulated embarrassments around her. She continued her engagement with Mr. MINNOCH—the day for the wedding was fixed; she was resolved to marry him; and as she was a young lady of strong will and steady nerves, and not hindered by the timidity which a virtuous young maiden might possess, doubtless she considered herself capable of attaining the object of her desires. But we have seen that she had another object in view—to get back her letters or ensure the silence of her former lover. He refused to give back her letters; he refused to pledge himself to silence. Does she, in fear, give up MINNOCH? No.

How will she get out of the difficulty? She resumes a loving correspondence and lovers' intercourse with L'ANGELIER. She sends for half an ounce of prussic acid. (The date is not given, but two witnesses fix it at about six weeks before the 31st of March, that is, about the middle of February, the date of her reconciliation to L'ANGELIER.) She sends for it openly 'for her hands,' and it is refused. Prussic acid is never used as a cosmetic, and she offers no explanation of her desire for it. The lovers seem to have met on Wednesday, February the 11th, and on Thursday, February the 19th. On the night of the 19th L'ANGELIER was ill, with all the symptoms of having taken arsenic. He recovered. On February the 21st she goes openly to the shop of a druggist, and buys an ounce of arsenic 'to poison rats.' (She now says it was to use it as a cosmetic.) There are indications in the correspondence that an interview took place on the 22nd—not positive indications, but such as arise from a comparison of all letters dated with those undated, and of known facts of certain date with the undated letters. On the morning of the 23rd

he was very ill—again with all the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. After these illnesses, L'ANGELIER tells Miss PERRY, a *confidante*, that MADELINE had given him coffee and chocolate, and that it was 'very strange' he should be ill after getting it from her. This, however, appeared to be but a passing suspicion in his mind, for he still loved her passionately. There is no trace of a further interview. She is about to go off to the Bridge of Allan with her family for a fortnight; but, before she goes, she openly purchases on the 6th of March an ounce of arsenic at the family druggist's. (It is remarkable that on this, as on the two other occasions, she does not pay for it, but it is entered to her father's account; and though in her declaration she states that she wished to conceal from her family that she used arsenic, yet she deliberately buys it in such a way that it must finally come to their knowledge. The motive for this ostentatious openness in purchasing it on the family account, though the cost was only sixpence, is not explained, and can only be guessed.) She goes to the Bridge of Allan, has frequent walks with her betrothed husband, but continues to correspond with L'ANGELIER in letters not having the heat and abandon of her former letters, but crowded with epithets of endearment. It is noteworthy that at this time she urges L'ANGELIER to go to the Isle of Wight for the benefit of his health, and he expresses suspicion at being entreated to go 'five hundred miles away from her.' She cannot get him out of the way by these fair means. She returns to town. On the 18th of March she purchases an ounce of arsenic, and on the same day writes to her lover, appointing to meet him on the next day, Thursday. This letter is lost, but we know that it did not reach her lover till Friday morning, so that, as he says in a letter to the *confidante*, 'both were disappointed.' Another letter was written either on Friday evening or Saturday morning. It made an appointment for 'to-morrow,'—'same hour, same arrangement.' It reached L'ANGELIER's lodgings on Saturday afternoon, and followed him to the Bridge of Allan, where he received it on Sunday morning. She says that the appointment was for Saturday evening. But he returns to his Glasgow lodgings on Sunday evening, says to his landlady, 'The letter you sent brought me home' (the letter from Miss SMITH, inviting him to come and 'clasp her to his heart,'—'same hour and same arrangement'), asks for the latch-key, and goes out.

We now come—this Sunday evening—to the point of the story. We have Miss SMITH in Blythwood-square. This girl, determined to marry MINNOCH, but terribly afraid of L'ANGELIER, has written to the latter, saying:—

"Oh, come, sweet love, my own dear love of a sweet-heart. Come, beloved, and clasp me to your heart; come, and we shall be happy."

He did not come on the Saturday; but Sunday was a usual night for their meetings, and she expected him, as she intimates in her declaration that she did not hear his signal on Sunday evening. ("There was no tapping at my window on Saturday night or on the Sunday evening.") On that evening L'ANGELIER leaves his lodgings in health and spirits, having returned to town to meet the lady of his love: 'his bosom's lord sits lightly on its throne; the quarrel between them has been made up. She has sent him two letters in succession—letters full of loving warmth—appointing an interview. Some time before that she had positively denied all engagement with MINNOCH, and referred gladly to her intended marriage with L'ANGELIER. At this very coming interview they were to arrange their union. He was very fond of the

girl; he always seemed anxious to marry her. He was, no doubt, as light of heart and step that evening going towards her residence (for he was seen not far from it and walking towards it) as any happy bridegroom going to meet his bride. While she—she was thinking, no doubt, how she could manage to marry MINNOCH and at the same time to silence L'ANGELIER.

Here is the blank which no evidence has filled up. From half-past nine on Sunday evening to two o'clock on Monday morning L'ANGELIER's movements are not traced. All the known facts tend to indicate that he visited MADELINE SMITH, as she arranged and as he intended; and against these facts we have simply her denial. He returned home at two o'clock very ill; he allowed a doctor to be sent for; he said "I never felt like this before;" he got worse; he sent for Miss PERRY, the *confidante*: before she came he was dead.

The supposition that L'ANGELIER committed suicide is disproved by the facts of the case. Poverty and disappointment in love had driven him to 'talk' about suicide some years before, but he was now in a comparatively comfortable situation, and was valued by his employers. The little fellow was also 'in luck;' a very pretty girl, of superior station, loved him to devotion, and had granted him the highest favour a woman can bestow. Take him as a frivolous libertine, or a male flirt, he was at the height of his ambition; suppose him anxious to marry—the girl, he was equally glad, for he was coming at her invitation to talk about their marriage. The quarrel between them was over; she had ceased to ask back her letters—she panted once more to 'embrace her beloved.' The supposition of suicide is also disproved by his remarks during the fatal illness. He comes home, he allows a doctor to be sent for; he is anxious for the doctor; he says, "I never felt like this before—I do not think it is bile." He sends for Miss PERRY, the *confidante*, then says, "I think I should be better if I got a little sleep" (an impossible speech for a man who had knowingly taken an enormous dose of arsenic), and, sinking into sleep, dies in a few minutes.

The other person accused of giving the arsenic is MADELINE SMITH. On Monday afternoon the friend of L'ANGELIER comes to the house. Miss SMITH meets her in the hall, and asks, "Is there anything wrong?" Miss PERRY replied that she wished to see Miss SMITH's mother, whom she did not know. MADELINE asked to be told the object of Miss PERRY's visit, but that lady declined. And so the conversation ended. Miss SMITH had written two letters to L'ANGELIER appointing a meeting; the second said anxiously, "Oh! beloved, are you ill?" Two days elapse; she sees his special friend and *confidante*—her *confidante* also—come to the house, and, what she never did before, ask to see her mamma. (Indeed there is no record that Miss PERRY ever visited the house). She asks at once, "Is there anything wrong?" She is curious to know the object of Miss PERRY's visit, but she never says, "How is L'ANGELIER?" "Is he ill?" or, "Have you seen him?" although she had been for weeks without seeing the 'beloved of her heart,' and although, as she says, he had failed to answer two letters and to keep two appointments. She heard of L'ANGELIER's death on Monday; on Thursday she secretly and by night (she was not missed till morning) left her father's house unheard by her sister who slept with her, unheard by every one in the house; she was found on board one of the river steamers, and her betrothed husband asked her why she had left; 'she made no reply.' She afterwards inti-

mated to him that it was about some gentleman with whom she had had a correspondence and she volunteered a statement that L'ANGELIER was said to have been poisoned that she had used arsenic as a cosmetic. never expressed a regret at L'ANGELIER's death; never showed any grief at the loss of her lover. There is no doubt that she rejoiced at his death; it released her from a man who in all legal likelihood was her husband (for Scotch law is peculiar), and her denials to MINNOCH shows that even after L'ANGELIER's death, and with exposure impending she still hoped to retain him as her husband.

EMILE L'ANGELIER was killed by arsenic. If he had bought arsenic, if he had deliberately administered to himself twice before coffee and chocolate which made him ill, he had been poisoned by arsenic, if the opportunity of taking coffee and chocolate again presented itself, and if he had a motive for killing EMILE L'ANGELIER, he should convict him of self-murder. All things are, however, unproved or controverted. But if another person had bought arsenic and administered twice before coffee and chocolate after which L'ANGELIER was ill, poisoned by arsenic, had a great motive for killing EMILE L'ANGELIER, was hot in passion, but cool, courageous, and unprincipled, and had in all likelihood the opportunity of giving the arsenic, that other person cannot be convicted of murder, because 'opportunity' (that is, the appointed view) was not actually proved. The worst of the case is the want of positive evidence to complete the case for the prosecution.

To the legal and virtual verdict of Edinburgh jury we unreservedly add. They could not have come to any other decision.

THE COURT BULLY IN PARLIAMENT. WHETHER Lord JOHN RUSSELL's accession to the Government party encourages the Premier in insolence, or whether he has imbibed a morbid desire to insult the House of Commons, it is impossible to say, but from all sides we hear complaints that Lord PALMERSTON maintains only a character, that of a Bully—a Bully backed up by some one stronger than himself. Having exhausted his faculties as a joke, he has furnished himself with a new apparatus—a scowl, a frown of the head, a shout, an overbearing swagger, before which, he made up his mind, the Commons of England shall crouch like animals. A great number of them, Heaven knows, are ready enough to crouch; but there are others whose confidence he may be sorry to lose, who are beginning to feel something more than discomfiture when they see a Premier in the attitude of a bravo, thinking he can quell the House of Commons by gladiatorial hustling. Did the din of Manchester deprive Lord PALMERSTON of his senses? or has he discovered that Parliament, unsusceptible of cajolery, must not be put down by a loud voice and an audacious demeanour? It was not many evenings that he entered the House, and, after listening to half a speech, started up like a bull, throwing down a challenge, and literally flung about him a series of reckless and intentional insults. He had no knowledge whatever of the subject under consideration; his observations betrayed the grossest political ignorance; and yet he had the effrontery to inveigh against several honourable gentlemen for 'haggling and boggling' over it in the estimates of the utmost importance. We hope he had his swing. If he is to continue Prime Minister, it is as

that he should not betray his contempt for the House of Commons, or allow his whippers-in to boast so shamelessly of 'those rank majorities which swarm from the hive of the Treasury, and blacken the seats of the Senate.' The country will tire of his vulgar clarion, and ask what have been the works of a Minister whose mouth is in every man's ear, but whose policy is a blank, and whose supporters constitute a voiceless, shapeless, and senseless mass.

The Court Bully came down to Parliament at the opening of the session, and told the Liberals that he would postpone political reform, in order that he might clear off a large account of necessary practical improvements. His would be a government of conscientious administration and careful economy. It is no such thing. Lord PALMERSTON defends every job, and insults those who endeavour to explode it. When a member of Parliament states a grave question seriously, Lord PALMERSTON 'hopes he has had his swing,' and takes his own swing in a tone of triumph and defiance very painful to his friends, and most offensive to those who sit around him. We knew that this year the Cabinet would have no policy, postpone reform, oppose the ballot, and shirk the property qualification question; but where is the retrenchment that was promised, and what if the House of Commons were to be bullied into silence by the Minister? Is a politician elected by a great constituency that he may sit in Parliament, cross his hands upon his knees, and not annoy the Premier? Is debate 'haggling,' and economy 'boggling?' Is a motion of Lord PALMERSTON's clenched fist equivalent to half the arguments in a spirited debate? Perhaps the noble Lord is a consumer of hasheesh, and mistakes himself for a bully in a brigadier's uniform quelling a mutiny. The House of Commons is composed sufficiently often of 'a mob of gentlemen who vote with ease,' but a corrupt and contumacious Minister may go too far. Lord PALMERSTON has begun to lose his hold upon the House of Commons; he had packed one of the most obsequious majorities that ever aped the attitudes of independence, but his supporters are falling away; he has been beaten six or seven times within a fortnight, and from the day on which Mr. HAYTER gave vent to his oleaginous chuckle—'something like a House'—there has been reckless trading on the part of the Government. Even the Liberal party will throw a Minister who antics too freely in the saddle; and if Lord PALMERSTON cannot school himself into decency, if not dignity, he may find before another session opens that the occupation of a Court Bully is gone, and that there are men in the House who will not be ridden down by a political dragoon.

TRIUMPH OF THE OPPOSITION IN FRANCE.

EIGHT MILLIONS of votes were claimed for LOUIS NAPOLEON in 1852.

In 1857 he claims five millions. Confessedly, then, he has lost three millions of supporters.

In Paris, five arrondissements out of ten return Opposition candidates, and this is done in spite of tremendous pressure exercised upon the constituencies. The second elections took place under every possible circumstance of discouragement. The press had been 'warned' into almost total silence. A foray had been made among the ten or twelve thousand voters in receipt of relief from charitable institutions, and they were driven to the balloting urns with Government bulletins in their hands. Every official was raked out of his bureau; not a single person

wearing the lace, buttons, or braid of the Empire was left unsolicited—that is to say, uncoerced. Yet, in the three undecided circumscriptions an absolute majority was obtained by the Republican candidates, and this completes the verdict of Paris condemnatory of LOUIS NAPOLEON's usurpation.

The effect of the demonstration has been such that the insincere critics of the French Government in England have suggested to LOUIS NAPOLEON that he must effect another *coup d'état*, and abolish parliamentary institutions altogether. This, then, is to be the crown of the edifice. The elect of eight millions, seeing the eight reduced to five, and the educated classes dead against him, is to repudiate the principle of election and to become a French Mogul. Nothing could be more consonant with his system. He is an Emperor of Zouaves, and without an army of Algerian mercenaries would not remain Emperor for a day. It is the misfortune of France that her new sort of despotism is accompanied by a show of universal suffrage and representation.

