

Head Edmund Galloway, Esq. & Co. London.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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Review of the Week.

WHILE awaiting the next critical news from India, the defences of the country and our power to attack have been the subject of searching debates in Parliament. Mr. BENTINCK complained of the unadvanced state of the ships necessary to supply those that have been sent to China, and the absence of any reinforcement at home to supply the place of the troops sent to India. Lord PALMERSTON, he said, reckoned upon the peace-at-any-price doctrine, that we must cut our coat according to our cloth—that is, cut our army according to our estimates, and not according to prudence. About 30,000 men have been abstracted from the army at home to make good that of India. Even during the war the army was 50,000 men under the amount allowed by Parliament, from the slowness of recruiting. The troops have been sent out in merchant ships, which might be becalmed in the middle of their voyage; and, in order to make up the amount of troops wanted in India, Government has abstracted from the forces in China, although the Chinese were waiting to feel that power of England with which they had been threatened by Mr. Consul PARKES and Admiral SEYMOUR. The Ministerial replies to these complaints were not very direct or distinct. Lord PALMERSTON confessed that troops had been sent to India, but 'steps have been taken to fill up the gap.' These 'steps' are more like a minuet than the national hornpipe; for there is no doubt that the men will not be collected at the recruiting depôts very fast. Sir CHARLES WOOD represents that, on the whole, sailing vessels are as fast as steamers. The number of seamen, he says, which used to be 43,000 during the peace, is now 50,000; besides 8000 men of the coast guard and coast volunteers—those same men of whom he boasts as the nucleus of the Baltic fleet, and who proved such slow coaches on board. And as to China, the answer is, that Admiral SEYMOUR will be quite strong enough in marines and sailors to beat YEN and all his myrmidons. Yet the facts remain; we have sent away our home fleet to attack the Chinese; we have weakened the force at first thought necessary in China, to make good an army in India; we are not sure the army in India is strong enough; and for our home defences we rely upon the political state of Europe, not our own strength, which is always subject to the possibility that worse news from India might call for new appeals to Parliament.

But the great subject in Parliament has been the Oaths, or Jew Question. It might also be called the JOHN RUSSELL Question, for there was a manifest intention of shelving Lord JOHN as well as the oaths. The deputation from the meeting of members in Palace-yard last week, reached Lord PALMERSTON on Tuesday; we do not know how it was not ushered to his presence sooner. When the deputation was before him, however, face to face, Mr. HORSMAN gave the sentiments of the meeting in language as straightforward and undisguised as COBBETT could have rendered it; telling the Premier that after the Commons had so long supported the Jew Bill by decisive majorities, the House of Lords must be made to give way; that a member of the Cabinet could not be allowed to withhold his vote without betraying the true position of the Government towards the Liberal party; and that Lord PALMERSTON himself had, through that mistake of Lord HARROWBY, already got into a false relation with his party, which was urging him, instead of being led by him. The reply was as little satisfactory as that on the question of forces. Nor did the case improve when, on the same evening, Lord JOHN at last succeeded in moving the introduction of his bill. In doing so, he explained the actual state of the law, and showed that his measure would be quite consistent with past proceedings in the case of the Quakers. Mr. PEASE, of Darlington, was allowed to affirm instead of swear, by a resolution of the House on the strength of the general law. His bill would declare the validity of oaths administered in terms binding on the conscience of the parties to be sworn, and would thus declare as a general law the course adopted in the case of Mr. PEASE. The Opposition was rampant with common-places; but what did Government do? The whole question turned upon that. Lord PALMERSTON professed 'cordially' to support the introduction of the bill; but he declined to pledge himself to its support in the latter stages, and refused to give any Government night. Thus, while he lent his majority for the evening, he effectually prevented the passing of the bill this session; speaking of it in a tone of cool indifference. Leave to bring in the bill was carried by 240 to 154.

It will not pass; but must stand over till next session, like the appeal to the House of Lords in the case of MILLER versus SALOMONS, which has been pending for years. The LORD CHANCELLOR says that this appeal is thrown over for another

session by desire of the defendant in the case,—that is, by those who have officially enforced the penalty upon Mr. SALOMONS for sitting and voting as member without taking the oath.

Unless the course taken by the Baron de ROTH-SCHILD and the City of London should create a new opportunity. In accordance with the pledge that he had given on the rejection of the Oaths Bill by the House of Lords, the Baron has resigned his seat. This affords an occasion for a leading constituency to show the state of public opinion, and there cannot be the slightest doubt of the Baron's re-election, either unanimously, or, if a Tory candidate should venture to risk his money and repute, by an overwhelming majority. But the real opportunity will arrive when the Baron presents himself in the House of Commons to take the oaths. Here will be the occasion for Mr. DILLWYN to move.

The greater part of the other business before Parliament has not touched very directly upon politics. Lord BROUGHAM has introduced a bill to amend the law of bankruptcy—which does indeed want amending; the object being to simplify and expedite proceedings, and to remove some obstructive or restrictive provisions of the present law. The explanation of the bill, however, is as yet imperfect. Lord ST. LEONARDS has brought in a bill to simplify the title to land—at least such is the professed object of the bill; but in reality it is designed to prevent a genuine reform—with the same object which Lord BROUGHAM is to bring forward—a bill for rendering the registration of land a complete voucher for the title to it by the actual occupant and purchaser. Lord ST. LEONARDS thinks that the measure will abolish the 'beneficial complications' of the present laws of settlement, and he puts in his pretended reform confessedly to prevent the reform. Mr. CAIRD has brought in a bill to collect agricultural statistics when voluntarily supplied by farmers—a measure in many respects avoiding some of the objections to the official bill withdrawn last session, promised this, but not introduced. Mr. WILSON has made an official demonstration against Lord NAAS's Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, which would do justice to the Civil Service—the most heavily taxed body in the community. Government appears to compensate for its exactions upon the liages, and its lavishness for certain favoured persons, by turning round and screwing its own subordinates. These are only examples of the work which has been gone through.

Oxford city has not obeyed the wish of some of its leading men, by selecting an eminent living

author to represent them. Instead of thus seeking to emulate the University, it has returned to its 'premiers amours,' and has set aside Mr. THACKERAY for Mr. CARDWELL. Many causes could be discovered for this choice, which appears rather to reverse the recent decision of the city in electing Mr. NEATE. Desperate efforts on the other side, and Mr. THACKERAY's unfamiliarity with electioneering matters, have contributed to his defeat. Many thought that he could not add any lustre to his name by adorning it with the title of M.P.; and, without either regret or mortification, he resumed his old ground in the literary world. On the very next day, on opening his lecture in memory of DOUGLAS JERROLD, he confronted his position by beginning, "Walking yesterday in the High-street of a certain ancient city,"—and the friendly laugh from the whole of the audience told how he was welcomed back again.

After the humbug of the elections, the French Government has turned to more serious business, with which it did not like to interrupt its political amusements. This is to try the persons who have been arrested on the charge of seeking to compass the life of the Emperor. The men have confessed and avowed that among their accomplices were MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN; but confessions are always suspicious things. HARVEY BIRCH played the traitor, in order to win the gratitude of his country, and it is quite possible to suppose that men could be found, belonging to any nation, who would undertake a contract from Paris to enter France, let themselves be arrested, and confess an accusation against anybody whatsoever. Signor CAMPANELLA, one of the persons accused, has solemnly declared to the *Times* that he had nothing to do with the assassination.

This consideration should come home to our Government, for it has itself been made an object of attack entirely through a pretended conspiracy. Some persons in the Ionian Islands who can see through a millstone, have discovered a petition addressed to the English Government, begging that Corfu might be made an English colony. There is no doubt, however, that the whole story of the petition is a pretence, got up simply as a pretext for a sudden burst of patriotic Greek feeling in the Assembly. The petition was denounced,—it was ascribed by implications to the English authorities,—the President stood up to declare the wish of the Ionians for annexation to Greece,—office-bearers took part in this unanimous demonstration of the Chamber,—and an official report of the sitting has been industriously circulated. The scene took place on the 2nd of July, and is very likely to have been prompted by the example of the Bengal mutiny. It may at once be a hint of the opportunities that our enemies would take, and of the manner in which conspiracies can be got up by those who pretend to be prospective victims.

In other quarters abroad events are brewing, but have not yet happened for our record. The intrigues in the east of Turkey are tending to union of the Principalities, although there is a report that Prussia has been won over to side with Austria against the union. Spain seems to go on with what the papers call 'disturbances,' much as it does with what the papers call 'tranquillity.' The American journals render reports of the New York disturbances quite uninteresting in comparison with the announcement of Mr. MARCY's death, which is in itself a political event.

France and England have been both illustrating the peculiar condition of their commerce. In France, at Besançon, we have the case of M. MONNOT, a clerk in the Branch Bank of France, who has for a series of years been engaged in embezzlements. The peculiar character of the case consists in the fact that the man was neither very extravagant, nor did he put by money; but he has laid out the produce of his pilfering in a number of small, unsuccessful speculations,—a grocer's shop, an hotel, advances on worthless bills of exchange, and so forth. But the whole amount of MONNOT's embezzlements barely exceed 16,000*l.*—nothing compared to our great defalcations. In fact, the French do not appear to have arrived at the true art of swindling, save under cover of a joint-stock machinery and the

assistance of legal forms. The defalcations of MONNOT bear no proportion to the abstraction of capital from the London and Eastern Banking Incorporation, which is found to have lent more than its paid-up capital of 250,000*l.* to the brilliant Colonel WAUGH and his brother directors. The case has been closed by private compromise, and has been brought to a termination before Sir RICHARD BETHELL's Fraudulent Trust Bill comes into operation. But we suspect that gentlemen of the City, who get up these great schemes, will find out a method of circumventing Sir RICHARD BETHELL's bill quite as easily as any existing law.

A SEAPORT.—The streets were something narrow, and the houses were curiously jammed, and had a permanently blackened look; but what they lacked in size or beauty, they compensated for in number. Seafaring men stood talking in groups at the corners of the crossings. Every pair of trousers in the place was more or less daubed with tar; and some of those who wore them were fine stalwart specimens of the Saxon race, with bullet head, bull-dog neck, handsome sunburnt face, and crisp flat yellow curls. Small boys of five years old wore their fathers' sou'-westers. One jostled another as he passed along the street; another young 'un was climbing up a coast-wall, in a sort of fly fashion, inserting his toes in invisible chinks, and holding on by projections not to be discerned by ordinary eyes. He fell more than once, and from a fair height too; but rose nothing daunted, and doggedly recommenced the ascent. They all wore a reckless, self-reliant air, and were, I suppose, of the proper stock to make British sailors. Even the less respectable of the women who were wrangling among the men, differed strangely from the faded worn-out objects who are daily placed before the magistrate in our London police-courts. Their laughter was loud, their voices deep, their limbs massive. Very virile indeed they looked, and were. Further on to the right, some stupendous works were in course of construction. Thews and sinews were to be seen there, such as only England produces, toiling doggedly and perpetually. Steam-engines of various forms and uses were toiling also after their fashion—here to pump water in, and there to pump water out. Besides these, there were some hundreds of big horses dragging enormous loads, calmly, as if they were quite used to the engines, and cared less than nothing about their noise. They were of the sort of animals foreigners are so much smitten with when they see them in the dray-carts in London, very carefully tended; many of them were gaily ornamented with ribbons, plaiting of hair, brass settings, and the like, according to the taste and ability of the man who looked after each particular horse. The works themselves were well worth an examination. The workers were pushing out groins and breastings which must have astonished the sea as they gradually forced it out of its old landmarks. It happened more than once that it had arisen in the night-time and revenged itself, and that in a few hours the labour of months had been swept away. But the next day saw men calmly setting to work to repair the damage with double care, and replace the wall with fourfold strength. More than a score of broad acres were already redeemed from the salt waters. Here and there might be observed thoughtful-looking men standing, watching keenly and with contracted brows the progress of things.—*Dickens's "Household Words."*

A RAZZIA IN INDIA.—An Anglo-Indian officer, writing to a friend, under date June 5th, says:—"Last evening, a most successful rush was made three miles off by Lieutenant Cockburn and fifty men. The robbers had collected in numbers of five hundred, and were stopping and plundering every one on the road in a most shameful manner. Cockburn sent a bullock-cart with red curtains, such as women go in, but with four troopers representing the weaker sex. The main body kept four hundred yards in the rear, and were to rush up when the four men fired. A capital ruse, as the object was to get the robbers to show themselves. Well, the wretches made a rush for plunder; the four women instantly fired, and Cockburn's party galloped up at full speed to the spot. They had rough ground at first, and the robbers broke, of course, but too late to save themselves. Cockburn was nearly unhorsed by a man who, after making a cut at him, which he parried, seized him by the leg. Cockburn swung round his horse, and killed him with his sword. His troopers killed fifty, and made prisoners of others. A number also jumped down wells, and unless rescued must have been drowned. None of his men were touched, and the moral effect in the country round in the present crisis will be very great." The same Lieutenant Cockburn has also burnt a village, and killed several others of the disaffected.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—The annual *conversations* was held here last Saturday evening. Earl de Grey, President of the Society, was in the chair; and the speakers included Professor Donaldson (who presented, on behalf of Mr. H. G. Bohn, a copy of his new publication on *Pottery and Porcelain*), Mr. Powell, Mr. Godwin, Mr. Cole, Mr. S. C. Hall, the Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Whewell.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 20th.

THAMES CONSERVANCY BILL.

LORD ST. LEONARDS, in the HOUSE OF LORDS, moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which is to carry out a compromise made between the Crown and the City of London of certain law-suits going on for a series of years, respecting the soil of the bed of the river Thames. It was agreed by the compromise that, whenever a sale takes place or licenses are given, one-third of the money shall be paid to the Crown and two-thirds to the conservancy account. It was agreed also that a new board shall be established, consisting of seven City, and five Government members.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE, who had formerly filled the office of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. He objected to handing over the conservancy of the river to a body of men who are not fit to discharge the duty.—Lord CAMPBELL thought nothing could be clearer than that the soil of the river belongs to the Crown.—Earl GRANVILLE supported the bill, which was read a second time by 44 to 5.

MERSEY CONSERVANCY BILL.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of this bill, and trusted, after the decision just come to, their Lordships would agree to the motion, and refer the matter to a committee up-stairs. The bill was promoted by both the commercial and railway bodies interested in the matter. It would only incidentally touch the tolls, and would not abolish them. It would form a new body for the administration of those tolls, and place them in hands whose interest it would be to maintain them. The reports of the Board of Admiralty, the Board of Trade, and of various committees of the House of Commons, were in favour of the principle of the measure; and a great many petitions praying for some such bill had been presented to both Houses of Parliament.—Lords RAVENSWORTH, WENSLEYDALE, DERBY, and REDESDALE, opposed the bill, which they denounced as being very arbitrary, inasmuch as it deprived the corporation of Liverpool of their property; and Lord RAVENSWORTH moved that the bill should be read a second time that day three months.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE objected to disposing of the measure so summarily.—Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY supported the bill.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied, and the House divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, 23; against, 15: majority, 8. The bill was accordingly read a second time.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time, and passed:—Atlantic Telegraph Company; Larceny, &c.; Offences against the Person; Malicious Injuries to Property; Forgery; Libel; Coinage Offences; Deer, Game, and Rabbits; Accessories and Abettors; Crowded Dwellings Prevention; and Turnpike Trusts Abolition (Ireland).

The House adjourned about half-past nine o'clock.

ORDINATION OF CLERGYMEN IN AMERICA.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, among the private bills was one bearing the title, *Shepherd's Disabilities Removal Bill*. On the motion for the second reading of this, Mr. FITZROY explained that the object of the measure was to allow a clergyman ordained by a Protestant bishop in America to hold church preferment within her Majesty's dominions. He did not express any opinion as to the advisability of granting this application, but wished the House would say whether the general law of the land should be set aside in favour of any clergyman rich enough to bear the expense of the special legislation. He would put it to the House whether, if this privilege was to be accorded to at all, it would not be more expedient to decide such cases by a general law.—Mr. FOSTER and Mr. ESTCOURT objected to a general measure; and Mr. KINNAIRD deprecated special legislation.—Mr. PATTEN supported the second reading; and Mr. GLADSTONE, while considering that the Chairman of Ways and Means had acted judiciously in calling their attention to this subject, held that they could not do other than pass the bill, which was founded upon precedent. At the same time, he considered it necessary to introduce a general act to amend the law which allows the ordination of Jumpers, Shakers, and Mormons, who conform to the Episcopal Church, while it excludes Protestant ministers on account of the performance of the duties of their profession.—Sir GEORGE GREY admitted the absurdity of the existing law, but would not object to the second reading of the bill.—Mr. ROEBUCK urged that an immediate remedy should be provided for the law, which makes ordination in England a disqualification for ordination in America.—The bill was then read a second time.