The show having been converted into a reality in Paris and the leading towns, we hear a proposal to 'take away that bauble,' that CAVAIGNAC and CARNOT may not stand too near the throne. LOUIS NAPOLEON may well be alarmed by the prospect of standing face to face with the five distinguished Liberals, CAVAIGNAC, CARNOT, GOUDCHAUX, OLIVIER, and DARIMON, at the head of a small but brilliant phalanx from the provincial cities. Angers, though infested by the imperial police, polls more than four thousand votes for the Opposition to less than two thousand for the Government. This is the beginning of the beginning, if not of the end. We would ask the original believers in 'the Imperial Infant' what they think of his dynastic expectations? At what price might that reversion be purchased? It is difficult for Englishmen to conceive the violence that has been practised by the Government, in order to influence the second Paris elections and regain the ground lost in the first. A vast number of arrests were made, upon no colourable pretexts whatever. Every possible expedient was put in action to prevent the distribution of bulletins in the banlieue. Two gentlemen of high character, M. CATALAN and M. FREDERIC MORIN (who has been imprisoned three times on political charges), were arrested for circulating the *Estafette*, although its language has been indifferent and feeble.

But it was in the provinces that the Government let loose its most rabid and reckless mercenaries. The law was violated without concealment by mayors, prefects, and magistrates of all descriptions. At Cadillac, in the department of the Gironde, a respectable citizen was arrested for endeavouring to placard the walls with the name of a Liberal candidate, and for distributing bulletins. At Ferté Macé, in the Oise, a voter, supposed to be influential, was dogged during the two days of the election by two armed soldiers.

At St. Etienne, where M. PELLETAN and M. SAIN were the Opposition candidates, the latter was subjected to persecution and menaces almost incredible; he was threatened with arrest; five police agents followed him to the theatre; his most intimate friends dared not speak to him in public, and even feared to visit him.

Frequently, when the peasantry arrived with their bulletins ready, the police said, "Those bulletins are good for nothing; here are others." Thousands who would have abstained were warned to vote under vague threats of the most terrible consequences. These facts we state simply, without attempt to enhance their force; but the statements

are perfectly reliable, and are no more than illustrations of others which the *Times*, the *Daily News*, and all respectable daily and weekly journals in England have admitted to be true. Not one among our contemporaries, possessed of the least character or influence, has denied or doubted that LOUIS NAPOLEON makes use of these methods of coercion.

And yet the eight millions have diminished to five. There is an independent Opposition in the Chamber. The *Times* affirms that the Empire cannot coexist with a real parliamentary Opposition. One must be crushed. If the Opposition, for how long? If the Empire, how soon?

THE ITALIAN INSURRECTIONS.

As yet we cannot assume ourselves to be in possession of all the facts connected with the unsuccessful insurrection which has just put all the governments of Italy on the *qui vive*. Judging from what we do know, however, the conspiracy seems to have been more important, directed to larger objects, and conceived on a grander scale, than any other since 1848. We wish we could say that the means had been in any way proportioned to the end—in other words, we wish we could absolve the conspirators from rashness and reckless exposure of human life. However ungenerous it may appear to say so, all these attempts must be judged of to a certain extent by the success that attends them. Failure not only entails death, imprisonment, or exile, on honourable and enthusiastic men: it strengthens the hands of the odious and degrading tyrannies intended to be overthrown. King BOMBA, and the POPE, and the GRAND DUKE, may have been troubled for awhile. They are now at ease, and can revel undisturbed in the pleasures of vengeance.

No one can deny that the scheme of the conspirators—we prefer not to follow our contemporaries, and assume that M. MAZZINI is the only man interested in revolutionizing Italy—the scheme, we say, was certainly bold, and all its details seem to have been well considered. But the means of execution were so disproportioned, that were it not for the blood already shed, and the blood that will have to be shed in almost every Italian city, from Turin to Palermo, the sense of the ridiculous would painfully force itself upon us. Arms seem not to have been wanting, but, from some mysterious circumstance there were no men to wield them. In every direction where the forlorn hope of Liberalism showed itself, it was unsupported, and was shot down or dispersed with comparative ease. Are we to infer from this, that in no part of the Italian peninsula oppression is so goading as to have prepared the people for revolt; or must we not rather suppose that fear of Austria and France weighs too heavily on the minds of the masses?

It is possible, if the hints that have come from Paris are to be relied on, that the first blow was to have been struck in the real stronghold of arbitrary power. We can easily understand that any rising in France, in whatever way brought on, would be the signal for risings everywhere in Italy and throughout Europe. But would it not be more prudent to wait for news from the centre, and not act on the supposition of a success which the doctrine of chances forbids us to expect? There is certainly something very threatening in the aspect of Paris at the present moment. We hear talk of a new *coup d'état*—which would, perhaps, not be much blamed by government journalists on this side of the water. But a new *coup d'état* is the *unknown*; and might be followed by a dead calm or a tempest, according to the action of laws which have not yet been ascertained. Such being the position of affairs, it

is almost criminal to shed young and valuable blood in Italy, unless the chances of victory be almost overwhelming.

As will be seen, we do not affect—it is impossible we should affect after what we have written—to have any sympathy with the governments against which the abortive insurrection was chiefly directed. We leave to others the miserable task of deploring the calamities of Italy, heaping contumely on its princes, playing on the generous feelings of an excitable people, assuring them of our sympathy, urging them in fact by pity, by scorn, by admiration, by condolence, by every art that rouses passion and stimulates resistance, to take their place among free nations; and, then, when a mistake is made, a false move, a premature manœuvre, of siding with the abominable machines called governments, because they have not been overthrown, and calling on the executioner to do his work. We have scarcely yet heard a word of compassion expressed for the noble youths—who at worst can only be called misguided fanatics—who have fallen in various proportions into the hands of the victors in the three or four principalities which have been disturbed. It seems to be taken as a matter of course that they must all be executed and that they have deserved their fate. Yet this will surely not be an English termination of civil strife; and it would not be unbecoming for the press of this country, where we have so often had to fight for liberty, to assure the unfortunate persons we allude to at any rate of our sympathizing pity.

There is one very delicate episode in this unhappy outbreak. We mean the occurrences at Genoa. No one can regret more than we do that it should have been thought necessary to trouble that city, or any part of the Piedmontese dominions—where comparative liberty exists. This was a fatal mistake in policy, if the conspirators, at any rate, cared for the good opinion of England, where the Sardinian constitution, so carefully copied from ours, happens to be admired. Perhaps the ludicrous failure of our demonstration against Naples and our fast alliance with France have destroyed all respect for us in the minds of Italian patriots. At any rate, what has happened must create a prejudice against them in many minds disposed to be favourable or lenient towards them. We know that Genoa chafes, or is supposed to chafe, under the Savoyard yoke; but evidently the revolutionary feeling is weak there, and this the conspirators ought to have known.

We hear with feelings of extreme sorrow that the Piedmontese troops—imitating, but with even less excuse, the ferocity of French Pretorian guards—actually shot their prisoners in cold blood. An officer is mentioned who ‘secured a man, and handed him over at once to be killed?’ Is this horrid practice, then, to be introduced definitively into Europe? Is not the scaffold sufficient? Must we have preliminary fusillades also? We trust that as an atonement for this barbarity we shall hear of no executions, in Piedmont at least. Even the man who shot the sergeant must be let off with imprisonment. Another man who once ‘shot a sergeant,’ under exactly similar circumstances, now occupies the highest and most brilliant throne in Europe.

PALL-MALL REFORMERS.

We said that Mr. ROEBUCK’s meeting at the King’s Arms would come to nothing. To nothing has it come. Every one saw the futility of the attempt. There has, therefore, been a second move. A meeting was called by circular at the Reform Club on Monday last, which was thinly attended, and projects

of political organisation were discussed. It was agreed that operations should be planned at once, and two really trustworthy Liberals were solicited to act as ‘whips.’ What followed was a positive demonstration that Mr. ROEBUCK is not considered a leader. A committee of five members was appointed to conduct the movement; but we fear we must say of this, as we said of Mr. ROEBUCK’s, it will come to nothing.

Do not these gentlemen understand that if a Liberal member of Parliament gives a direction to public opinion, he will necessarily take the lead of his colleagues? They must follow him or be left among the stragglers, and it is because there is no man among them who has hitherto proved his ability to lead that they are like a fleet in a fog, where there is nothing but shouts, collisions, and confusion. They meet at the King’s Arms, and fail; they meet at the Reform Club, and fail; they talk about a new club, and fail; they move resolutions in Parliament, and fail. They accomplish nothing, and plan nothing, because they have no policy; and they have no policy, because whatever genius and courage lie among them are as yet undeveloped. But they do not occupy a common level. There are men among them who, before next session, will stand conspicuously before the nation, and if there be others as bold and as ambitious, let them put their own qualities to the test, and not throw a sop to mediocrity by discountenancing leadership, and nominating Committees of Five.

These gentlemen degrade politics to a mere personal interest. Otherwise, when they desire to initiate a public movement, why not invite the co-operation of every member of Parliament who is known to share their views? Why be jealous? Why be secret? Why imitate the Ballot Society, which, we regret to say, is composed of another set of Reformers chargeable with hole-and-corner predilections. All is shrouded from the light of day. The agitation for the new Reform Bill is rehearsed dingily in New Palace-yard, and then in a private room of the Reform Club, where some great boroughs are represented, while the representatives of others are cautiously kept in the dark. Of certain Liberal members of Parliament it may be said that they look upon popularity as a private estate, and are only anxious to secure the largest shares. But this will not do. The public will discover the sham. The gentlemen themselves will have to acknowledge their own error, and unless a more wise and manly course is adopted, the Whigs will have their own way next session even more completely than this.

The National Gallery debate brought out some remarkable exemplifications of liberality. An issue was raised between a gross job and the principles of honesty and economy. Lord ELCHO, Mr. CONINGHAM, Mr. COX, and others, showed admirably. But it was with deep regret that we found General THOMPSON, Sir ARTHUR ELTON, Mr. BUTLER, of the Tower Hamlets; Mr. HACKBLOK, of Reigate; Mr. INGRAM, of Boston, Mr. ‘Bothen’ KINGSLAKE, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. HARDCASTLE, and Mr. NEATE, identifying themselves with a case of jobbery so scandalous. The other ‘Reformers’ who voted for the abuse of the National Gallery Fund were AHERTON, BLACK, BLAKE, BUCHANAN, CAIRD, CROSSLEY, HANBURY, HARRIS, HASTIE, HEADLAM, HINDLEY, and WESTHEAD. What will the constituents of these gentlemen say? And what is the use of concerting a reform agitation in Pall-mall, and then ‘going down to the House’ to make up a majority in favour of extravagance and plunder?

OH! NO, DON’T!

MR. ROEBUCK was quite mistaken, just now, in proposing to abolish the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. It will certainly last out the present reign. We have a Government prepared to adopt all ‘reforms’ for which there is a public demand. They have opened a shop for popular ‘improvements,’ but comparatively little interest is taken in the Lord Lieutenancy, especially in our day. It is thought to be a fancy of the Dublin people; and at a time when country-town attorneys, and Members depending upon the votes of country lawyers, are rather willing to grant a railway here and a bridge there, a park in that place, and a harbour in that other, few will be found willing to take from Dublin its favourite toy.

It is true that a park was refused to Finsbury; but there were reasons for that. Parks have been given to other metropolitan constituencies; an example was wanted of stern economy; and Finsbury was made the scapegoat, WISCOUNT WILLIAMS, of Lambeth, being the LEONIDAS of that passage. For WISCOUNT WILLIAMS does not represent Finsbury. There was inconsistency in refusing a park to Finsbury, after granting it to so many other metropolitan constituencies; but that only gave a zest to the refusal.

There is a peculiar difficulty in abolishing the Lieutenancy just at present. The office is of no advantage. It costs 100,000*l.* a year, more or less, without any return for the money. But the House of Commons thinks as little of 100,000*l.* as it does of a shilling, except when the hero of economics, like WISCOUNT WILLIAMS or Mr. HENLEY, makes out some grandiose case. Besides, the present Lord in Dublin is a model Lieutenant; he is ‘the right man in the right place.’ The Brummagem King is supported by the ‘shamocracy’ of the city:—Wanted, therefore, a gentleman who can treat the spurious court with as much gracious distinction as if it were a real court; who can deliver speeches with all the relish and curl of viceregal dignity; and where will they find such a man as the noble essayist? Mr. ROEBUCK, and Mr. MAGUIRE, who ought to understand the subject better, insist that the Lord Lieutenancy is supported by ‘the millinery interest’ of Dublin; and it is a great thing to have a man like Lord CARLISLE to lend his countenance as a support for the bonnet of the season. Besides, the Lord Lieutenant should be a man that can impart a grace to any kind of official manœuvre in the way of electioneering; that can make a Whig cause look like a popular, almost a democratic cause; and where can they find a man who can be more faithful to his party, and more pleasant to the people, than that truly accomplished author? Wanted, also, a man who can have all the appearance of a statesman,—can turn off official phrases with a rounded voice and something more than official grace, and will yet have no instinct to set up for himself; but will defer to his superiors, his official makers. And really there is not a man in the whole kingdom who could so furnish the personation of independent dignity with a really deferential submission; no man who could so impress all that approach him with the idea that he is almost king, and yet on every occasion consult the Home Office,—being literally moved as a robed puppet by the wires of the telegraph.

In fact, Lord CARLISLE is just the man to be the Viceregal King in the hands of Ministers; and how could we forego the opportunity of having something so like a royal reality in Dublin at ‘only 100,000*l.*?’

It is quite settled that the Lord Lieutenancy is to be pulled down; but that Bill will

it be got out of the official shop under the present firm; nor will it be launched at Dublin during the present reign.

'A D—D FELLOW.'

WE have the pleasure of introducing our readers to Major-General CHARLES RICHARD FOX, Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster. This is a great gentleman, upon whom many years since was bestowed the hand of a lady above whose cradle glimmered the reflected glory of a crown. But he will be known in future less by his noble connexions than by a brief discourse on official responsibility, delivered by him to a select audience on the 22nd of February, 1855.