FALKIRK BURGHS ELECTION.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON reported to the House from the committee appointed to try the petition complaining of undue election for the Falkirk Burghs, that James Morry, Esq., was not duly elected for the said burghs, and that the late election was void. The committee had also agreed to resolutions to the effect that there had been bribery and treating at the late election by the agents of James Morry; that there was no proof of his cognizance; and that the requirement by the Act 17 and

18 Vic., c. 102, relating to bribery and treating at elections, had not been complied with in regard to the return of election expenses, an expenditure of \$257. over the amount accounted for by the election auditor having been incurred.

BRIDPORT ELECTION.

The SPEAKER read a communication from the agents of the petitioners, stating that it was not intended to proceed with the petition complaining of undue election for Bridport.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

Mr. VERNON SMITH, in answer to Mr. ROEBUCK, said that the Government had received no information to the effect that the native army in Bombay had broken out in mutiny; and indeed, as no mail had yet arrived at Suez, such a communication, even if it were true, could not have been received. He trusted that the editors of respectable newspapers would not publish such vague rumours as to what is now passing in the East.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Captain VIVIAN inquired whether it was true that the order to send additional cavalry from this country, on account of the news brought by the last Indian mail, had been rescinded or suspended?—Sir JOHN RAMSDEN replied that some regiments of cavalry had been under orders for India for a long time; but recently the order as to the third regiment had been suspended.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE SAVINGS BANK BILL.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated, in reply to Mr. BAXTER, that, considering the advanced period of the session, and the fact of there being thirty amendments on the paper, he would withdraw the measure for the present session.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

In reply to a question from Mr. JOSEPH EWART, Sir GEORGE GREY said it was the intention of Government to establish asylums to be exclusively devoted to the confinement of criminal lunatics, and a vote had already been taken for the site.

OUR NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCES.

On the report of the Committee of Supply being brought up, Mr. BENTINCK (in connexion with the vote for the expenses of the Persian expedition), called attention to the state of our naval and military defences. Virtually, the country was defenceless, since, according to the admission of the Government itself, we have no steam line-of-battle ship fit for the conveyance of troops, and consequently none proper for home defence; added to which, all the available troops are to be sent to the East, and the militia are not to be called out. A war might spring up between England and one or two of the great powers of Europe. What preparations had the Government made to meet such an event?—Lord ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST admitted the necessity of adding largely to the national forces in India; but reiterated the questions of Mr. Bentinck as to what the Government proposed to do with respect to the defence of the country.—Mr. WILLIAMS protested against any attempt to stimulate the Government into increasing the standing army. The expenses were large enough already, and the matter ought to be left to the unbiased decision of the Ministry.—Colonel KNOX remarked that 20,000 men had been abstracted from the country and sent to the East, and they ought to be replaced.

Lord PALMERSTON, looking at the state of our defences and at the condition of Europe, could see no reason for asking Parliament for a greater amount of force within the three kingdoms than was already provided. Should any emergency arise, he was sure that Parliament would not hesitate to supply the necessary means, and it would be summoned, should it not be sitting. The gaps created by abstractions to the East would be made good by the ordinary process of recruiting. To call out the Militia to recruit from, would be a very expensive process. In reply to Lord Vane Tempest, the noble Lord stated that the amount of force either embarked or under orders for India was about 20,000 men, partly recruits for the European corps in the service of the Company, partly infantry of the line, partly cavalry, and about 1000 artillery.

Mr. LINDSAY thought that naval defence could always be provided for by our merchant service, as an invasion would be known two months beforehand. Steam-ships would be of far greater service than sailing vessels.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER urged that this country ought never to be without a Channel squadron. Troops ought to be sent out to India in screw steamers, and Government should at once commence obtaining a sufficient number of those vessels.—Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON diverted attention to the Persian war, and asked what benefit England had derived in return for the expense of that war. The offer made at Constantinople by the Persian Ambassador before the war was larger than the concessions at Paris.—Sir CHARLES WOOD replied that the Persian war had compelled the Shah to perform his treaty obligations, and thus to remove an element of danger as regarded our Indian possessions. Sir Charles then adverted to the questions started during the discussion, and maintained that the East India Company had done well in sending a portion of their troops by sailing vessels. As to the naval defences, they were quite adequate for a time of profound peace in Europe. England is in a better state for war, should it break out than she was at any time during the last forty years.

The discussion then took a very discursive range, several naval and military members offering suggestions with respect to the transport of troops to India. The vote was then agreed to.

CHINA.

On the next vote—400,000*l.* to defray the expenses of the naval and military operations in China—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON asked for some further explanation from Lord Palmerston as to the proceedings in China, as it had been stated we are not at war with the Emperor of that country. He alluded to the question put by him on a former occasion, in reference to the diversion of troops from China for service in India, and asked to be informed whether such a step had been taken, and, if so, whether or not it was taken with the sanction of Ministers. He could not but think that the Government had received, months ago, some information of the volcano on which they were standing in India; in which case their conduct in entering at such a time upon the unrighteous quarrel with China was without excuse. Nine months had passed since it was said to be necessary for the interests of this country that proceedings should immediately be instituted to secure reparation, but, though a bombardment had taken place, no advantage had been gained, and, in revenge for what was done by the British fleet, the Chinese had burnt down the British factories, in spite of all the efforts to prevent it. Was Lord Elgin to negotiate at Peking? And (what was more important) was he to negotiate without the strength which an army would give him? He wished for explanation upon these points, and also to be informed to what extent the force despatched to China was to be directed to India.

Sir CHARLES WOOD repeated his denial of the bombardment of Canton, explaining that he referred to that part of the city in which lived the inhabitants who had taken no part in the hostilities, and that the shelling was confined to the Governor's residence and two magazines. Instructions had been given that no unnecessary bloodshed should take place, and Admiral Seymour had addressed a letter to him, stating that every consideration had been paid to humanity. This was corroborated by the Belgian Minister at Shanghai. He therefore hoped that there would be no more of these unsupported attacks upon a gallant officer in his absence. At every port of China, excepting Canton, friendly relations had been established, and it was probable that hostilities would be confined to the city presided over by Yeh. Additional marines would be sent to Canton, to enable Admiral Seymour to maintain the position he now occupies.

Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON asked why, if the verdict of the constituencies at the general election had been so greatly in favour of the Chinese war as was affirmed, the Premier did not attempt to erase the adverse vote of the late House of Commons.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER warmly vindicated the conduct of Sir Michael Seymour at Canton.—General THOMPSON said that the proofs that the British flag was never flying on the lorcha were daily becoming more and more overpowering. As to the poisoning at Canton, did any one believe it? Why, not even the whole College of Physicians could mix arsenic in the bread of three hundred persons, and poison them all without killing any one of them. (*Laughter.*) We had disgraced ourselves by actions worthy of filibusters, and had employed violence to force the opium trade on the Chinese.—The vote was then agreed to, and the report was received.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The House then again went into committee on this bill, for the consideration of new clauses; on which, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved a clause providing that district registrars should not grant probate or administration where the deceased is entitled to Government stock, or other stock or shares transferable in the metropolitan district.—This clause was opposed by Sir JOHN TROLLOPE, as at variance with the understanding on a former occasion, when the limitation clause was negatived; and, after a long debate, the clause was abandoned.—On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, a clause allowing an appeal from the County Court to the Court of Probate, and another giving compensation to Sir John Dodson in case he be not appointed Judge of the Court of Probate, were agreed to.—Sir FREDERICK KELLY moved a clause requiring all probates granted by district registrars, so far as they relate to stock transferable at the Bank of England or the East India House, to be sealed by the Registrar of the Court of Probate in London.—Mr. MALINS opposed the clause as virtually continuing the evil of a double probate; and it was ultimately negatived.—The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

The REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL was read a third time and passed, after a protest against it by Mr. ALCOCK and Mr. HUGHESSEN.