Now, the occasion of this clear and pithy language was as follows:—Major-General CHARLES RICHARD FOX, as Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, is responsible for the accounts rendered to Parliament, only portions of the amounts paid to him appear, and he is thus wronged, for society respects the recipient of 878*l.*, more than the recipient of 523*l.* to 607*l.* Why was the General deprived of this advantage? Possibly, from 'to to three hundred pounds sterling a year, in the sly,' made up for any loss of consideration the Receiver-General might have suffered from the discrepancy between the parliamentary returns and the actual items. Besides, he was above the base view that a man should solicit the reverence of the vulgar, parading the full amount of his income. At all events, he would not be less modest than the Clerk of the Council, whose annual receipts from the Duchy, of 1342*l.*, were, for many years before 1855, entered in the parliamentary returns at about half that amount. The Receiver-General, in fact, took the Duchy into his confidence, and received its moneys in his own hands long beyond the terms on which he might have relinquished at onerous responsibility. "A balance of about 7000*l.* is yearly brought forward in the accounts as being to the credit of the Receiver-General at the Bank, besides the additions thereto, which temporarily exist by the collection of the half-yearly rents, from which large sums HER MAJESTY derives no interest." Then who derives it, and why was General Fox so indignant when those arrangements were unsettled? "What shall the honest man do in my closet? There is no honest man that shall come in my closet." How it ever came to pass that a conscientious auditor was introduced into this happy family it is beyond us to tell. But it was not. A most unaccommodating gentleman appeared, vested with great powers, and unpromptly resolved to perform his duty. The uttered Volscians stormed at and insulted him; but not being a simpleton or a poltroon, he set to work at the rectification of the accounts, and General Fox, responsible for the moneys of the Duchy, suggested in his cool and cold way that the auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster should 'confine himself to his ordnance duties.' But the Royal Letters patent having commanded General Fox to be in all things attending, observing, aiding, and advising the auditor, this recommendation was not obeyed.

The General had a familiar, named Gooch. This individual seems to have been employed as a hector to frighten Mr. BERTOLACCI out of his functions. "He on several occasions, when I was auditing the accounts at the table, would sit down upon it, and throw himself into different positions, and put his feet upon the table, and in various methods render himself offensive." Those fancy attitudes being unsuccessful, the Boots referred the matter to his principal, and then CHARLES RICHARD FOX evinced his godlike indigna-

tion. His brazen-axled chariot rolled down Pall-mall; the Ordnance saw him; his winged words were few, but fierce:—

"What have you done to General Fox?" said Mr. CONNELL to Mr. BERTOLACCI.

"Why?"

"Because he is in a furious rage with you."

"Why?" again.

"I have seen General Fox, and he said to me:—'A DAMNED FELLOW HAS COME DOWN TO THE DUCHY FROM PALL-MALL, AND WANTS TO HOLD ME RESPONSIBLE!'"

This was the evidence taken on Monday last before the Committee. Like BURKE, Mr. BERTOLACCI may say, "I was not made for a minion or a tool." But his appointment as auditor plunged him into a pit full of artifices, and at the bottom he finds Receiver-General Fox, who damns the idea of responsibility.

DEFALCATIONS IN PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

THE defalcation with respect to the *Regium Donum* in Ireland amounted to about 30,000*l.*, those in Buckingham Palace to 12,000*l.*, those in the Admiralty Registrar Office to 60,000*l.*, those in the Council Office to about 3000*l.* The amount of those in the Treasury, Intestate Estate, and Escheats were of an unknown amount. Four years ago, a gentleman was sent down to an important provincial town, to examine the accounts of a person suspected to be in arrears. "For four years," said a witness, last week, before a parliamentary committee, "the whole of the system was one great fabrication. The accounts sent up and audited, and passed according to the usual forms of audit, were perfectly fabulous." It may be added that rumours were afloat some months ago of an extensive 'draw' upon the Secret Service Fund. Perhaps these facts may suggest to Liberal members the necessity of a searching inquiry into the financial administration of the public departments.

AN INCREDIBLE RUMOUR.

A CURIOUS babblement is afloat at the Clubs, which, in justice to the persons concerned, ought to be sifted. Some of our readers may remember that when a debate arose in the House of Commons on Mr. WISE's motion for a Committee to inquire into the affairs of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. BASS made certain observations. He complained of having to keep game on the Duchy Lands rented by him in Staffordshire for the benefit of the Crown and its favourites. For that complaint, made by Mr. BASS, as a Member of Parliament, he has been punished, we hear. Lord WATERPARK, axe-bearer to the Duchy, bears not the axe in vain—that is, unless the report in circulation be false.

By virtue of his office of axe-bearer he is vested with authority over the Duchy estates, and in the exercise of it he writes—gossip says—a letter of rebuke to Mr. BASS. A correspondence ensues, and ends in the withdrawal from Mr. BASS of his shooting privileges over his own leaseholds, to the great depreciation of the property, leaseholders not being willing to hold under the *bon plaisir* of Lord WATERPARK. Why has not the honourable member brought Lord WATERPARK to the bar of the House for this unconstitutional proceeding—an insult and an outrage to Parliament? We can scarcely credit the reason which has been whispered about, that he was persuaded by that incorruptible Radical, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, one of the Duchy councillors, not to move in the matter. If the rumour be well-founded, some independent member, in defence of Parliamentary prerogative, should compel Lord WATERPARK to account for his proceedings.

Open Council.

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

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

THE LATEST PERFORMANCE OF THE PATRIOT.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—I can assure you that the people of Sheffield feel themselves under a deep debt of gratitude for the able and fearless manner in which you have exposed the rascally frauds on the Duchy of Lancaster, nor are they less indebted to you for your exposure of the unpatriotic conduct of our eloquent and plausible member Mr. Roebuck.

During the recess when hon. members were engaged in the performance of the same duty as that on which they are now employed—the doing of nothing—(may they never do worse)—people were busy asking the question, What will Parliament do? Certain it appeared to them all that something of importance would be done, and that no matter who might be idle, Mr. Roebuck would not; in fact, it was asserted that he would present to the House a petition from certain West Norfolk electors complaining of the violation of a resolution of the House of Commons prohibiting the interference of Peers in elections, and that not only would Mr. Roebuck present the petition, but that along with it he would administer such a castigation to Leicester, Hastings, and Co., as would make that honourable fraternity wish that the electors of Sheffield had never returned such a bold and fearless champion of the rights and liberties of the people.

Respecting the petition itself, they were right; but Mr. Roebuck having failed to obtain permission of Leicester, Hastings, and Co., to move for a SELECT Committee, he was compelled on Tuesday night to announce with all due gravity (amidst the laughter of the House) that 'he intended to do nothing.' Well done, Sir Oracle. I can, sir, assure you that in a very short time there will be but one opinion in Sheffield respecting Mr. Roebuck's conduct. The sooner he comes down and clears himself, if he can, the better.

Yours truly,

A SHEFFIELDER.

Sheffield, July 6, 1857.

SOCIETY FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—This society had its annual dinner last Saturday, when the president, Lord Brougham, took the chair. After complimenting Mr. Napier for his efforts towards establishing a Department of Justice, Lord Brougham continued:—"Mr. Napier had also done much towards establishing a system of compulsory examination for barristers, which he (Lord Brougham) was certainly in favour of as an almost necessary measure, and certainly one well calculated to raise the status of the profession. He sincerely hoped the benchers before long would give that question their most serious consideration. During the present session, he expected that a great deal would be done in the way of legal improvement; and the measures for a reform in the law of marriage and in the proceedings of the probate and ecclesiastical courts were in a forward state, and stood a fair chance of being made law this year. A much-needed legal reform for simplifying the laws relating to the transfer of real property, he feared, would not be brought forward this session; and it was a disgrace to our code that the transference of an acre of land should still remain a process in which the greatest legal difficulties were encountered. He believed a Government bill would shortly be brought in with a view of obviating those difficulties; but he (Lord Brougham) fancied he should have to do what he had done with regard to the Bill for the Improvement of the Patent Laws, when, after waiting some time for the Government measure, he was at last obliged to bring in a bill on the subject himself, on the provisions of which two bills respectively one very good bill had ultimately been enacted." Other toasts followed, including "the Bench of England," coupled with the name of Mr. Baron Bramwell, who has done much to improve the common law procedure.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended last Saturday, the total number of deaths registered in London was 1029. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 980. But, as the deaths now returned, occurred in an increased population, it is necessary, with a view to comparison, to raise the average proportionally to the increase, in which case it will become 1078. The deaths registered last week were therefore less by 49 than the average of mortality at the beginning of July would have produced.—Last week, the births of 826 boys and 779 girls, in all, 1604 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1422.—From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.

Literature.

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

THE new number of the *Edinburgh Review* opens with an article on 'The Confraternity of La Salette,' in which the clumsy theatrical imposture of the alleged Marian vision to the peasant children in the Holy Mountain is thoroughly exposed; and the efforts made by Dr. ULLATHORNE, Bishop of Birmingham, and others, to advance its credit by circulating in this country the 'Manual of the Confraternity,' as 'calculated to promote piety and devotion, especially to the Mother of God,' are severely and justly censured. The success of this imposture among English Catholics, after its barefaced mendacity has been proved in the local courts of France, and denounced by the more honest amongst the resident priesthood, is another of the curious religious phenomena of the time, which seem to show that the extremes of knowledge and ignorance are almost equally favourable to the growth of superstition; that the weak intellect, like the feeble eye, whether dazzled by the light or grouping amidst the shadows, is alike unable to distinguish mere appearance from reality.

The two literary articles of the number, 'The License of Modern Novelists,' and 'Goethe's Character and Moral Influence,' are alike in spirit, style, and purpose. In both, the point of view is ethical rather than æsthetical, and the object moral censure rather than literary criticism. The style is naturally serious, not to say heavy, and the tone grave and judicial, in harmony with the general purpose of the writers, so that the papers read, respectively, very like a sentence and a sermon. In the first article, on the License of Modern Novelists, the writer takes his seat on the bench with the gravity of a judge, and proceeds in the most solemn manner to try the prisoners at the bar, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS and Mr. CHARLES READE, for the publication of certain libellous works, entitled *Little Dorrit*, and *It is never too late to Mend*. After having carefully examined the plea in justification that the libels were true, and their publication for the general welfare, and admitted evidence as to the excellent motives and previous good conduct of the writers, he feels it his painful duty, nevertheless, to condemn the unhappy culprits as guilty of the alleged offence; and the sentence he pronounces upon them is, that they be henceforth banished from the realms of reality into those of romance. They may still pursue their lawful calling as writers of fiction, but the fictions must *not* be founded on fact; they may still publish romances, but are prohibited, under heavy penalties, from making them matter-of-fact romances. We have, however, but little complaint to make against the article, except on the score of its spirit and manner. The general purpose of the writer is good, but the tone he adopts is one of unwarrantable assumption; and he treats the subject in a prosaic, pedantic way, intended, perhaps, to be impartial and effective, but which is really an injustice and an offence. He seems, moreover, to have no sense of humour, and to be quite inaccessible to a joke. It is amusing to hear him censure Mr. DICKENS's pleasant fiction of the Circumlocution Office in the most solemn tones, as though it were offered as a full and fair account of the whole science and art of government; and scarcely less so to see with what pains he endeavours to convict Mr. READE of error, 'by comparing his novel minutely with the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the charges against the Governor of Birmingham Gaol, and with the evidence on his trial.' We by no means consider *It is never too late to Mend* a faultless work of art, and agree with the writer, that many passages are bad enough both in taste and style; but it is absurd to try to convict the writer of a grave moral offence, on the ground of some trivial discrepancies between his narrative and the official Report.

The second article, starting from Mr. LEWES's 'Life' as a text, discourses of GOETHE's character and moral influence in a grave and earnest manner, doing full justice to his intellectual greatness, but urging, on the usual grounds, his alleged want of moral sensibility. Though in some parts too much like a mere homily, the paper is throughout scrupulously temperate in tone, the writer being evidently anxious to judge equitably one towards whom he feels not only high admiration, but on many grounds sincere gratitude and regard.

Two biographical articles on 'Marshal Marmont's Memoirs' and 'Schœlcher's Life of Handel,' are interesting, the latter particularly so, being written with enthusiasm and ability, and with full knowledge of the subject. Take, for example, the following account of HANDEL's character, and his relation to the society in which he lived:—

He was one of the strong men of the earth, who do what weaker men dream. With him the delight in this exercise of creative power was bright, fertile, ceaseless, and unhesitating enough to supersede that morbid solicitude as to results which belong to genius of a less robust order. In his day there was not so much talk about art, as art. The sitters, the analyzers, the arrangers of periods, the adjusters of ecstasies, the interpreters of what was never meant, had not, as yet, sprung into life, or at least blossomed into pen and ink. Enthusiasm was a little ignorant, and very well bred. Even Horace Walpole—man of wit as he was, prescient in taste, in his associations courageous, in his friendships real, however affected he might be in his *dilettantism* and finicalities of language—has scarcely left a word of judgment concerning painting or music worth reading. Domenichino was his divinity—Buononcini his prophet. Italian music was one of the curiosities to be looked for on the 'grand tour' by the Englishman, supposing that he was not afraid of being lashed for his effeminacy in caring for opera singers and 'their fine stuff.' In the eighteenth century the ancient, practical, and sympathetic interest in Music, which had distinguished an earlier period of England's history, was almost extinct. *Dilettantism* had superseded honest love and participating knowledge; but it was a sleeping, not a lecturing, *dilettantism*—a folly which ministered no real help to the creative artist, yet which was not

strong enough to impede any one bent on creation, by suggested misgivings or specious counsels. The age of Handel was a bad time for a composer who stood in need of sympathy, but it was not a bad time for a monarch who felt within him the vigour of independence in despotism. There was no one for him to be compared with—there was no one capable of calling him to account. The necessities of his position and of his nature impelled him to work ceaselessly, and if he failed in one direction, to try in another; if he had not time to perfect his own wares he would lay hands on those of other men, and thrust them into his mosaic, as the first Christian church-builders were glad to use fragments of Greek ornaments stripped from Pagan temples—as Shakspeare permitted not patches, but passages, from Plutarch and Hollinshed to figure, almost in their literal baldness, in the midst of the diction of his own imagination. With such an artist as this, the day's work becomes the uppermost object; the means, a secondary one; and the future fades into a distance too remote to excite immediate curiosity or trouble. Handel knew that he had an immortality within him; though deferred success sometimes made him peevish, or imperfect execution sometimes fretted his ear for a passing moment. He had rages, but they were healthy, not morbid, fits of wrath. Betwixt such a grand, coarse, jovial, and stout nature as his, and the more sickly and sensitive organisations, the productions of which we are now perpetually invited to contemplate, compelled to pity, and forbidden by compassion to analyze, there is all the gulf that lies betwixt truth and seeming, betwixt life and disease, betwixt achievement and aspiration. He was a strong, angry, inspired man, with more of the freebooter than of the martyr in his composition. He rated the court gentlemen and ladies if they talked while his music was going on, less enamoured of 'the full pieces' than his royal patrons. He scolded professors who wished to hear 'The Messiah,' and had been indifferent to 'Theodora.' He swore at his singers, and yet would allow a *prima donna* to interpolate 'Angelico splendor' and 'Cor fedele' in the most sublime parts of his 'Israel,' for the exhibition of her voice and the entertainment of fools of quality. On the whole, his life was too busy a one to leave time for much unhappiness, till Time cast over his eyes the cloud of blindness; and even then his memory and his mechanical dexterity stood him in stead.