THE OUELSEA BRIDGE BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, a conversation took place on the subject of the tolls on foot passengers, which were originally intended to be a security for repayment of the outlay, but which it was now proposed to abolish.—Mr. BENTINCK moved to defer the second reading for three months.—The second reading, however, was carried by 94 to 74, and the bill was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The remaining orders were then gone through, that

for the second reading of the COURT OF CHANCERY (IRELAND) BILL being discharged.

Some routine business having been transacted, the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

Tuesday, July 21st.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE presented a petition from the Legislative Council of New South Wales, referring to the acts passed for the settlement of the boundaries of the colony, and stating that, by a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, they had learned that it is the intention of the Government to detach from New South Wales a portion of territory lying between the 26th and 30th degrees, and some of the territory south of the 30th degree; and the petitioners prayed that their Lordships would not assent to any law for such dismemberment of the colony, except on the petition of the householders of the colony, as provided by law. The petitioners also desired to ascertain whether there is to be an infusion of the convict element into the new colony.—Earl GRANVILLE replied that it is intended to separate Morton Bay from the other part of the colony, that the southern boundary will be between the 28th and 29th degrees; and that it is not the intention of the Government to send any convicts to the new colony of Morton Bay.

The CROWDED DWELLINGS PREVENTION BILL, the TURNPIKE TRUSTS ABOLITION (IRELAND) BILL, and the CONSTABULARY FORCE (IRELAND) BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF LAND.

Lord St. LEONARDS called attention to the measures proposed for facilitating the transfer of land, and observed that great difficulties are experienced, and expenses incurred, which might be avoided by a better state of the law. A general registration, however, he was quite sure, would lead to still greater expense. He was proceeding to make some observations in connexion with Lord Brougham's measure, when Lord CAMPBELL suggested that it would be better to wait until the second reading of that bill before criticising it.—The discussion, however, continued, and Lord St. LEONARDS proceeded to explain the nature of his own measure. Amongst the provisions was one by which it was enacted that a man who honestly buys land shall, after twenty-five years' occupation, be held to be in secure possession of his purchase. By another provision it was enacted that any man who shall sell an estate and wilfully conceal any settlement, for the purpose of inducing a purchaser to accept the title, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and the person damaged may bring an action for the damage sustained. He also proposed that, after an estate shall be *bona fide* sold, no judgment or other matter of that sort on which execution has not issued shall bind the estate. In conclusion, Lord St. Leonards laid his bill upon the table.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the bill be read a first time; which was done.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Lord CAMPBELL asked the Lord Chancellor for information as to the state of the appeal to their Lordships' House in the case of *Miller v. Salomons*, which turned on the question whether Jews could lawfully sit in Parliament.—The LORD CHANCELLOR replied that the case had been deferred from time to time on the petition of both parties. It would now probably stand over till next year, as the session was too far advanced to allow of its being heard.

The House adjourned at eight o'clock.

ELECTION MATTERS.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the attendance of Mr. LOCKE, the member for Honiton, who had been appointed to sit on the Huntingdon Election Committee in place of Sir Edward Dering, who is indisposed, was dispensed with, also on the ground of indisposition.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received an intimation that the petitions against the city members for Berwick-on-Tweed would not be prosecuted.—In the evening, he made a similar announcement with respect to the Lisburn petition.

BANKING BILL.

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Mr. HEADLAM appealed to Mr. Lowe not to proceed with a measure of so much importance to the commercial classes this session.—Other members backed this appeal, but Mr. Lowe declined to comply, and the House went into committee upon the bill.—Upon the third clause, Mr. HEADLAM, pursuant to notice, moved an amendment to provide for the formation of Joint-Stock Banks based upon the principle of limited liability; but after this question had undergone much discussion Mr. HEADLAM consented to withdraw the amendment.—The other clauses were agreed to.

The LOAN SOCIETIES BILL, the COMMONS ENCLOSURE BILL, the BOUNDARIES OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL, the PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL, the LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES, &c. (SCOTLAND) ACTS AMENDMENT BILL, and the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (ALDERSHOT) BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.

In the evening, other members who had priority of motion having given way, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 1st and 2nd Victoria, chap. 105, entitled "An Act for removing

Doubts as to the Validity of certain Oaths." His object, he said, was to declare what he believed to be the general principle of the law of this country, and to apply it to the High Court of Parliament. That principle, established in the case of 'Omichund v. Barker,' was that oaths are to be taken in the form and manner binding upon the conscience of those who subscribe to them. His motion might be, and had been, thought extraordinary; yet the present position of matters was more extraordinary still. He believed it was entirely new in Parliamentary history that a measure so frequently approved of by the House of Commons as that for the admission of the Jews into Parliament should be so continually rejected by the House of Lords. Four times the bill for that purpose had been sent to the Upper House by large majorities, and four times it had been thrown out. He did not think that the majority by whom the bill of this session was carried should allow themselves to be so treated. Let them proceed by bill or by resolution; but it behoved the dignity of the House, in a matter so deeply affecting its public privileges—more even than the claims of civil and religious liberty, although that question also was involved—not to allow itself to be baffled. He believed that, if this bill were passed by a large majority, it would not be rejected by the Lords; but, if the Government gave no better support to it than to the last, it was not likely to receive the approbation of the peers. He was satisfied that the House of Commons had the power of proceeding by resolution; but, after a full consideration of the question, his conviction was, that, if a bill could be passed with the concurrence of both Houses, it would be a far better method of ending the question. After what had occurred in the case of Lord Wensleydale, in which the Lords had exercised their privileges without challenge, it was somewhat 'grating,' both to the House of Commons and to the City of London, that they had not the power of introducing a member legally elected to a seat in the Commons' House. The position in which the House was placed was one of humiliation and degradation.

Mr. WALPOLE opposed the measure, which he thought would lead to a collision between the Houses of Lords and Commons, and might even cause a contest between the Legislature and the law courts. If the House were to seat Baron Rothschild by resolution, could it protect him against the penalties which would inevitably follow? He would rather see fifty Jews in Parliament by legal means than have one introduced by breaking through the Constitution. But any act which sets up the House of Commons as superior to the House of Lords and the Crown does break through the Constitution, and establishes a Commonwealth. That unconstitutional mode of proceeding was adopted some two centuries ago; and the result was that both the House of Lords and the Kingly office were abolished. The alleged analogy with the case of the House of Lords and Baron Wensleydale did not hold good. In the case of any alteration of the law, whether with regard to a peer or a member of the Lower House, all the component parts of the Legislature must agree. Besides these objections, he thought it was too late in the session to introduce such a bill.

Mr. DILLWYN desired to avoid a collision with the House of Lords, but thought that House should not be allowed to sit in judgment upon the proper privileges of the House of Commons. At the same time, he had a doubt as to the expediency of the course proposed to be taken by Lord John Russell, though he should support his motion. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Manners Sutton, when Speaker of the House, which was to the effect that, in the matter of administering the oaths, the House could decide for itself.—Mr. PALK opposed the measure, urging that there was no widely-extended movement in favour of such a bill—no 'popular clamour'—to justify it on the grounds of policy.—Mr. GILFILLAN supported the motion, asserting that the privileges of that House ought not to be 'rough-riden by a majority of the other House.'—Mr. NEWDEGATE was of opinion that, this being a religious question, the bill should have been introduced by a resolution of the House in committee. (At the commencement of the debate, Mr. Newdegate had endeavoured to prevent the introduction of the bill on this ground, but the Speaker had decided that Lord John Russell was not committing any irregularity.)—Mr. COX denied that the proposed course was at all 'revolutionary,' as Mr. Walpole had said. He had no fear of a conflict with the Lords.—Mr. LIDDELL could not support this bill. He thought the better way would be to proceed by resolution.—Mr. ARNOLD held the contrary opinion.—Mr. PACKE opposed the motion, partly on the ground that a bill with a similar object had already been introduced this session.

Lord PALMERSTON would vote for the introduction of the bill, but must reserve his opinion as to the details till the measure was seen, his noble friend's explanation not being very clear. He was as anxious as the noble Lord to see the question settled satisfactorily; but the question was, what is the best and most likely method of arriving at that result? With regard to affording peculiar facilities for discussing the bill, he was afraid that, looking at the state of public business, he could not give any promise.

Mr. GLADSTONE had voted for the introduction of the Jews into Parliament, but he viewed with the greatest distrust, and dislike, any proceedings calculated to bring

about a constitutional crisis. The best course for the House to pursue would be to limit itself to the assertion of its constitutional opinion, and to trust for progress to the good sense of the House of Lords. He could not agree to proceed by simple resolution; but he thought the House might discuss the present bill, and send it up to the House of Lords, as it appeared to him not to be a repetition of the bill which had already been passed and rejected by the Lords.—Mr. WHITESIDE deprecated the resort to a resolution.—Mr. HILDYARD thought no one could doubt that this bill would meet with the same reception in the House of Lords as the former bills.—Mr. HORSMAN observed that, in the House of Lords, throughout the whole discussion respecting the case of Lord Wensleydale, the principle was laid down that that House was the sole judge of the grounds of admission to its own body.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied. With respect to the assertion of Mr. Palk, that there was no popular pressure to justify the bill, his Lordship asked if we were always to wait for commotion before we legislated, instead of acting in calm reason. It put him in mind of the old couplet:—

"The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but force."

He had already stated the general purport of the bill, but he would repeat the substance. The Act of the 1st and 2nd Vic., cap. 105, applied to the courts of law, contained the words, "and on any other occasion whatever," and it might refer to any authority superior to the courts of law, such as the House of Commons and the Queen's Privy Council. It also referred only to persons taking the oath. His proposal was to extend it in both respects by saying, in the first instance, that it should refer to persons taking an oath in the High Court of Parliament, and also to persons administering oaths. With regard to what had been stated by the Premier, he did not mean to complain of the Government arrangements, which prevented a day being given up to the discussion of the bill. The consequence of the refusal to give a Government day, however, was obvious; for, although he (Lord John Russell) intended to introduce the bill, it was utterly impossible for him to find Wednesdays enough before the termination of the session in which he could hope to carry the measure. He did not know the precise number of days which the Government intended the session to last; but he would take no other course than to introduce the bill, and he would not hold out to those who might be disposed to support it that it would be in his power to carry it in the present session.

The House then divided, when the numbers were:—For the bill, 246; against, 154: majority, 92. This announcement was received by loud cheers and counter-cheers.

Leave was then given to Mr. CAIRD to introduce a bill to provide for the collection of agricultural statistics in England and Wales; and to Mr. J. A. SMITH to bring in a bill for discharging the claims of the New Zealand Company on the proceeds of the sale of waste lands in New Zealand.

The INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (SCOTLAND) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at a few minutes past one.

Wednesday, July 22nd.

CLARE ELECTION.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the SPEAKER announced that he had received a communication from Sir John Fitzgerald, stating that it is not intended to proceed with the petition against the return for the county of Clare. The order was therefore discharged.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (CAPITAL) BILL.

A large portion of the time appropriated to private business was then occupied in the discussion of a clause inserted by the House of Lords in the Great Northern Railway (Capital) Bill, declaring the liability of the dividends of the preference shareholders equally with those of the ordinary shareholders for the losses arising from the frauds of Redpath. It was urged, among other grounds of objection to this clause, especially by Mr. LOWE, that its insertion was beyond the jurisdiction of the committees of both Houses, and that the courts of law should be left to decide the question of liability upon a construction of the legal instruments by which each class of shareholders hold their rights.—The House ultimately resolved to throw out the amendment of the Lords.

The order for the second reading of the VACCINATION BILL was read and discharged.

PUBLIC CHARITIES BILL.

Mr. HARDOCASTLE moved the second reading of this bill, the objects of which are to diminish the expenses consequent on the appointment of fresh trustees of charity property, and to afford to trustees an opportunity of incorporating themselves.—Mr. EVANS seconded the motion, which was opposed by Sir JOHN TROLOPE and Mr. MASSEY, and the bill was lost.

The MARRIED WOMEN BILL was referred to a select committee.

The order for the second reading of the TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND) BILL, which had been introduced by the unseated member for Mayo, was discharged.

BURIAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The House then went into committee on the new clauses of this bill.—A clause proposed by Mr. MASSEY,

in order to remedy an alleged grievance arising from the refusal of Bishops to consecrate burial-grounds—which provided that in any burial-ground certified by the Secretary of State it shall be lawful for the incumbent of the parish or his curate to bury prior to its consecration—underwent a very long discussion; but the clause was carried on a division by 108 to 69. The remaining clauses were then gone through.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

The amendments in the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL, the BANKING BILL, the TURNPIKE ACTS CONTINUANCE BILL, and the VALUATION OF LANDS (SCOTLAND) BILL, were considered and agreed to.

The BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (IRELAND) BILL, the CALEDONIAN AND CRINAN CANALS BILL, and the LAND-TAX COMMISSIONERS' NAMES BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

WEYMOUTH ELECTION.

The committee reported that the sitting members have been duly elected; that two cases of bribery occurred, but that there was no proof that they had taken place with the cognizance or knowledge of the sitting members.

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

Thursday, July 23rd.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE brought up the answer of her Majesty to the address of the House respecting emigration of negroes from the African continent. Her Majesty assured their Lordships of her earnest desire to discourage all schemes for the emigration of negroes from the African continent that can have a tendency to promote the renewal of the slave trade.

THE NATIONAL SURVEY.

The Marquis also presented the reply of her Majesty to the address of the House respecting the national survey. Her Majesty stated that she had directed a commission to issue for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects referred to in the address.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table a bill to remedy the defects of the bankruptcy laws, which at present are very expensive, and offer many technical obstacles to the course of justice which might be removed.—The LORD CHANCELLOR was pained to find that, after the numerous alterations which had been made in the bankruptcy laws, we appear to be as far off perfection as ever. He had never heard of more than one case of neglect on the part of a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, and that was not in London. He had taken care that the practice complained of should not be repeated. He would give Lord Brougham's bill the most respectful attention.—The bill was then read a first time, and the House adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

SUPERANNUATION BILL.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Lord NAAS moved the second reading of this bill, which was opposed by Mr. WILSON, who moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day three months. The plea of injustice, he argued fell to the ground, because the sums laid aside by Government for forming a superannuation fund had always been so appropriated, and the terms are voluntarily accepted by all who enter Government offices. The Government scale of pay, moreover, is larger than that given in the Bank of England and other great establishments. It was complained that the sums contributed were not formed into a fund; but what difference could it make to the public servants whether the money was kept apart or not? for, according to the act of Parliament, the public officer could not receive more than he now receives. It was said that if it were formed into a fund it would bear compound interest and become much larger than was required for the purpose for which it was intended; but the fallacy of that assertion was proved by what had taken place with respect to the police superannuation fund. In 1852, that fund amounted to 104,000*l.*, with a comparatively light charge upon it; now it amounted only to 40,000*l.*; and the Commissioners of Police were compelled to apply to Government to supply something in aid of the fund subscribed. The evidence he possessed went to show that the contributions made to the superannuation fund would not be sufficient to meet the charges upon it, and in that case there would eventually be a large deficiency in the fund, which must be made good by the public. The public servant looks upon the income-tax as a reduction of his salary, not as an increase of expenditure. This year, therefore, there would be an increase of the salaries by the reduction of the income-tax. If the House should decide that the public servants are inadequately paid, he hoped honourable members would be equally ready to impose new taxes to make up the deficiency.

The bill was supported by Mr. CLIVE, Mr. WAGUELIN, and Mr. S. FITZGERALD, and was opposed by Sir FRANCIS BARING, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. RICH. The last-mentioned hon. member continued to address the House until a quarter to four, when the debate was necessarily suspended.

The TURNPIKE ACTS CONTINUANCE BILL was read a third time, and passed.—The House then adjourned for two hours.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the evening, in answer to some questions by Sir JOHN PAKINGTON with respect to the new colony to be formed out of the territory of New South Wales, Mr. LABOUCHERE said that in passing the constitutional act, on which the institutions of New South Wales depended, the Colonial Legislature provided for the possible separation of the northern portion from the rest of the colony, by giving to the Queen in Council power to separate Moreton Bay, and fix the boundaries. Having received reiterated petitions from the inhabitants of Moreton Bay, that they desired the separation, he thought it his duty to advise the Crown to grant it. He had written to the Government of New South Wales that he should advise the Crown to draw the line nearer to Moreton Bay, about seventy miles, between 25 and 26 degrees of latitude, and leave the Clarence River district to the colony of New South Wales. With regard to the question relative to convicts, he could not state too explicitly that it was the fixed determination of Government not to send a single convict to Moreton Bay; for, although there was once a desire at that place for convict labour, it does not now exist. As regards the constitution, the Government had given a Governor, Council, and Assembly to the new colony. He had written to the Governor of New South Wales, calling attention to the debt, requesting him to get a decision of the Legislative Council on the point, and stating that the order in Council would not be issued till this question of the division of the debt had been settled.