The two first articles in the current number of the *Westminster* are admirable, in matter and style. In the first, entitled 'Ancient Political Economy,' the writer gives the results of ripe knowledge and keen reflective insight in a simple, graphic, unpretending way, and treats a dry subject in such a wise, liberal, and humane spirit, that the discussion becomes thoroughly interesting throughout. The paper abounds with 'wise saws and modern instances'—the wise saws being taken from the Hebrew Scriptures, from ARISTOTLE's *Politics*, and PLATO's *Republic*, and the modern instances from ADAM SMITH, MILL, and other recent political economists. Here is a specimen:—

Nor are many of the ideas which modern science has reduced to axioms and formulas so new as would at first appear, but are discoverable far back, floating in the very dawn of human thought. The famed modern axiom for instance, that 'capital is the result of labour,' is simply an elaboration and paraphrase of this most ancient and venerable admonition to man, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread:' exertion only will create commodities or 'capital.' The virtue of association, again, is foreshadowed in the *dictum*, 'It is not good for man to be alone;' the formation of the family being indeed the microcosm of all associations and the beginning of society. King Solomon even anticipated Fourier: 'Two are better than one, because they have a good reward for their labour.'

It is not many years since the Rev. Mr. Malthus startled the British nation not a little by his alarming arithmetical demonstration of 'the true law of population:' that population necessarily increased faster than production; that it is not in the power of nature to furnish a sufficient banquet for all the hungry guests; and that, in short, unless some saving preventive check intervened, the world must ultimately come to an end by universal starvation. That was the Rev. Mr. Malthus's dismal discovery, which robbed Poor-Law Commissioners of their sleep, and tasked the inventive faculties of ingenious philanthropists to work out some cunning machinery for the 'prevention' of such dire destiny! Well, the subject had been stated long before, though in a more qualified and less alarming form. 'When the goods increase, they increase also that eat them,' said the ancient Hebrew Preacher three thousand years ago. And the Registrar-General and the new Preacher of *The Times*, with airs of superlative wisdom, do but enlarge upon it at recurring seasons, when the periodical returns of births, marriages, and deaths, happen to show that prosperous trade is attended by shoals of new guests at the banquet of nature; 'brisk Tom,' made brisker by abundant wages, having taken 'smart Sally' to church, whereof numerous little Toms and Sallies are the inevitable result. Moreover, adds the ancient Preacher, asserting thus early the *solidarity* of the interests of all classes, 'moreover, the profit of the earth is for all; the king himself is served by the field.'

The second paper, 'On English Courts of Law,' is well and vividly written, and abounds throughout with most important practical suggestions, evidently the result of experience and reflection, and a thorough knowledge of the whole subject.

The article entitled 'Suicide in Life and Literature' is a valuable contribution towards the fuller discussion of a most important but ill-understood subject. The practical part of the subject—Suicide in Life—appropriately receives the fullest attention, the writer giving the statistics on the subject that have been collected both in this country and in France, and discussing both physiologically and psychologically the causes which lead to self-destruction.

We may be able to give a specimen of these able papers in returning to the remaining reviews next week.

In the *Train*, for this month, a particularly good number, Mr. EDMUND YATES continues his series of the 'Men of Mark' of the new generation, with a brief biography of the young days of JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, illustrated by a sketch from an admirable photograph by HERBERT WATKINS.

MORAL LIFE IN FRANCE.

La Religion Naturelle.—Liberté de Conscience. Par Jules Simon. Paris: Hachette. THE two great works—for great works we may call them, both on account of their intrinsic merit and on account of the interest they have excited—of M. Jules Simon on Natural Religion and Liberty of Conscience, are not interesting in a philosophical point of view alone. The *Natural Religion* is indeed an excellent book, perhaps it is the best book that has been written on that subject, though its philosophical cogency is, to our mind, scarcely equal to the elevation of its sentiments, and the eloquence of its language. The *Liberty of Conscience* is a memorable and irrefragable exposition of that great principle of which all the sacerdotal despotisms of Europe are a standing violation, and for their violation of which, as well as for their hostility to political justice and to political progress, they are all doomed in the end to die. But the main importance of these works seems to us to consist in

evidence which they give of the development of a strong spiritualist school of thought in France at a moment when French intellect is supposed to have succumbed beneath a despotism openly materialist, and supported by a church which, having become an hypocrisy, is as essentially materialist as the despotism which it supports. We see in this development, apart from the intellectual power of its leaders, and the direct effect produced by their work, a precious germ of political hope for France.

The situation of French affairs affords a parallel to the Roman Empire when those who enjoy the bounties of the modern Augustus have sunk from placing in the clearest light. France, like Rome, has been debauched by the violence of faction, and by the excitement of political passions, and a period of complete moral and political lassitude has naturally succeeded that debauch. Terrorism and Fourierism have performed the one case that which the civil wars and the Catilinian conspiracy performed in the other: nor has a Lucretius been wanting in the form of a aptuous literature to preach to weary hearts that social effort was endless and vain, and that repose of any kind was sweet. This is the foundation on which the Empire rests; this is the origin which it avows, admitting itself sternly to be, not the creature of political wisdom and virtue, but the inevitable offspring of delirium and despair. But Roman intellect and energy did not sink down under its degraded yoke without a struggle and a test: the great spiritualist school of the Stoics sprang forth in strong antagonism to the downward tendencies of Epicurean despotism, and though vanquished, it lived on, and amidst the surrounding putrescence of institutions and of intellect preserved a line of noble character and high spirit till it merged in Christianity. And so, sustaining the parallel, French intellect has, at the moment of general prostration, produced, by a vigorous reaction, a great spiritual movement, and reasserts with the authority of unshaken conviction the supremacy of the moral law and the existence of providence in the face of an order of things which is founded on the denial of morality, and which seems to have inherited a world deserted by God. The Roman Emperors and their favourites persecuted with a sound instinct the restless sect which preserved the tradition of political duty in the city of the Cæsars, and at last gave the Antonines to the throne. And perhaps it will not be long before the Cæsar of our day will discover that, to inculcate with an eloquent voice principles of action above interest, pleasure, fear, and to preach a real religion in place of the convenient and obvious religion of the augurs, are offences more dangerous to society, and more loudly for a 'warning,' than even a squib in the *Charivari*, or the repression of liberal sentiments in a Review. High morality and rational religion have always been the nurses and allies of that liberty which is vital to their existence, and the new Reformation, if it is not stifled, will, in time, shake more thrones.

We should be sorry to speak with disrespect of Voltaire, or to fail in acknowledging the services which were rendered to humanity by his clear and penetrating genius, and his quick and warm, if somewhat shallow heart. He was with wonderful ability, and with a courage which at the present day we scarcely appreciate, the work of his hour; and that work was necessarily destructive. He and his school failed, and under the circumstances could but fail, while pulling down the old moral and religious system, to found a new system on a better basis. Gradually undermined by the persevering attacks of a succession of philosophic and political assailants, the vast edifice of the French monarchy and church at last fell in, and the nation was left without any faith but the false faith of political perfectibility or, we should rather say, of the immediate advent of political perfection. Hence that mass of social chimeras, unbridled personal ambition and extravagant fancy, into which France, at the hour of hope and fancied regeneration, had herself plunged, and from which, in spite of noble efforts, she has never again fairly emerged. Public liberty and social progress are possible only with self-abnegation and self-devotion in individual citizens, and without a strong code of individual morality, based on conviction, self-abnegation and self-devotion never have existed, and never can exist. Works like those of M. Jules Simon, quickening each man's moral perceptions and confirming in each man's heart the dominion of the moral law, lay the foundation on which the edifice of French liberty will rise again, built up by the hands of patriots, and guarded by their devotion.

Let us then earnestly wish to M. Simon success in his beneficent career. We augur that he will be successful, belying in this respect the parallel of the defeated spiritualists of Rome. In every nation of modern times the force of the spiritual elements to which works like his appeal is incomparably greater than was the force of similar elements in the ancient world. Fearful leprosy has indeed come over French society; but it has not yet taken to the state which is painted by Juvenal, and beneath this base luxury classes whose virtue is preserved by free labour—a source of regeneration unknown to declining Greece or Rome. But besides this, and more than this, the modern regenerator of a fallen nation is supported by the sympathy of the other nations of the civilized world. European society is like a ship in compartments of which not only may one float while the others sink, but the one which floats may redeem the other from the peril. And M. Jules Simon has touched the sympathies of this country as well as of his own. For we too are somewhat in the same position as France herself. We too live amidst the tumbling down of creeds and churches, the decay of those institutions which are connected with them; and we have reason to be thankful to the philosopher who, before the old superstitions utterly fail us, tries to give society the elements of a rational religion and of a positive moral faith.

MEMOIRS OF CROSSE THE ELECTRICIAN.

Novels, Scientific and Literary, of Andrew Crosse, the Electrician.

Longman and Co.

Crosse's widow has put together certain dates and papers, which give an image of the existence of a very remarkable man. To the world in general Mr. Crosse was best known (or misknown) by his supposed creation of an insect by means of electricity; and the rectification of that popular error is the most useful passage in the volume before us. He was known

to the scientific world by many discoveries in his favourite science, notably that of the formation of minerals by long-continued electrical action. His life was a scientific romance, had the writer been ready to have told the story properly; as it is, we cannot recommend the biographical interest of this volume. The following story is not only good in itself, but may be useful to the reader, and we therefore extract it:—

WHAT TO DO IN HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Crosse was returning home one day by the side of one of the ponds in the grounds of Fyne Court, when he saw a cat sitting by the water. In the spirit of boyish mischief, which never forsook him, he sprang forward to catch the animal, with the intention of throwing her into the water, but, to use his own words, "She was too quick for me to catch her, but not quick enough to escape me altogether. I held her for an instant, and she turned and bit me severely on the hand. I threw her from me, and in doing so I saw that her hair was stivered; the cat was evidently ill. She died the same day of hydrophobia! The circumstance passed from my memory as weeks rolled on; but about three months afterwards I felt one morning a great pain in my arm; at the same time feeling exceedingly thirsty, I called for a glass of water: at the instant that I was about to raise the tumbler to my lips, a strong spasm shot across my throat; immediately the terrible conviction came to my mind that I was about to fall a victim to hydrophobia, the consequence of the bite that I had received from the cat. The agony of mind I endured for one hour is indescribable; the contemplation of such a horrible death—death from hydrophobia—was almost insupportable; the torments of hell itself could not have surpassed what I suffered. The pain, which had first commenced in my hand, passed up to the elbow, and from thence to the shoulder, threatening to extend. I felt all human aid was useless, and I believed that I must die. At length I began to reflect upon my condition. I said to myself, either I shall die, or I shall not; if I do, it will only be a similar fate to that which many have suffered, and many more must suffer, and I must bear it like a man: if, on the other hand, there is any hope of my life, my only chance is in summoning my utmost resolution, defying the attack, and exerting every effort of my mind. Accordingly, feeling that physical as well as mental exertion was necessary, I took my gun, shouldered it, and went out for the purpose of shooting, my arm aching the while intolerably. I met with no sport, but I walked the whole afternoon, exerting, at every step I went, a strong mental effort against the disease: when I returned to the house I was decidedly better; I was able to eat some dinner and drink water as usual. The next morning the aching pain had gone down to my elbow, the following it went down to the wrist, and the third day left me altogether. I mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Kinglake, and he said he certainly considered that I had had an attack of hydrophobia, which would possibly have proved fatal had I not struggled against it by a strong effort of mind."

Here is another:—

SCIENTIFIC PIETY AND IMPIETY.

A large party had come from a distance to see Mr. Crosse's experiments and apparatus. He had been taking them to different parts of the house, as was his wont, explaining his various philosophical arrangements: at length, on arriving at the organ gallery, he exhibited two enormous Leyden jars, which he could charge at pleasure by the conducting wires, when the state of the atmosphere was sufficiently electrical. An old gentleman of the party contemplated the arrangement with a look of grave disapprobation: at length, with much solemnity, he observed: "Mr. Crosse, don't you think it is rather impious to bottle the lightning?" "Let me answer your question by asking another," replied Mr. Crosse, laughing: "Don't you think, sir, it might be considered rather impious to bottle the rain water?"

We have already said that the rectification of the popular idea respecting his creation of the *Acarus* is, to us, the most interesting part of this volume. Much ridicule was flung at Mr. Crosse, much absurdity was attributed to him, which were totally undeserved. No physiologist—even if he were inclined to believe in the possibility of spontaneous generation taking place in the lowest forms—could accept the idea of a highly complex organisation like that of the *Acarus* proceeding from any direct combination of inorganic substances; and the general public felt a thrill of horror at the idea of a Frankenstein asserting that he had 'created' a Louse. Mr. Crosse asserted nothing of the kind. In a letter addressed to Harriet Martineau, who wrote to ask him about this very point, he says:—

"As to the appearance of the acari under long-continued electrical action, I have never in thought, word, or deed, given any one a right to suppose that I considered them as a creation, or even as a formation, from inorganic matter. To create is to form a something out of a nothing. To annihilate is to reduce that something to a nothing. Both of these, of course, can only be the attributes of the Almighty. In fact, I can assure you most sacredly that I have never dreamed of any theory sufficient to account for their appearance. I confess that I was not a little surprised, and am so still, and quite as much as I was when the acari made their first appearance. Again, I have never claimed any merit as attached to these experiments. It was a matter of chance. I was looking for silicious formations, and animal matter appeared instead. The first publication of my original experiment took place entirely without my knowledge. Since that time, and surrounded by death and disease, I have fought my way in the different branches of the science which I so dearly love, and have endeavoured to be somewhat better acquainted with a few of its mysteries. Now, suppose that a future son of science were to discover that certain novel arrangements should produce an effect quite contrary to all preconceived opinion, would this discovery, however vast it might be, humanly speaking, be such as to stir up in a mind properly constituted an inferior sense of the omniscience of the Creator? It is really laughable to anticipate such a result, which could only be engendered in the brains of the enemies of all knowledge.