THE BENGAL ARMY.

In reply to General WYNDHAM, Sir JOHN RAMSDEN said he understood that a report had been sent from Sir Charles Napier to the late Duke of Wellington, not entering into the organisation of the Bengal army, but the military occupation of the country, and giving details of great importance to the military administration. But it would not be desirable to lay it on the table.

Drying Apparatus for Barracks.

Colonel NORTH moved for a copy of any correspondence which had taken place between the War-office and the inventor of an apparatus for drying linen, which would be very useful in barracks, where much inconvenience is now felt.—Sir JOHN RAMSDEN said the apparatus had been tried, and found to be effective and economical, but it was not thought desirable to introduce it at Aldershot, as the object there is to accustom soldiers to privations rather than to comforts.—Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD doubted the policy of accommodating the body of a soldier to wet clothes. (*Hear, hear.*) He deprecated that hyper-Toryism of the War-office, which rejects all reform. (*Hear, hear.*)—The motion was negatived without a division.

THE TINSEL ORDER OF THE BATH.

Lord HOTHAM called the attention of the Premier to the practice of exacting from members of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath an engagement that the insignia of the Order shall be returned after their death. He suggested that the decorations (excepting the collar) should be allowed to be retained for transmission to their descendants. He likewise commented upon the miserable tinsel of which the star is composed.—General CODRINGTON also spoke of the mortification experienced in the Crimea at the contrast presented between the silver star received by the French officers decorated with the Order, and the piece of tinsel given on the same occasion to the officers of the English army.—Lord PALMERSTON could not agree that there was anything unseemly or improper in requiring the return of the insignia. As to the material of the star, he thought it might be expedient to reconsider that part of the question.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved the supplementary estimate of 400,000*l.* towards reimbursing the East India Company a moiety of the expenses of the Persian war. This was agreed to after a discussion, in which complaints were again made with respect to the Government not having consulted the House on the policy of the war.

Mr. WILSON, in moving the estimate of 590,000*l.* for adjusting the account with the East India Company of the expense of the late China war, explained that there was a set-off against the Company amounting to 560,000*l.*, so that by the ultimate adjustment the vote would be reduced eventually to 30,000*l.*—This vote was also agreed to.

The committee then took up the consideration of the remaining Civil Service Estimates, when various votes were agreed to after discussion, and ordered to be reported.

The House then resumed, and went into committee on the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION, &c. BILL; but, before all the clauses were got through, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The BANKING BILL was then read a third time, and passed.

RESIGNATION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Mr. HAYTER moved for a new writ for the City of London in the room of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, who has accepted the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.—The motion was agreed to.

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

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

MALDON.—In the evidence for the sitting member given last Saturday, Mr. George Wyatt Digby, solicitor and election agent, said:—"He gave no orders for drink to be given away at the Wellington, and was not aware that any was given away. It had been customary for employers to give breakfasts to their servants on election mornings, and he had cautioned some persons against the practice. The other side engaged prize-fighters at the election, and he engaged a dozen 'conductors' to protect voters to the poll—one conductor to each prize-fighter. He never tampered with any of the election accounts. Not a figure was altered after the bills were paid. His fee for the election was one hundred guineas, and, including that sum, the whole expenses amounted to 422*l.* At the last registration, he had a clear gain of seventy votes. The number of votes (427) polled by Mr. Western corresponded within two or three with a return he had made only a few days before the election." The sitting members have been declared duly elected, and the petition against Mr. Bramley Moore is described as frivolous and vexatious.

THE WAREHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The report of this committee has been published. The resolution declaring the due election of the sitting member, Mr. J. H. Calcraft, M.P., was only carried by a majority of one, the numbers being 3 to 2. Mr. Lygon and Mr. Mowbray voted in the negative.

WEYMOUTH.—In the course of the evidence before this committee on Monday, a few humorous points came out. One of the witnesses, a woman, named Ann Bridle, said that Mr. Campbell (sitting member) had canvassed her husband. Before the election, she gave a frock to the daughter of her brother-in-law, a baby in arms. On cross-examination, she said the child had been brought up under the Speaker's warrant to support the case of bribery. (*Laughter.*) It had been said that Mr. Campbell gave the child the frock, but there was not a word of truth in the statement. Another witness, Isaac Jerrold, said:—"He was a hairdresser at Weymouth, and before the election he had asked a voter named Langford to vote for Mr. Butt. Langford said he could give no decided answer, as Mr. Campbell had been twice to him. A day or two after the election, Langford came to his shop, took out a purse, and paid him a penny for shaving." (*Laughter.*)—The report of the committee confirms the election of the sitting members.

ISWICH.—The inquiry into this election commenced on Thursday. The allegations against the two members (Messrs. Adair and Cobbold) are on the grounds of bribery, treating, and undue influence.

GREAT YARMOUTH: GLOUCESTER.—These committees met for the first time yesterday (Friday). In each case, both sitting members are charged with bribery and corruption.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THE Great Western parliamentary down train from London came into collision, on the afternoon of Friday week, with the up express train from Cheltenham, within a few yards of the station at that town. Though both met on the same line while going in opposite directions, and though the shock was necessarily very great, no one was killed, but fourteen persons were severely injured. The cause of the accident appears to have been the neglect of the pointsman, who omitted to turn the express on to the up line.

An inquest has been held at Cudham, near Gravesend, on the bodies of Arthur and Madeline Smith, aged respectively three years and three months, who were accidentally burnt to death at that village. The parents are poor people, and, being engaged in agricultural pursuits, had left the children in care of an elder brother, aged five years. During the absence of the parents, the house was found to be on fire, the elder boy alone escaping, and the others being burnt almost to a cinder. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the children playing with lucifer matches. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental death.

The engine of a short passenger train on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, jumped off the line a few days ago, and dragged all the carriages after it. The guard's van was smashed to pieces, and the guard was thrown out, and broke a leg and an arm. The passengers escaped with a severe shaking; but the consequences would probably have been more serious had not the driver reversed his engine, and speedily brought it to a stand.

A Mr. Samuel Gaskell, a solicitor at St. Helen's, Yorkshire, and his clerk, George Dixon, a lad about fourteen years of age, have been drowned in a milldam where they had been fishing. A rod and line, with a fish at the end, were found near the spot; and it seems probable that, the fish having drawn the rod from the embankment, the boy undressed and went into the water to recover the rod, having a strong line fastened to his wrist, and held by Mr. Gaskell; that the boy, getting near the centre, suddenly plunged overhead; that Mr. Gaskell rushed in to save him, when he got his arms entangled with the cord; and that thus both were drowned. The body of the boy was found naked; that of Mr. Gaskell clothed. The line was wrapped round

the arms and body of the latter, and was fastened to the wrist of the lad.

Two other cases of drowning are reported in the papers. A youth named Cuthbertson, the son of a solicitor at Maida Hill, went to bathe in the Regent's Park Canal. He was learning to swim, and had the corks under his arms, but they slipped away, and he was drowned.

Three Guardsmen have lost their lives in Dublin Bay. They were on a pleasure excursion with five others, when the boat capsized, and the three sank, and were not recovered till after death.

A man who was engaged last Saturday night in assisting a girl from a burning house in Hatton-garden, slipped from the fire-escape with the girl in his arms, and fell on to the pavement below. Both were killed. The accident appears to have resulted from some other man having previously tampered in some way with the machine, though apparently with no evil intention. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death in each case.

An old woman residing at Taunton has been killed by taking a large dose of laudanum in mistake for tincture of rhubarb.

STATE OF TRADE.