"In a great number of my experiments, made by passing a long current of electricity through various fluids (and some of them were considered to be destructive to animal life), acari have made their appearance; but never excepting on an electrified surface kept constantly moistened, or beneath the surface of an electrified fluid. In some instances these little animals have been produced two inches below the surface of a poisonous liquid. In one instance they made their appearance upon the lower part of a small piece of quartz, plunged two inches deep into a glass vessel of fluo-silicic acid, or, in other words, into fluoric acid holding silica in solution. A current of electricity was passed through this fluid for a twelvemonth or more; and at the end of some months three of these acari were visible on the piece of quartz, which was kept negatively electrified. I have closely examined the progress of these insects. Their first appearance consists in a very minute whitish hemisphere, formed upon the surface of the electrified body, sometimes at the positive end, and sometimes at the negative, and occasionally between the two, or in the middle of the electrified current; and sometimes upon all. In a few days this speck enlarges and elongates vertically, and shoots out filaments of a whitish wavy appearance, and easily seen through a lens of very low power. Then commences the first appearance of animal life. If a fine point be made to approach these filaments, they immediately shrink up and collapse like zoophytes upon moss, but expand again some time after the removal of the point.

Some days afterwards these filaments become legs and bristles, and a perfect acarus is the result, which finally detaches itself from its birth-place, and if under a fluid, climbs up the electrified wire, and escapes from the vessel, and afterwards feeds either on the moisture or the outside of the vessel, or on paper or card, or other substance in its vicinity. If one of them be afterwards thrown into the fluid in which he was produced, he is immediately drowned.

"I have never before heard of acari having been produced under a fluid, or of their ova throwing out filaments; nor have I ever observed any ova previous to or during electrification, except that the speck which throws out filaments be an ovum; but when a number of these insects, in a perfect state, congregate, ova are the result. I may now remark that in several of these experiments fungi have made their appearance, and in some cases have been followed by the birth of acari. In one instance a crop of fungi was produced upon the upper end of a stick of oak charcoal, plunged into a solution of silicate of potash, kept negatively electrified for a considerable time, and covered by a bell-glass inverted over it in a dish of mercury. The charcoal before being used was taken red-hot from a fire. There is evidently a close connexion between animal and vegetable life: but one thing is necessary to be observed, that such experiments as those I have just touched on must be varied in every possible form, and repeated over and over again with unflinching perseverance, and with the most sharp-sighted caution, in order to attain satisfactory results.

"In conclusion, I must remark, that in the course of these and other experiments, there is considerable similitude between the first stages of the birth of acari and of certain mineral crystallizations electrically produced. In many of them, more especially in the formation of sulphate of lime, or sulphate of strontia, its commencement is denoted by a whitish speck: so it is in the birth of the acarus. This mineral speck enlarges and elongates vertically: so it does with the acarus. Then the mineral throws out whitish filaments: so does the acarus speck. So far it is difficult to detect the difference between the incipient mineral and the animal; but as these filaments become more definite in each, in the mineral they become rigid, shining, transparent six-sided prisms; in the animal they are soft and having filaments, and finally endowed with motion and life."

Nothing can be more explicit, and after such a declaration it will be disgraceful if naturalists refuse to consider seriously the facts which Mr. Crosse announces—facts surely of a very surprising kind, and pointing to new sources of knowledge. The mere existence and development of an animal in such a fluid is sufficiently striking, although the fact that this animal was drowned when placed in the same fluid which, before its escape therefrom, sufficed for its development, is only paradoxical to the unphysiological mind. Plunge a new-born animal, after it has once breathed, into the *liquor amnii* in which it has developed, and death will be instantaneous. Plunge the perfect insect, immediately after its escape from the pupa case, into the water in which as a larva it lived and developed, and it will instantly be drowned. We should observe respecting the development of this *acarus*, as noted by Mr. Crosse, that its forms are altogether unlike that of the ordinary development of *Acari*, which quit the egg in the same form as that of the adult insect. Thus under every aspect the observation he has published is one which should engage the attention of men of science, instead of being made the butt of feeble ridicule or stupid indignation. Are the facts as he states them? If so, what is their interpretation?

A BOOK OF EPITAPHS.

Chronicles of the Tombs. A select collection of Epitaphs, preceded by an Essay. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S. H. G. Bohn.

THE definition of an epitaph is easier than that of a proverb—the wisdom of many, the wit of one—yet many writers have attempted it and failed. Johnson considers it "an inscription engraven on a tomb in honour of the person deceased," yet this does not apply to the monumental commemorations of King John, Andrew Turncoat, or Clelia, Lelia, Crispis; Weever has a long and loose definition, defining nothing; Sir William Dethick thinks the inscription must necessarily be placed on the tomb of a valiant and worthy man, while Dr. Pettigrew says, "An epitaph is literally any inscription upon a tomb," which may be accurate, but is not happy. We will remark at once that Dr. Pettigrew is nowhere happy in style, and often obscure, but his volume contains a large variety of specimens belonging to a very curious species of literature. Men of very different characters have composed very different sorts of epitaphs. The contrast is sublime between "OSSA TASSI," and the mortuary grandiloquence on that glorified John Gay; between "Here lies one whose name was writ in water," and the ponderous verses that oppress the grave of Elizabeth Inchbald. We do, however, find in Dr. Pettigrew's collection that most remarkable and mysterious inscription on an old tombstone,

THE MOST MISERABLE.

Who was *Miserimus*? Was this epitaph a hint of crime or grief, or some fearful monomania?

After glancing at examples of ancient epitaphs, Dr. Pettigrew classifies his specimens under several heads: the admonitory, the nameless, the bombastic, the laudatory, the rhetorical, the punning, the enigmatical, the acrostic, the satirical, the denunciatory, and the ridiculous. We might question his method, which is exceedingly arbitrary, but it is more pleasant to con over a few of the verses and bits of epigrammatic prose which the living have inscribed as memorials of the dead, the most absurd being the most laudatory, as those on Lady Mary Digby, Sir Paul Rycout, and a certain anonymous Swedenborgian:—

Innocence Embellishes Divinely Compleat
To Prescience Coegent now Sublimely Great }
In the Benign Perfecting Vivifying State; }
So Heavenly Guardian Occupy the Skies
The Pre-existent God, Omnipotent, all Wise;
He can Surpassingly Immortalize thy Theme;
And Permanent thy Bliss Celestial Supreme.
When Gracious Refulgence bids the Grave Resign
The Creator's Nursing Protection be Thine;
So each Perspiring Æther will Joyfully Rise
Transcendently Good Supereminently Wise.

Enough to make the ether perspire, and coegence sublimely great. There have been persons who would peep and botanize about their mothers'

graves, and so there have been others who would pun over a wife's death-bed; but it would be unfair to accuse Dr. Greenwood of levity when he wrote this transcendental dedication:—

O Death, O Death, then hast cut down
The fairest *Greenwood* in all the town;
Her virtues and good qualities were such,
She was worthy to marry a lord or a judge;
Yet such was her condescension and humility,
She chose to marry me, a Doctor of Divinity,
For which heroic act she stands confess'd
Above all women, the *Phoenix* of her sex;
And like that bird, one young she did beget,
That she might not leave her friends disconsolate.
My grief for her, alas! is so sore,
I can only write two lines more;
For this, and every other good woman's sake,
Never lay a blister on a lying in woman's back.

But some malignant punster wrote this on Mr. Chest:—

Here lies at rest, I do protest,
One Chest within another;
The chest of wood was very good,
Who says so of the other?

And this on Mr. Stone:—

Jerusalem's curse is not fulfill'd in me,
For here a stone upon a Stone you see.

And this on Mr. Huddleston:—

Here lies Thomas Huddleston. Reader, don't smile!
But reflect, as this tombstone you view,
That death, who kill'd him, in a very short while
Will huddle a stone upon you.

We know not whether most to admire Ben Jonson's "Marble weep! for thou dost cover a dead beauty," or

Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse;
Sydney's sister! *Pembroke's* mother!
Death, ere thou hast slain another,
Fair, and learn'd, and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee!
Marble piles let no man raise
To her name for after days;
Some kind woman, born as she,
Reading this, like Niobe,
Shall turn marble, and become
Both her mourner and her tomb.

But there have been more minute chroniclers than William Browne or Ben Jonson, as, for example, the conscientious immortalizer of James Barham:—

In memory of James Barham of this parish, who departed this life Jan. 14, 1818, aged 93; & who from the year 1774 to the year 1804, rung in Kent and elsewhere, 112 peals, not less than 5040 changes in each peal, & called bobs, &c., for most of the peals: and April 7th & 8th, 1761, assisted in ringing 40,320 bob majors on Leeds bells in twenty-seven hours.

A few may be strung together at random:—

Two sweetur babes you nare did see
Than God amity geed too wee
But they wur ortaken wee agur fitts
And hear they lys has dead as nitts.

This couplet is from an epitaph on the great Earl of Essex:—

England's sun, *Belgia's* light, *France's* star, *Spain's* thunder,
Lisbon's lightning, *Ireland's* cloud, the whole world's wonder.

On Sir John Woodcock:—

Hic jacet in requie Woodcock John vir generosus,
Major Londonie, Mercerus valde morosus.
Hic jacet Tom Shorthose
Sine tomb, sine sheets, sine riches,
Qui vixit sine gown,
Sine cloake, sine shirt, sine britches.

On Robert Trollop, architect of the Exchange and Town Hall of Newcastle:—

Here lies Robert Trollop
Who made yon stones roll up
When death took his soul up
His body filled this hole up.

On Ann Jennings, the mother of an immense family:—

Some have children—some have none—
Here lies the Mother of twenty-one.

In Oxfordshire, Mr. Pettigrew has found:—

Here lies the body of John Eldred,
At least he will be here when he is dead:
But now at this time he is alive,
The 14th of August sixty five.

At Kir Keel:—

Under this sod lies JOHN ROUND
Who was lost in the sea and never was found.

The following is very curious:—

As I walk'd by myself I talk'd to myself,
And thus myself said to me,
Look to thyself and take care of thyself,
For nobody cares for thee.
So I turn'd to myself, & I answer'd myself
In the self-same roverie,
Look to myself or look not to myself,
The self-same thing will it be.

Explorers of quaint remains will be glad to have Dr. Pettigrew's collection, which, though imperfect, throws a valuable light upon a distinct and interesting department of historical inquiry.

THE CLIMATE OF NORTH AMERICA, CANADA, AND CUBA.

North America: Its Agriculture and Climate. Containing Observations on the Agriculture and Climate of Canada, the United States, and the Island of Cuba. By Robert Russell. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

WHAT Arthur Young did for France at the end of the eighteenth century, Mr. Robert Russell, of Kilwiss, has done for North America in the middle of the nineteenth. He has literally travelled over it from north to south, 'taking notes,' testing the capabilities of the soil, the influences of the climate, the mode of cultivation, and the character and quality of the labour employed. A survey of this description, ably and accurately made, must necessarily be of essential service to those who are desirous of ascertaining the condition of the land, the nature of the country, and other particulars with a view to emigration; whilst the statician and economist must be equally grateful for information which supplies them with dates for entering upon new calculation and evolving new phenomena. In this respect, then, Mr. Russell deserves high encomiums for having undertaken so arduous a task, and, having undertaken it, for carrying it through so successfully.

Mr. Russell sailed from Liverpool in the August of 1854, and arrived, after a short passage *via* Halifax, at Boston. Here, in fact, began his real tour, and, as he advanced northward through Maine and Vermont to the shores of Lake Champlain, nothing connected with the object of his journey seems to have been overlooked. He sometimes, however, sidled out of his own immediate province to put a question or two on other subjects. When at the bar of an hotel in Brunswick, state of Maine, for example, he ventures to ask if he might have a glass of brandy. "I guess so," says the 'cute drawer. In some towns through which he passed, however, it was necessary to descend the cellar to obtain liquor, but at others it was sold openly, as though the restrictions of the law were not laid upon its sale. Of course in a scientific tour of this kind, events of any stirring moment are not to be anticipated. The reader will find close and pertinent remarks on the nature of the country, whether hill, or plain, or valley, whether adapted for grazing or for the cultivation of grain, and perhaps casual observations on the character and conditions of the farms. Little, however, that is conventionally exciting will be found in these pages unless the subject *per se* be exciting. Occasionally, however, a curious fact is noted down; sometimes an engrossing subject is introduced, such as the value of free as compared with slave labour, and we canvass the new opinion to consult a fresh authority upon this much-vexed question; or sometimes, as we are led through the sugar and cotton plantations, we think upon our own plantations and colonies, and question how long we shall be trusting to foreign supplies for this most necessary article of our manufactures. These are subjects that appear frequently on the surface of Mr. Russell's book, though they are not treated of in a separate chapter or under an individual form. The reader, however, who is anxious to obtain information on the culture of wheat either in Canada or Michigan, in Mississippi or Ohio, on the prairies, in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia, or even in Cuba, or what is its average price in different parts of the Union, or the quantity exported annually, will find ample information on the subject scattered here and there as Mr. Russell passes through the wheat regions. It is also interesting to accompany this enterprising gentleman through that large tract of territory devoted chiefly to the growth of the Indian corn; but we have really less direct interest in this than in following him along the borders of the Atlantic and listening to his observations on the cultivation of the cotton plant. He enters minutely into the mode of sowing, picking, ginning, and preparing this elegant and curious plant. The cotton is planted in ridges four and a half feet wide, with a foot and a half between each plant in the row; but if the soil is rich, as much as three feet. The cotton seed is sown from the 20th of March to the 20th of April, and as the plants rise the soil is thrown up to their roots by the plough and the hoe. The seeds of the cotton plant, like those of peas and beans, ripen soonest on the branches next the ground; indeed, while the lower branches of the cotton plant have ripe seeds the upper are bearing flowers. As the seeds ripen the husks expand, and the cotton fibre appears attached to the seeds in the form of a round ball as large as an orange. As soon as the earliest husks are open, which is usually about the end of July, picking commences. This operation is of long continuance, for a succession of pods ripen until the end of November. As the cotton is gathered it is dried and stored up till the end of winter, when the separation of the fibre from the seed is effected. How long Florida and the south-eastern states of the Union are to remain our sole source of supply for this necessary article, this stamen of our national prosperity, is a question that demands the serious attention of our Government, since every encouragement and stimulus ought to be given to the planting of new fields in our own colonies, especially the fruitful districts of India. It is a question whose solution ought not to be delayed a moment.