THE reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns continue without any new feature. At Manchester, the prices of goods still fail to keep pace with the upward movements of the Liverpool cotton-market. Hence, although stocks are low, there is no inducement to an increase of production. The Birmingham iron trade is well supported by orders from the United States and Canada. At Nottingham there has been a slight increase of demand both for lace and hosiery. The woollen districts have not been active, but the prospects of the harvest inspire great confidence. The Irish linen-markets are without alteration.—*Times.*

In the general business of the port of London, during the week ending last Saturday, there has been but little change. The number of vessels reported inward was 171, being 11 less than in the previous week. These included 56 with cargoes of corn, 11 with cargoes of sugar, and one cargo of tea and silk. The number of ships cleared outward was 137, including 14 in ballast, showing a decrease of 16.—*Idem.*

IRELAND.

PARTY RIOTS.—Some further rioting has taken place at Belfast, provoked by the foolish 'religious' processions of the Protestants. Several constables have been wounded; one dangerously. The military, both horse and foot, have been called out, and a young man has received a good many bayonet stabs. Mr. Justice Patrick, in opening the Downpatrick commission, commented severely on the mistaken zeal which causes these lamentable occurrences. He hoped that a Protestant is a Christian, and added that unquestionably one of the first duties of a Christian is to obey the laws.

ELECTION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—The ceremony of electing a successor to the see of Ross in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Keene, translated to Cloyne, took place on Thursday week before Archbishop Leahy and a great number of his suffragan bishops. At the close of the scrutiny, the result was announced as follows:—Very Rev. Michael O'Hea, *dignissimus*; Dr. Keene, Bishop of Cloyne, *dignior*; Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Cork, *dignus*.

THE OUTRAGE AT MAYO.—Two of the men accused of injuring John Gannon, one of Colonel Higgins's witnesses on the Mayo election petition, have been found guilty at the Mayo Assizes. The other three prisoners were acquitted. Sentence has been deferred in the case of the men convicted.

AMERICA.

MR. SECRETARY MARCY died suddenly on the morning of the 4th inst. of disease of the heart. He had retired to his room at Ballston, Saratoga county, after complaining of feeling rather unwell; and in another hour was found dead in his chair. He was in his seventy-second year. The funeral at Albany on the 8th inst. was very imposing. Ex-Presidents Van Buren and Pierce, ex-Governors Bouck, Fish, Hunt, and Seward, and many other public men, attended, and there was a grand display of military. The buildings in the streets through which the funeral procession passed were draped with mourning.

A fire on a very large scale has burst out at New Orleans. Eleven 'stores' have been destroyed.

One of those riots on a scale so extensive as to amount to small civil wars, for which America is remarkable, took place on the same day as that on which Mr. Marcy died—the day always kept as the celebration of the Declaration of Independence. A knot of ruffians, known as the Dead Rabbit Club, inhabit the Sixth Ward of New York, the St. Giles's of that city. These fellows have long been at deadly enmity with the 'Bowery Boys,' another set of murderous scoundrels; and they seized the 4th inst. as an opportunity for having a fight. The old police had been disbanded the day before; the new police were not fully organised. The opposing armies of rascaldom accordingly sallied forth, and the

Boweries at once charged into the midst of the Dead Rabbits, who received them with pistols, muskets, rifles, and revolvers; and one of the combatants even brought up a howitzer, but it was captured before it could be got into action. Barricades were formed across the streets; negro and Irish women on the roofs hurled bricks and chimney-pots on the heads of the combatants; and a great many persons were killed and wounded. The police interposed, and were driven back. Three regiments were then called out, armed with the Minié rifle, and having twelve rounds to a man. This put a stop to the conflict for that day; but it was renewed on the 8th, when two of the rioters were shot by the police.

The *Cincinnati Commercial*, of June 24th, gives an account of a slave flight and pursuit. We here read:—"Three slaves—two belonging to Mr. J. Sanford, and one to Mr. J. Berry—made tracks from Henry county, Kentucky. They were traced across the Ohio River, and were discovered hidden in the brush and behind logs, about four miles back from the river, on Kane's Branch. The negroes, being armed, made a desperate resistance, and one of them, belonging to Berry, while in the act of shooting Mr. James Humphreys, one of his pursuers, was shot, and instantly killed. The second escaped, while the third was arrested and taken back to Kentucky."

Mr. Mandeville, formerly of New York, has been appointed Surveyor-General of California, in place of Colonel Heys, who has been appointed Surveyor-General of Utah. Mr. H. E. B. Stowe, son of Professor Stowe, was drowned in the Connecticut river on the 10th inst. He was a student at the Dartmouth College. Judge Leavitt has discharged the United States Deputy Marshal and his assistants from the custody of the Sheriff of Clarke County, Ohio. The Marshal's offence was connected with the arrest of an alleged fugitive slave.

The English officers who took home the Panchita as a slave from the Coast of Africa were arrested on the 10th at the suit of Mr. J. P. Weeks, and held to bail in 15,000 dollars. The owners of the barque are confident they can prove a wrongful seizure.

A Boston committee of scientific men has inquired into spirit-rapping, and exposed its frauds.

Some intelligence from South America is communicated to the London papers in a telegraphic message from Paris. We here learn that Dr. Valentin Alsiria has been recalled to power at Buenos Ayres. He represents the party of the emigration of 1840. At Monte Video, the yellow fever is sensibly diminishing.

The Corps Législatif has adopted the Code Napoléon and the French Code of Commerce.

The New York money market on the 9th was easy, with a decided reduction in discount rates. Stocks had slightly advanced.

THE FUNERAL OF BÉRANGER.

BÉRANGER has been committed to the grave under circumstances which would have been very painful to him could he have anticipated them. He was buried with a degree of haste which in this country would be considered indecent and which in France is unusual. At half-past five o'clock on the evening of Thursday week, he expired; by twelve o'clock on the following day, the friends of the dead poet had assembled at his house to attend the funeral. This precipitation was dictated by the Government, out of a fear lest the occasion should lead to a democratic outbreak; but it is against the general terms of the existing law, which declares that twenty-four hours shall elapse between the death of any person and the interment of the remains. An exception, however, is made in cases of urgency, warranted by the signatures of two or three physicians. It is said that the authorities received notice that some popular demonstration would take place during the ceremony; and it therefore anticipated that design—if it really existed—by hurrying on the funeral. The *Moniteur* announced on the Friday morning that the obsequies were to be public, at the expense of the Imperial treasury, and honoured by every national observance which could be shown on the occasion. By the express wish of the dead, poet, and in conformity with the arrangements made by the municipal administration, the official deputations, and those to whom letters of invitation were sent, were alone permitted to be present at the religious ceremony in the Church of St. Elizabeth-du-Temple, or to form part of the procession to Père-la-Chaise. The route, however, was densely thronged, and the street where Béranger died was quite blockaded.

"At twelve o'clock precisely," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "all the persons specially invited assembled at the house of the poet in the Rue Vendôme, and the cortège set out soon afterwards for the church. A magnificent hearse, adorned with branches of oak, of laurel, and crowns of *immortelles*, bore the remains of the poet. The chief mourners were MM. Benjamin Antin, Perrotin (his publisher), Prosper Vernet, Professor of Law at Toulouse—all his intimate friends of many years; and a sub-officer of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, nearly related to Béranger, and, I believe, the only representative of his family present at the funeral ceremony. A compositor employed at the *Imprimerie Impériale* of Paris was said to be also, but more dis-

tantly, related to him. One of the Emperor's carriages and nine mourning coaches immediately followed the hearse. The Emperor's household was represented by General de Cotte, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp; the Minister of State and of the Household by M. Gauthier, Secretary-General of the Department; the Municipality of Paris by M. Merrien, Secretary-General of the Préfecture of the Seine; M. de Saulxure, Secretary-General of the Préfecture of Police, and the Mayor of the 6th arrondissement, to which the Rue Vendôme belongs. The Institute was represented by MM. Thiers, Mignet, Villemain, Cousin, De Vigny, St. Marc Girardin, and other celebrities of the literary world. Besides these, a considerable number of Deputies, Senators, Councillors of State, and men of letters attended the ceremony. The Parisian press had also its representatives on the occasion—M. Perron, from the *Moniteur*; M. René (Deputy), from the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*; M. Neffzer, from the *Presse*; MM. Havin and Jourdain, from the *Siècle*; and the *Journal des Débats*, the *Patrie*, the *Bataillon*, and other journals, sent their editors and managers. The mounted Guards of Paris, with their colonel at their head, opened the procession, and rode on both sides of the hearse. The infantry of the same force closed it with their arms reversed, and three regiments of infantry were drawn up in line, and extended from the Rue Vendôme to the Church of St. Elizabeth. The crowds of people to see the procession were immense, and as the remains of him with whose songs they were familiar from childhood, and whose strong nationality they loved, passed along, the cries of "Vive Béranger!" or "Honneur à Béranger!" were loud and frequent, and every head was uncovered. The windows and balconies, and in some instances the roofs of the houses, were alive with people.