Mr. Russell looks at the subject of slavery in the philosophizing mood of a social economist. He does not allow himself to be carried away by any rhapsodical enthusiasm, whilst at the same time he records his opinion of facts and the deductions he draws from his observations. The question of free and slave labour naturally attracts his attention. In Maryland, an able-bodied slave is hired out by his master to work in the fields at from 120 to 150 dollars a year, whilst the person who employs him gives board; but this, it may safely be reckoned, is less than what a free labourer would receive. Farm servants in Vermont have 150 dollars a year, and their meals at their master's table. The nominal hire of a slave engaged in agricultural operations is, therefore, less than that of a free labourer. Other facts also tend to prove that slave labour is not dearer, as some have attempted to show, than free, even in those states where the two admit of being fairly compared. The labour of the slave in the grain-growing districts is inferior in quality to that of the free man, it is true; but this inferiority is compensated for in some measure by the natural increase of the negroes. The planting of sugar and tobacco, for example, best affords the expense of slave cultivation. Again, rich land is one of the elements that retard the extinction of slavery. The poorer the soil, other things being equal, the sooner does slavery become unprofitable. The great upholder of slavery in the northern states, we are told, is the cultivation of

tobacco, as slavery possesses great advantages over free labour in the cultivation and tending of this plant. The reason seems to be that slave owners can always command the quantity as well as the quality of labour required to raise this crop economically. The organisation of slave labour in its cultivation merits attention, since both old and young can find suitable employment in the culture and preparation of the crop for the market. Worms require to be picked off the plants during their growth, and the leaves are gathered as they become ripe at different periods of the year. These operations can be done as well, and consequently as cheaply, by women or children as by full-grown men. But often a small proprietor in a free state can command no other labour than his own, which would be greatly misapplied in most of the manual operations connected with tobacco culture; because his team of horses would be standing still in the stable while he was picking the worms off, which would render this very costly work. Thus, through the organisation and division of employment which slave labour admits of, it is virtually cheaper than free. We have the following reflections on the probable extinction of slavery, a result which we have always considered a work of time:—"The two principal agents in operation leading to the downfall of slavery are the increase of the slaveholders and the increase of the slaves. Were it not the southern demand for the surplus labourers of Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia, the institution of slavery could not exist many years in these states; for if no check were put upon the natural increase of the negroes, their numbers would depress the value of the property in the same manner as the poor-rates do in England. So long, therefore, as there is abundance of new land in the United States to carry off the surplus labour, slavery remains as profitable as ever it was even in the culture of corn." We regret we cannot accompany Mr. Russell in his tour of inspection through Cuba. We are, however, spared the narration of a more horrible feature of slavery than that presented on the continent of America, since, as slaves are obtained by means of the iniquitous system of importation, little care is taken by the Cuban proprietors to preserve those they possess. Hence terrible scenes of suffering and death occur. Neither can we advert to the wretched condition of the Coolie apprentices; we have, however, shown enough of the book for the reader to judge for himself of its merits and usefulness.

The Arts.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

THIS institution has now been opened to the public for two or three weeks, and we owe our readers some brief account of its general character. Seated in a beautiful grove bit of the most umbrageous of London suburbs—in point of fact, Old Brompton, though the Commissioners have determined, for some fantastic reason, to call that particular part South Kensington—the Museum has all the advantage of proximity to the heart of town, combined with a comparatively pure air, silence, and the pleasant influences of trees and green sward. Much cannot be said for the building itself, which resembles three steam-engine boilers placed side by side; but, being 'muffled in dark leaves' and surrounded by fine old timber trees, belonging to what was once Brompton Park (a rival to Hyde Park some century and a half ago), it is not so unsightly as might have been anticipated; and the refreshment-room building at the side, with its open corridor, by which you enter, and its looped-up red curtains, has a pretty Swiss-cottage look about it. Inside, the visitor finds some good-sized courts and corridors, with various galleries, all filled with objects of interest in science and art. For the mere idler there is much to attract attention; but to the student the worth of the collection must be great. Books, maps, diagrams, and models on subjects connected with the several crafts of the artificer; inventions under the Commissioners' patents; architectural casts; casts from sculpture; carvings in stone, wood, ivory, &c.; art-bronzes; specimens of wall-decorations, such as tapestry and paper-hangings; painted glass for windows; cameos, intaglios, seals, mosaics, and inlaying; furniture and general upholstery; glass and pottery; enamels, works in metals, arms, armour, and accoutrements; watch and clock work; jewellery and textile fabrics—all these objects are collected under one roof for the guidance of the student and the formation of better taste among the general public. The design, however, is as yet only partly carried out: further works of art will in time be added. One thousand original specimens are at present included in the MANCHESTER EXHIBITION; and the whole of the BERNAL collection is among these. Other objects are being circulated in the various provincial towns where schools of art established. Those specimens which are already at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM are chiefly works of modern origin purchased at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and now for the first time submitted to the English public.

The Central Hall (north) is entirely occupied by the larger objects formerly exhibited at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE. The upper (northern) end of the west corridor contains a series of original ancient engravings, illustrative of architecture, pure ornament, designs for manufactures, &c., chiefly of the fifteenth and sixteenth century; and further on is a small collection showing the history of wood engraving.

"Among the objects of furniture, ecclesiastical and domestic," says the official *Guide*, "are several beautiful carved cabinets, in oak, ebony, walnut, and marqueterie of coloured woods, &c., of Italian, French, and Flemish origin, dating from the first half of the sixteenth century; coffers of mediæval date, fifteenth century; and finely-carved and gilded Italian linen-chests of cinque-cento work. A series of richly-decorated mirrors, of various countries and periods; and two large altar-pieces, the one in carved stone, richly painted and gilt (brought from Troyes, in Champagne, and dating in the earliest years of the sixteenth century); the other is carved oak, of somewhat earlier date (brought from the Cathedral of St. Bavon, at Ghent): the last two objects deserve particular attention as highly important monuments of ecclesiastical art. And the visitor will notice several elaborate specimens of wrought-iron work on a large scale, window gratings, portions of screens, gates, &c.; and also the bronze globe clock, in the centre of the hall, which is the largest and most effective specimen of a very numerous series of decorative clocks, timepieces, watches, &c., not yet exhibited. At the upper part of the east corridor, a division or court is appropriated to specimens of ornamental art manufactures in various categories—especially rich Indian tissues—Chinese and Japanese porcelain and lacquered work, decorative arms, bronzes, objects in marqueterie, damascone work, &c. The original specimens are accompanied by a series of coloured drawings, illustrative of oriental art generally."

These are some of the objects in the 'Museum of Ornamental Art:' there are also an 'Educational Collection,' and a 'Commissioners of Patents Museum.' The first-named department contains books, diagrams, maps, machines, &c.; the latter "consists of a selection from the models in the possession of the Commissioners of Patents, with the addition of others from various contributors, ranging from the year 1787 to the present day, and a complete set of their publications, consisting of several hundred volumes of specimens and drawings of specifications of patents from 1617 to the most recent filed under the new law." In the Galleries are—the SHEEPHANKS Pictures (an interesting collection, and a noble gift to the people), the 'Trade Collection,' the 'Economic Museum,' and the 'Architectural Museum.' Here are enough objects of interest for a year of visits. Let us hope they will lead to improved taste in our manufactures, hitherto matchless in point of utility, but lacking the fine element and divine warrant of beauty.

Attached to the Museum are Male and Female Training Schools for masters and mistresses, and a Normal Central School of Art. These schools are held in the old brick houses formerly inhabited by Mr. Justice CRESSWELL and Lord TALBOT. They are fronted by pleasant gardens, to which the public are admitted. The general objects of the whole institution are thus stated in the Guide:—

"1. To train male and female teachers to give instruction in Art, to certify them when qualified, and to make them annual fixed payments, varying according to their acquirements. 2. To aid and assist Committees in the provinces desirous of establishing Schools of Art. 3. To hold public inspections and examinations, and to award medals and prizes to the most deserving candidates. 4. To collect together works of art, pictures, &c., in the Central Museum, and books and engravings in the Central Library. 5. To circulate among the Schools of Art objects from the Museum, and books and engravings from the Library."

The present buildings, it appears, are only to be considered provisional, until a suitable permanent structure has been provided. On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, the admission is free; on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, which are students' days, sixpence is charged for each person. The ordinary hours are from ten to four; but, on Monday and Thursday evenings, in order to convenience persons working during the day, the Museum is artificially lighted, and kept open till ten at night. The walls of each department of the Museum are painted a different colour, as a guide to the visitor; and a plan is suspended opposite the entrance, tinted in accordance with these divisions. The trouble of the stranger is thus minimised as far as possible.

MR. KEAN'S REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

WE made some few remarks last week on the latest of Mr. KEAN's Shakspearean 'revivals,' as they are called by those who would have us believe that the great dramatist would perish in an obscure grave were it not for the revivifying breath of managers, actors, scene-painters, machinists, and costumiers. We then pointed out the egregious height to which Mr. KEAN's favourite system of adornment had been carried; and we now enter into a few further particulars to show that the Oxford-street manager would seem to be bent upon burlesquing his own theory by the extremity to which he pushes it. Let us, however, in fairness acknowledge that the public are themselves in a great measure to blame for the excess which now threatens to degrade all dramatic entertainments to the level of Christmas show pieces or Opera-house ballets. While they countenance by such unmeasured favour these highly-wrought 'revivals,' the principle will be stretched further and further every time, for fear the appetite should become jaded by mere repetition. The love of such shows is a species of artistic debauchery. A yet stronger stimulant is perpetually demanded, till what was begun with some moderation ends in a wild riot of excess.

The present production of the *Tempest* must be criticised in much the same way as the former achievements of the same manager. No candid mind will deny the large amount of labour, skill, thought, contrivance, invention, and taste—often amounting to a real feeling for artistic beauty—which mark all Mr. KEAN's productions. We may object to the principle as applied to SHAKSPEARE; but take any of these 'revivals' as shows, and they are perfect. So with the *Tempest*. The one hundred and forty operatives have now got into working order; the scenery has overcome the temporary hitches of the first night; and the delays between the acts are abridged, though Mr. KEAN still begs the indulgence of the audience in the way of restraining their impatience. Several demands are unquestionably made on it. After the opening scene on shipboard, with the storm, and the terrible *Ariel* 'flaming amazement' on the crew (an effective piece of mechanism), the curtain drops, and we have to wait for the succeeding portions of the first act. Several beautiful pieces of scenic art are then provided by Messrs. GRIEVE and TELBIN. The rocky caverns, the bare moorlands, the gory heaths, the deep inland foliage, and the sandy shores of the haunted island, are successively represented; and through them all flutters the quaint shape of *Ariel*, illuminated by the electric light, and sparkling like a ray from the stars. All this would be nothing more than a careful and well-felt illustration of the poet, had not Mr. KEAN an irresistible passion for introducing his own fancies, merely for the sake of startling 'effects.' Thus, while arbitrarily making the costume of the Neapolitan nobles that of the thirteenth century, he chooses to interpret the 'strange shapes' which carry in the banquet into the nymphs of antiquity, and then introduces a ballet-like effect with their baskets of viands. Now, the feeling of the play—the sentiment of the whole of the supernatural agency—is mediæval, and not classical; but Mr. KEAN has evidently a love for Hellenism, which he indulges on the most inapt occasions. In like manner, the goblins who torture *Caliban*, *Trinculo*, and *Stephano*, at the end of the fourth act, are copied from 'furies depicted on Etruscan vases.' It is true that the Masque performed before *Prospero*, *Ferdinand*, and *Miranda*, takes a classical form in SHAKSPEARE; but that is no reason why the denizens of the island should be permanently turned into Greek Graces and furies. The Masque is a dramatic performance, in which the spirits assume certain characters, like any other actors; but, when they appear in their proper shapes, we hardly expect to find them mere reminiscences of the Pantheon.

The last scene introduces a novel effect. *Prospero*—by one of Mr. KEAN's licences—speaks the epilogue from the poop of the homeward-bound ship, and turns it into a kind of 'tag,' or address to the audience; the vessel then recedes one way, the island another; and at length nothing is left but the waste of waters, with *Ariel* poised in mid air, bidding *Prospero* farewell.

The acting is up to the average of the PRINCESS's; but it is a foolish mistake to give the part of *Ferdinand* to a young lady (Miss BURTON). The representation of *Ariel* is, so to speak, divided; Miss KATE TERRY supplying the grace, buoyancy, and lightness, which she is well fitted to do, and Miss POORE singing the music (behind the scenes) with her usual taste and feeling. The latter lady also plays *Juno* in the Masque. Some liberties have been taken with PURCELL's and ANNE's airs (which are partly sung by a chorus), and Mr. J. L. HATTON has supplied some additional melodies. Such is the *Tempest* of Mr. KEAN.

MADAME RISTORI AS LADY MACBETH.

It is difficult to imagine any event in dramatic art more interesting than the appearance of the Italian RISTORI as *Lady Macbeth*. Though, probably, few of the LYCEUM audience remember Mrs. SIDONS in that character, still all of them must have been so familiar with her face and figure that they might almost seem to have seen her. But there was another difficulty. The impossibility of translating SHAKSPEARE has become almost proverbial. In Signor CARCANO's translation, however, as much has been done as could possibly be done in order to retain the strength of the original, though to those familiar with the English text the difference between the pattern and the copy is very apparent. Nevertheless, the translator has done himself infinite credit by the way in which he has performed his task. The music of the lines and the pathos of expression are certainly a good deal lost; and Signor VITALIANI, though his performance was very creditable, did his best to increase these defects, for there was not any one of those passages, uttered by Mr. MACREADY with the most touching pathos, which seemed to excite any such feeling in the Italian actor's mind. Indeed, in that scene of stupified horror after the assassination—

One cried God bless us and Amen the other—

he so far forgot himself as to imitate—like some ventriloquist—the voice of a man half asleep, just as if *Macbeth* in the midst of his stupor would attempt anything of the sort. Considering all the difficulties, therefore, with which RISTORI had to contend, she doubtless showed no small boldness and self-confidence in appearing as she did before a London audience. But the event has quite justified that self-confidence, for her success was complete.

To any one who ever saw RISTORI, or ever read *Macbeth*, her fitness to represent *Lady Macbeth* at once suggests itself. Mrs. SIDONS, indeed, used to say that *Lady Macbeth* should be a slender woman with light hair and blue eyes. But the noble figure, dark hair, splendid face, and grandeur of deportment which distinguish RISTORI, seem, as she first appears on the stage reading the letter of her husband, to be the incarnation of SHAKSPEARE's idea. Nothing could be finer than the way in which RISTORI at once discerned *Macbeth's* hint—divined its results—planned in imagination the means of carrying it into effect, and threw her whole soul into the daring project. The contents of the letter seemed to reveal to her the possible means of gratifying that terrible ambition which had hitherto consumed her life. Having once conceived the idea, she never looks back. Everything must be moulded to her design. *Macbeth* himself is to be her instrument. With the fixed determination to sacrifice everything in order to gain the crown, nothing could be grander than the manner in which, having heard of the arrival of *Duncan*, she prepares herself for her enterprise. She at once puts off human nature, and places herself under the protection of the Evil Spirit.

Sorgete, o furie
D'omicidi pensieri agitatrici
L'esser mio snaturate, e di ferocia
La più ria, mi vestite tutta quanta!

How like a tragic muse the great actress stalked about, conjuring the spirits to her aid—

tutti

Invisibili spiriti io vi scongiuro.

How she rushed upon her husband on his first entrance—took him in her arms as it were and fondled him, or drove him as she pleased into acting the terrible tragedy which they had planned. It would be idle to criticize in detail every scene in this great play in which RISTORI appears. A few salient points will sufficiently prove the greatness of her powers. Every critic has remarked upon the characteristic way in which she interprets the famous passage

I have given suck and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.

As in the *Medea*, she physically acts every single incident in the dreadful idea. When *Macbeth* comes out from the murder, and breaks forth into a sort of unconscious howl, it was admirable how she ran upon him and closed his mouth with her whole hand. It seemed so natural. RISTORI's presence on the stage after the murder is discovered, and her elaborate acting, were full of significance. The sudden pauses in her grief for the death of the King, to see how *Macbeth* was acting his part—illustrated as these alternations of feeling were by the changes in her countenance—gave an interest to this scene, and a prominence to *Lady Macbeth*, quite unusual. Passing by the banquet, in which, perhaps, there was a little stiffness and exaggeration, we come to the sleep-walking scene—the last in which *Lady Macbeth* appears in the play. It will be long before any one who witnesses that striking spectacle will forget it. The *Doctor* and the *Nurse* are on the stage, when suddenly the side scene is lighted up, and in stalks a superhumanly tall figure, with a light hanging by her side. Clothed in a night-dress, with the luxuriant hair hanging down her back, and on each side of her pale, "linen cheeks," she seems like the spirit of CLYTEMNESTRA. Slowly she deposits the lamp, and, fronting the spectator, he at once discerns with what an intense power the Italian actress has realised the terrible conception. That noble countenance is indeed a tablet of unutterable thoughts. We do not envy the man who could contemplate it without a thrill. The worn, wan brow and cheeks—the open but glazed eyes—the look of overwhelming care and remorse, which the will of the woman could suppress in her waking moments, but not in her dreams—are all there. Powerful as her will was, physical nature had sunk in the contest, and the mysterious presentiment of approaching death which was stamped on those features visibly added to the terror of the scene. Alas! with what an earnest agony she rubbed and rubbed again those polluted hands—laved them in the basin—stopped for an instant to chastise (as she had done in fact) her husband with the valour of her tongue—again rubbed her hands, pointed with a forlorn despair once more to the one fatal spot, and then murmuring,

Here's the smell of blood yet—
(Qui odor di sangue sempre)—

smelt it with a fateful loathing. The whole scene was truly admirable; and as she passed from the scene, pushing her terror-stricken lord before her, the spectators seemed to feel a weight removed from their hearts, and many exclaimed, in shuddering wonder—"That was indeed *Lady Macbeth*!"

FRA DIAVOLO AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE production of *Fra Diavolo* at the LYCEUM on Thursday evening excited great and general interest, and was attended by one of the most brilliant audiences of the season. There could be no manner of doubt that an opera so universally admired and enjoyed as this favourite masterpiece of the brilliant French composer would achieve almost a new reputation, with the advantages of the orchestra, the cast, and the *mise en scène* which belong to the ROYAL

ITALIAN OPERA exclusively. Still, many of the warmest believers in the resources of that establishment, in the skill and sagacity of its musical director, in its unequalled array of leading singers, in the strength and discipline of its chorus, and in the spirit and liberality of its stage arrangements,—many, we say, were sceptical as to the effect of a transformation of the original dialogue into concerted music or recitative, and, in a less degree, were disposed to hint a doubt as to the happiness of the union of Italian singing with music so pre-eminently French. Both these doubts have, we think, been fairly dispelled by the result: the latter, perhaps, most completely. The concerted music and the recitatives are composed and adapted with so felicitous an ingenuity to the lively turns and sallies of the libretto, that the volatile and sparkling *esprit* of M. SCRIBE never evaporates. This is due, in a great measure, to the *ensemble* and vivacity of the acting, which has scarcely been excelled at the OPERA-COMIQUE; but it is also due to the care bestowed by the composer and librettist on this new version of their famous work.

Probably those who were familiar with the opera as it is performed at the OPERA-COMIQUE, missed the dialogue, as they missed it in the Italian version of the *Etoile du Nord*, not without regret; but to those who had only seen *Fra Diavolo* in an English dress the added music was a welcome change. As to the execution of the French music by Italian singers, no doubt the frequenters of the OPERA-COMIQUE were a little unwilling to own that the change was an improvement. French music and French voices go well together; yet, with a very slight exception, we are disposed to believe that M. AUBER has never been more brilliantly 'interpreted' (as the phrase is) than by a cast which presents such a *Zerlina* as Madame BOSIO, such a *Lady Alcaash* as Madlle. MARAI, such a *Lord Alcaash* as RONCONI, such a *Fra Diavolo* as GARDONI, such a *Lorenzo* as NERI BARALDI, such a *Matteo* as POLONINI, and, last not least, such a couple of brigands as ZELGER and TAGLIAFICO. Certain it is that, from the first note to the last, the opera went brilliantly, and had all the charm and *piquant* of absolute novelty. We leave to our readers to imagine how Mr. COSTA's band played the overture, which all the world (including those who have never hummed anything else) has been humming for we know not how many years. The crispness, delicacy, and precision of the accompaniments were a distinct enjoyment, and there was a sense of relish in the playing which affected the audience like a contagion. The announcement of RONCONI in the part of *Lord Alcaash*, the mythical English *Milord* who has been copied into hundreds of French novels as though he were not a myth but a type, prepared the audience for something immensely comic; but this versatile and consummate actor fairly surpassed all expectations, and as often as he made his appearance, and as long as he remained on the stage, he kept the public 'holding both its sides' with laughter more or less restrained. Imagine RONCONI in a complete suit of tankeen, in a sandy-reddish head of hair, the traditional 'mutton-cutlet' whiskers, a straw hat, and a pair of square-toed balance-at-my-banker shoes. His grimaces, whether of bewildered dignity, or of pompous flurry, or of renpecked jealousy, or of sublime self-satisfaction, were the typical Great Briton—the *Civis Britannicus* who walks the world like a stiffened thunderbolt, sublime in shyness and magnificent in fatuity—to the very life. It was the Great Briton immortalized by RICHARD DOYLE in the sketch taken on the deck of the Rhine steamer, but colossally caricatured after the manner of DAUMIER. It speaks well for the good-nature of the Great Briton at home that this picture of himself, as others see him, should be so thoroughly enjoyed as *Lord Alcaash* was on Thursday evening. It would be an injustice to RONCONI not to add that he sings the light *buffe* music of the part with the most skilful ease and vivacity. Madame BOSIO, the *Zerlina* of the Terracina hostelry, looked as graceful and as coldly cruel and bewitching, and sang as brilliantly, as she always looks and sings, though we have heard her delicious voice to better advantage. Madlle. MARAI, with her fair complexion and luxuriant charms, was a fitting *Milady* to the British Constitution personated by *Lord Alcaash*, and warbled like an aristocratic Island nymph. GARDONI, a most elegant and seductive, if somewhat languid Brigand Chief, was not quite so happily suited in the music as he was in the *Comte Ory*; but, generally speaking, we think we shall express the opinion of all the ladies present when we say that he is 'a duck of a *Diavolo*,' and the reedy quality of his voice has its peculiar charm. NERI BARALDI is quite an exceptional *Lorenzo*—a part usually (out of France) allotted to very small tenors. POLONINI (who, by the way, is the very type of the Italian peasant) is a more than sufficient *Innkeeper*; but the two brigands, as they are personated by ZELGER and TAGLIAFICO, deserve special and most emphatic recognition, as the most admirably picturesque and genuinely humorous ruffians we have ever encountered. Their make up (we speak more particularly of TAGLIAFICO) would have satisfied SALVATOR ROSA; their attitudes and grimaces are perfect sun-pictures of Southern life, and their singing is as full, and rich, and racy as Southern blood and Southern passion. These excellent dramatic artists are an example to all inferior actors and singers who are often as ready to disdain what they call small parts as they are to disfigure great ones. TAGLIA-

fico, always (in the literal sense of the word) an *artist* in all that he undertakes, and ZELGER, will, we are persuaded, rise in public and critical estimation by their performance of *Beppo* and *Giacomo*. The *Saltarella*, introduced in the last act, is danced by Maddie. PLUNKETT with grace and spirit. AUBER will certainly be in the ascendant at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA for the rest of the season, although on Monday next we are promised an extra night, with an unusual combination of attractions: *Lucrezia Borgia*, by GRISI, MARIO, RONCONI, TAGLIAFICO, NANTIER, DIDIER, and the rest, followed by *I Gelosi Fortunati*, in which RISTORI surprises the warmest admirers of her tragic genius by her playful grace and *désinvolture* in light comedy.

MONT BLANC.

LAST evening Mr. ALBERT SMITH gave his 1700th Ascent of Mont Blanc, and we see no earthly reason why he should not ascend as many times again, to the increasing delight of an amused and admiring public. Our readers know that the MOUNTAIN itself is now rather a *point d'appui* to the brilliant social humorist than the actual end and object of his tour. This year he has taken us to Baden, and has given us a taste of the life and manners of that Paradise of *rouge et noir*, jotting down here and there with merciless precision, but in no unsympathizing spirit, the follies and foibles of travelling Europe. We believe that Mr. ALBERT SMITH does good work in this pleasant way—at all events we simply endorse the universal opinion when we say that a pleasanter evening is not to be spent in London than in the society of the heartiest and kindest of satirists; at home in his hospitable Châlet, where nothing is wanting that can minister to the comfort and pleasure of a circle of friends whose circumference is 'all the world.'

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

MADLE. PICCOLOMINI took her benefit at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on Monday, and appeared in a series of fragmentary performances from the operas in which she has distinguished herself in England. She also attempted (with Signor GIUGLINI) the favourite duet from the *Martiri*, which TAMBERLIK and Madame JULIENNE sang so remarkably at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA some five years ago. It was not to be expected that Madlle. PICCOLOMINI, with all her grace and courage, could efface the recollection of that magnificent performance.

On Monday next GIUGLINI takes his benefit, and is announced to sing in fragments from five operas: the Finale from the *Trovatore*, *Fra Poco* from *Lucia*, *Tu Vedrai* from the *Pirata*, the finale from the *Martiri*, and the last act of the *Favorita*.

ON Wednesday Mr. BENEDICT gave the last of his series of three Musical Festivals at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, assisted by all the vocal and instrumental resources of the establishment. The great success of the performance (which included ROSSINI'S *Stabat Mater*) is due not only to its array of attractions, but to the high esteem in which the beneficiare is justly held by the entire musical profession and the public.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS have been performing at the ADELPHI in a drama called *The Fairy Circle*, already familiar to the American public, but now for the first time presented to a London audience. The scene is laid during the rebellion of 1798, and some elfin agency, in the form of a prophetic dream, is introduced. The vivacious and spirited acting of the two chief performers has made this piece a success, though it is open to several objections in point of construction.

Mr. BUCKSTONE signalized his annual benefit on Wednesday evening by the production of a new piece by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, entitled *Victims*, in which certain real and certain imaginary 'victims' are amusingly contrasted, giving occasion to Mr. BUCKSTONE, Mr. HOWE, Mr. WILLIAM FARREN, Miss REYNOLDS, and others, to exhibit their power over the merriment of the listeners. That the audience did not consider themselves among the 'victims' of Mr. TOM TAYLOR is clear from the success they accorded to his drama. After Mr. ROBERT BELL's new farce of *The First and Second Floor*, the jovial manager addressed the spectators in one of his hearty speeches, and said that he had kept the theatre open for 1124 consecutive nights, and that he had renewed his lease for five years on advantageous terms. Comedy and Farce are still to be the principal entertainments. "You all like to laugh," said Mr. BUCKSTONE, "and I like to hear you; because it does you good, and myself also. Medical men have declared that there is nothing more beneficial to the health than hearty laughter; consequently, I hope that the faculty will agree to make my fortune, by prescribing to all their patients, 'Take a dose of BUCKSTONE every night.'" A manager and actor with such a warm flush of animal spirits *must* succeed, and deserves to do so.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY AN ITALIAN.—A murderous outrage has been committed in the Queen's Prison, Southwark. A Mr. Robert Henderson Robertson was confined there at the suit of Anthony di Salvi, an Italian; and the latter went to the prison on Wednesday with his lawyer, to settle some matter. Salvi had a violent quarrel with Robertson, and, drawing a Spanish knife, stabbed him several times in the head. He appears to have been instigated by a Mr. Gower; and both were taken into custody, and examined before the Southwark magistrate, who remanded them, and refused to take bail. On Thursday, Robertson was in so dangerous a state that the magistrate proceeded to the prison, and took his deposition. The case stands adjourned.

THE STEAMER MONTREAL has been burnt near Quebec. Two hundred persons lost their lives. They were mostly Scotch emigrants.

A RELIGIOUS FEUD AT TUNIS.—Some grave events have happened at Tunis. A Jew, having been insulted by the Moors, and having replied with blasphemies against the religion of Mohammed, was thrown into prison, and was afterwards beheaded, and his corpse was abandoned to the insults of the mob. The consuls manfully protested against these outrages; and Mr. Drowe, the English vice-consul, has arrived at Marocelles with a protest against the conduct of the Bey.

THE HARVEST.—The prospects of the harvest in Great Britain and Ireland are now considered highly promising.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COOPER.—On the 25th June, at Killymoon, Tyrone, Ireland, the wife of John Douglas Cooper, Esq.: a stillborn child.
CUNNINGHAM.—On Friday, the 3rd inst., at Gartnagreenach House, Argyleshire, the wife of Major-General D. Cunningham, E.I.C.S.: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KEMBALL-ADAMS.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst., at Bexley, John Shaw Kemball, captain in the Bombay army, to Dora Margaret, only child of the late Captain Adams, of the same service.
WYLD-HUTTON.—On the 7th inst., at the Episcopal Chapel, Stirling, John Wyld, Esq., of Speen, Berkshire, late of the 3rd Light Dragoons, to Margaret Elizabeth Agnes, eldest daughter of William Hutton, Esq., Stirling.

DEATHS.

JEFFREYES.—On the 18th of June, at Sydney place, Cork, Harriet, wife of Saint John Jeffreys, Esq., of Blarney Castle.
BEATTY.—On the 28th of June, at Dublin, General George Beatty, Royal Marines, aged seventy-nine.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 7.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—GUSTAVUS GIDLEY Torquay, Devonshire, share broker and bill discounteer.
BANKRUPT.—THOMAS PEARSON, 18, Calthorpe-place, Gny's-lane-road, ironmonger.—HENRY GLADWELL, Mortimer, Lee, Kent, builder.—TILDEN SMITH, JAMES HILDER, GEORGE SCRIVENS, and FRANCIS SMITH, Hastings, bankers.—WILLIAM HENRY LIDBETTER, Tonbridge-wells, corn and hop dealer.—JAMES EDGAR, Bury St. Edmunds, draper and tea dealer.—JOHN FAITH, 4, Cambridge-road, Mile-end, provision merchant.—HENRY SIMPSON, Ipswich, butcher.—WILLIAM RANDALL, New-linn, Maidstone, hotel

keeper and licensed victualler.—MATTHEW WILSON, 15, Devonshire-square, City, commission agent.—ROBERT FALCONER, 5, Wharf, Kingsland-basin, Hertford-road, dealer in hay, manure, and mangle wurzel.—WILLIAM FINCH, the younger, Dudley Port, Tipton, Staffordshire, paper dealer.—GEORGE JONATHAN ROBINSON, Nottingham, silk merchant.—WILLIAM BURFIELD, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, ironmonger.—JOHN DOWERTY, Liverpool, corn and provision merchant.—GEORGE NICHOLSON, 8, Lord-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cattle dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—THOMAS HUTCHISON, 25, King-street, Trudeston, Glasgow, baker.—ARCHIBALD THOMSON and Co., High-street, Edinburgh, woollen draper.—JOHN JOHNSTON, Hamilton, blacksmith.—WALTER MORISON, 12, Black's-buildings, Aberdeen, butcher.

Friday, July 10.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—JOHN GODFREY, Taunton, coachmaker.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM CLARKE, King's Lynn, dealer in China.—EDNEZER TALBOT and SAMUEL GRICE, New-warn, Gloucester, ironfounders.—JOHN GRIMSHAW, Guiseley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—NATHANIEL TIMPERLEY LUCAS, Macclesfield, brewer.—JOHN EVANS, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, ship builder.—WILLIAM BLACKMAN, Northfleet, victualler.—GEORGE DANIEL, Harts Woodford, Essex, boarding-house keeper.—JOHN LOWNDS, York-place, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Plumico, watch-maker.—SIR EDWARD PACK BARBER, West-street, Smithfield, glass merchant.—THOMAS NASH, jun., Great Dover-street, Southwark, brush maker.—JOHN DOWN GORDON, Eldon-street, Finsbury, pianoforte manufacturer.—MAURICE EVANS and JOHN W. HOARE, Great St. Helens, City, merchants.—JOHN BORSLEY, King's-cross, Middlesex, builder.—JOHN DOWERTY, late of Liverpool, provision merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JOHN M'DONALD, Whiteinch, wine and spirit merchant.—ALEXANDER GRAHAM BURNS, Glasgow, wine merchant.—ADAMS and COMPANY, Glasgow, warehousemen.—O'HALLORAN and BROWN Glasgow, ship brokers.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, July 10, 1857.

THE languid state of the markets this past week is accounted for by the unfavourable state of monetary affairs in France and the continued uncertainty as to India. The telegraph can hardly reach us before Saturday evening or Sunday. On Monday, therefore, there must be some decided change.

Money has been decidedly easier, both inside the Stock Exchange and elsewhere. The advices of large freights of gold having sailed and the more moderate demand for gold from the Continent must have had a beneficial effect upon the funds and shares, but the news of next week may be of so serious a nature as to send the funds down two per cent. The Bulls in many instances have been afraid of continuing their accounts, and the heavy sales consequent upon closing have affected the market.

In foreign stock Peruvians have shown a marked improvement, for, under the present conditions, it assumes the form almost of a guaranteed stock. Foreign share market has been dull, the gloominess of the Paris Bourse having favoured the Bears. In East Indian shares there has been very little business. Great Western of Canada and Grand Trunks have recovered from the late fall, but are still weak. In the heavy share market business has been nominal and hardly any alteration in price from day to day. Caledonians and Dovers are tolerably firm. Berwicks and Yorks something lower.

In Joint Bank Shares there is a small business doing among the better sort. Miscellaneous shares are but sparsely dealt in. Royal Mail Steam has made some improvement consequent upon a proposed amalgamation with an Australian steam company.

In Mining shares there has been some inquiry after Trelawny, United Mines, Cobro Copper, and Linares. Santiago meeting presented a gloomy report, and the shares are flat. The real sales of money stock have been considerable in Consols, and have rather damped the market this morning.

Blackburn, 7½, 3½; Caledonian, 75, 75½; Chester and Holyhead, 36, 37; Eastern Counties, 11½, 11½; Great Northern, 99, 100; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104½, 105½; Great Western, 64½, 65½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½, 101; London and Blackwall, 6½, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 112, 114; London and North-Western, 103½, 104; London and South-Western, 101½, 102; Midland, 83½, 83½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 91½, 92½; South-Eastern (Dover), 74½, 74½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6½, 6½; Dutch-Rhenish, 3½, 3 dis; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27½, 27½; Great Central of France, 24½, 25; Great Luxembourg, 64½, 64½; Northern of France, 35½, 36; Paris and Lyons, 66½, 67; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish, 7½, 1; Sambre and Meuse, 7½, 8½.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, July 10, 1857.

NOTWITHSTANDING very trifling supplies of English and Foreign Grain, the trade is as dull as possible, without alteration in the value of any article. There have been very few arrivals off the coast. A cargo of Galatz Maize has been sold at 38s. 9d., and one of Odessa Ghirka Wheat at 60s. 6d. Some large business is reported to have been done in Odessa and Galatz Maize for present and September shipment at 34s. 6d. cost, freight and insurance.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	214	214	214	214	214	214
3 per Cent. Red.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Consols for Account	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
New 3 per Cent. An.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
New 2½ per Cents.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Long Ans. 1860.....	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16
India Stock.....	217½	217½	217½	217½	217½	217½
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, under £1000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	4 d	par	3 d	3 d	par	3 d
Ditto, £500.....	par	.....	par	.....	par	.....
Ditto, Small.....	par	.....	2 p	2 d	par	3 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds.....	101	Portuguese 4 per Cents.....	...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents.....	...	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....	110½
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	...	Russian 4½ per Cents.....	98
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	...	Spanish.....	25½
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	63½	Spanish Committee Cer.....	6½
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.....	97½	of Coup. not fun.....	6½
Ecuador Bonds.....	...	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	96½
Mexican Account.....	22½	Turkish Now, 4 ditto.....	102
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.....	82½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents.....	...
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	45		

TEETH.—Treasures of Art.—Dr. Edward Cook, of Guy's Hospital, and many other medical men of eminence, have recognised the diploma of Mr. ANDRE FRESCO as a Surgeon-Dentist. His improved incorrodible mineral teeth and flexible gums resemble nature so perfectly that they cannot be detected in any light, while mastication and articulation are fully guaranteed. They can be fixed on the most tender gums without springs or wires of any description, and no painful extraction of roots required. Mr. A. F. may be consulted (gratis) daily at 513, Oxford-street, where he has practised for many years. His charges are more moderate than those generally advertised. Children's teeth attended to and regulated at 10s. per annum, including stopping and scaling.—513, New Oxford-street.

DEAFNESS.—A retired Surgeon, from the Crimea, having been restored to perfect hearing by a native physician in Turkey, after fourteen years of great suffering from noises in the Ears and extreme Deafness, without being able to obtain the least relief from any Aurist in England, is anxious to communicate to others the particulars for the cure of the same. A book sent to any part of the world on receipt of six stamps, or the Author will apply the treatment himself, at his residence. Surgeon SAMUEL COLSTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. At home from 11 till 4 daily.—0, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, where thousands of letters may be seen from persons cured.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Signor GIUGLINI

Has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY NEXT, July 13, on which occasion he will have the honour to appear in Five of his principal characters.

The Fourth Act of Verdi's

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora, Mdle. Spezia; Azucena, Madame Albani; II Conte di Luna, Signor Beneventano; and Manrico, Signor Giuglini.

The Last Act of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Lucia, Mdle. Piccolomini; Bedebent, Signor Vialetti; Enrico, Signor Belletti; and Edgardo, Signor Giuglini.

For the first time, the Last Act of Bellini's

IL PIRATA.

Including the celebrated "Tu Vedrai."

Imogene, Mdle. Ortolani; Gualtero, Signor Giuglini.

The Last Scene of

I MARTIRI.

Including the grand duo, "Il suon dell' arpe angeliche." Paolina, Mdle. Piccolomini; Poliuto, Signor Giuglini.

The Last Act of

LA FAVORITA.

Leonora, Mdle. Spezia; Balasirre, Signor Vialetti; Fernando, Signor Giuglini.

The Entertainments in the Ballet Department will unite the talents of Madame Rosati, Mdles. Katrine and Borchetti; M. Massot, and Signor Baretti.

On Thursday next, July 16, an Extra Night,

IL DON GIOVANNI.

The Entertainments in the Ballet Department will unite the talents of Madame Rosati, Mdles. Katrine and Borchetti.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, LYCEUM.

Grisi, Ristori, Ronconi, Mario.—Grand Extra Night.—Italian Opera and Madame Ristori.—Great Combined Attraction.—To-morrow, Monday, July 13, an Extra Night will take place, on which occasion, and for this night only, the following unprecedented attraction will be given:—

The performances will commence at eight o'clock with

Donizetti's Opera

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia Borgia, Madame Grisi; Maffio Orsini, Mdle. Didiee; Don Alfonso, Signor Ronconi, and Gennaro, Signor Mario.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.

After which, the petite Comedy entitled

I GELOSI FORTUNATI.

Adelaide, Madame Ristori; Maria, Madame Feliziani; Frederico, Signor Bellotti-Bon.

To conclude with the Divertissement from the Opera of

LA FAVORITA, in which Mdle. Plunkett, Mdle. Delechaux, and Monsieur Desplaces will appear.

N.B. The Opera, on this occasion, will commence at eight o'clock.

Tuesday next—FRA DIAVOLO.

Wednesday—Madame Ristori in MACBETH.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—POSITIVELY

THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

To-morrow, Monday evening, July 13, the entertainments will commence with Opérette en un Acte, LE DUEL DE

BENJAMIN, Paroles de M. Mestepes, Musique de M. J. Jonas, Pascal, Zouave, M. Guyot; Benjamin, Garçon Epicier,

M. Jean Paul; Regaillotte, Ecailière, Madlle. Macé. After

which, the new Opérette Militaire, en un Acte, DRAGONETTE, Paroles de M. M. Jaime et Mestepes, Musique

d'Offenbach. Le Sergent Lambert, M. Guyot; Tytine, M. Tayau; La Mère Schabracque, Cantinière, M. Leonce;

Dragonette, Madlle. Corally Guffroy. Which will be

followed by Opérette en un Acte, LA ROSE DE ST.

FLOUR, Paroles de M. Michel Carré, Musique de M. J. Offenbach. Marcachu, M. Pradeau; Chapalloux, M. Chas.

Petit; Pierrette, Madlle. Dalmont. To conclude with

Opéra-Bouffe, Moyen-âge, en un Acte, CROQUEFER, ou

le Dernier des Paladins, Paroles de M. M. Jaime et Trefeu,

Musique d'Offenbach. Croquefer, Chevalier sans foi, M. Pradeau, Boufeuf, son Ecuyer, M. Leonce; Ramasse at

tete, M. Tayau; Mousse-à-mort, M. Guyot; Fleur de Soufre,

Madlle. Mareschal.

Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Monday, and during the week,

WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

Messrs. Addison, F. Vining, G. Vining, G. Cooke, G. Murray;

Mrs. Stirling, Miss Swanborough, and Mrs. Melfort.

To conclude with a new and original extravaganza by R.

B. Brough, Esq., called

MASANIELLO.

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, Danvers, and

H. Cooper; Messdames Swanborough, Thirlwall, Hughes,

Bromley, and Melfort.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is

allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be

the most effective invention in the curative treatment of

Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its

effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the

body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the

Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease

and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn

during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the

Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the

circumference of the body, two inches below the hip,

being sent to the Manufacturer, JOHN WHITE.

Price of a single truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—

Postage, 1s.

Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 8d.

Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE,

Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.,

for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAK-

NESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.

They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are

drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each.—Postage, 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM

the free days are Mondays, Monday Evenings, Tuesdays, and Saturdays. The Students' days are Wednesdays, Thursday evenings, and Fridays, when the public pay 6d. each. The hours are from Ten till Six in the daytime, and Seven till Ten in the Evenings.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER

COLOURS.—The Fifty-Third Annual Exhibition is now Open at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dusk.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

MADLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT

PICTURE OF THE HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now on View at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from 9 to 6, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

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