"The hearse reached the church at a quarter past twelve. The exterior of the building was covered with black cloth, which displayed shields inscribed with the initials of the poet. The interior wore also the same sable hangings from the floor to the friezes. A border of white stars ran round the nave. Shields, with the initials, and large crowns formed of *immortelles*, were alternately placed on the drapery. At the extremity of the nave, close by the high altar, rose a magnificent catafalque, displaying tears wrought in silver, and encircled by lamps and lighted tapers."

The religious ceremony being concluded, the procession wound its way to the cemetery, the same vast crowds again lining the roads. As the body issued from the church, the cavalry checked the advance of the people; but this appears to have been the only approach to disorder during the day. A dense body of persons waited on the outside of the ground, and testified their respect to the national *chansonnier* in the most orderly manner. The remains were deposited in a vault, over which a monument will be erected at the Emperor's expense. The obsequies having been brought to a termination, the mourners, the soldiery, and the multitude, quietly dispersed. During the ceremony, two squadrons of the mounted Guards of Paris patrolled up and down the Boulevards from the Porte St. Denis to the corner of the Rue Vendôme, to keep the way clear from stoppage. They were assisted by several squadrons of *Sergens de Ville*. Large bodies of soldiers were also kept in reserve at various points. Eight divisions, each commanded by a General, were under arms; and Marshal Magnan was at the head of the whole force. The Minister of War got up twice during the previous night, to communicate with Marshal Magnan at his head-quarters. The National Guard was warned to be in readiness to turn out; and the various guards were not relieved for forty-eight hours, in order that small bodies of troops, as they went about the streets, might be protected. Every arrangement, in short, was made for crushing an outbreak, had it occurred; but there is no doubt that the Government was greatly alarmed. The telegraph was kept constantly at work between Paris and Plombières, and the Emperor seems to have shared the general nervousness.

The following is the placard of the Préfet of Police:—

"France has just lost her national poet! The Government of the Emperor has determined that public honours shall be paid to the memory of Béranger. This pious homage was due to the poet whose songs, consecrated to the worship of the country, have aided in perpetuating in the hearts of the people the reminiscence of the Imperial glories. I learn that party men only see in this sad solemnity an occasion for renewing the disorders which at other times have signalized similar ceremonies. The Government will not allow a tumultuous manifestation to be substituted for the respectful and patriotic sorrow which ought to prevail at the funeral of Béranger. On the other hand, the wishes of the deceased have been expressed in these touching words:—'As to my funeral, if you can avoid public noise, do so, I beg of you, my dear Perrotin. I hold in horror the tumult of a crowd and the *clat* of speeches at the interment of friends whom I love; and if mine can be effected without a public gathering, one of my wishes will be accomplished.' It has therefore been resolved, in accord with the testamentary executor, that the funeral procession shall be exclusively composed of official persons and those who receive letters of invitation. I request the populace to conform to these arrangements. Mea-

sures are taken to cause the determination of the Government and the desire of the deceased to be rigorously and religiously respected.—PIERRE, Senator.—Paris, July 16, 1857."

A few interesting details with respect to the deceased poet are communicated by the correspondent from whom we have already quoted:—"The portrait of Béranger will be placed in the Museum of Versailles, in the gallery with those of Molière, Corneille, and Lafontaine, and the street in which he died is to be called the Rue Béranger instead of the Rue Vendôme. The posthumous works of Béranger consist of from forty to fifty songs, which were deposited by him some years ago in the hands of a notary in Paris. During his residence at Passy, he prepared notes for a sketch of the revolutionary period of France, and he began his memoirs. He did not long continue this work, and it is said that he destroyed with his own hand all the documents he had collected for that purpose. A few notes without method, and his correspondence, which is considerable, remain."

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

Time harvest in all parts of France promises to be unusually abundant. In the meanwhile, trade languishes, and the operatives (as they commonly do at this time of the year) are deserting their in-door occupations for field work.

There is scarcely any political news. The intense heat of the weather seems to have caused a general debility, and Paris does little else than pant and sigh for the shade of trees and the running of cool waters. With respect to the climate, M. Babinet, of the Institute, expresses his opinion, based on several scientific observations, that 'the regular seasons may be considered as re-established in France for several years to come; that is to say, that there will probably be a long succession of warm springs and hot summers.'

The Minister of War has determined that the Zouaves of the Line, as well as those of the Imperial Guard, shall henceforth be armed with rifles and sabre bayonets. This measure will increase the Light Infantry by eleven battalions of picked troops.

The Emperor has decided that there shall be a gallery at the Museum at Versailles dedicated to paintings representing battles in the Crimea.

Several arrests have been made in Paris during the last few days, in consequence, it is thought, of the movements of the democratic body in connexion with the funeral of Béranger. A report has been circulated of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor at Plombières; but it is denied.

The Empress gave up her intention of going to the theatre on the night of Thursday week, on account of Béranger's death.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains the following:—"For more than a month the police has had proof that a plot had been formed in London to make an attempt on the life of the Emperor. Three Italians, charged with the execution of this horrible project, were at Paris, and arrested. The arms also which were to have been used for the perpetration of the crime have been seized; they consist of poniards, revolvers, &c. Brought to justice, the prisoners had already confessed their crime and revealed the names of their accomplices. The Government, notwithstanding, suspended the proceedings against them, in order that the *écueil* of the process might not be regarded as a means of influencing the result of the elections which were about to take place. The proceedings are now resumed, and an ordinance of the Juge d'Instruction sends before the Chamber of Accusation all the prisoners arrested, with their accomplices. Their names are Tibaldi, Bartolotti, Grilli (otherwise Saro), Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Mazzarenti, and Campanella."

A demand has been presented to the Council of State for the payment of a sum of 1,700,000 francs on account of the mission of M. de Morny to Russia.

So anxious was the French Government to hurry Béranger into his grave, that his body was illegally enclosed in the coffin before twenty-four hours had elapsed since his death. Many persons in Paris only knew the day after the funeral that the great poet had died. Several arrests took place, and a number of persons received warning to leave the country. Last week an eminent man of letters was summoned before a judge, who told him that serious charges were impending over his head, and gave him more than a broad hint to procure a passport and go abroad. This is one way of exiling the suspected. The day of Béranger's interment was one of extreme anxiety to the Government. In Paris the general opinion is, that the evidence of the Italian plot has, in a great measure, been fabricated by the police.

AUSTRIA.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that three political offenders, Dr. Schutte and two military officers, who were not included in the recent amnesty of the Emperor of Austria, effected their escape about a fortnight ago from the fortress of Josephstadt in Bohemia. They had, it appears, for some time made a practice of lying in bed to a very late hour, and, as they appeared to be asleep, the turnkeys abstained from disturbing them. One morning, a turnkey, having something to say to Schutte,

went to awaken him, but was surprised to find that the bolster dressed up occupied his place in the bed; and, on examining the beds of the other two prisoners, he found them similarly occupied. On investigation, it was ascertained that the three prisoners had escaped by the chimney; that in a granary at the top of the building they had found a rope ladder, which must have been placed there by some one connected with the fortress whom they had gained over; and that they had then let themselves down into the fosses of the fortress. They had then, it appeared, gone straight to a place called Neustadt, about eight miles off, where they breakfasted, after which they passed into Prussia, and have not since been heard of. Dr. Schutte left on his table a letter for the commander of the fortress, thanking him for his kindness during his confinement, and promising to let him know through the newspapers of his definitive retreat. Schutte was under sentence of twenty years' imprisonment for having taken part in the insurrection of Vienna in 1848.

SPAIN.

Caro, the chief of the recent insurrection in Andalusia, and Lavalla, one of his lieutenants, were shot at Seville on the 9th inst. The former was suffering greatly from two broken ribs, and he was conveyed to the scene of his death on a litter. Some of the other insurgents have also been shot.

The Legislative session of 1857 has closed; that of 1858 is announced to commence in September. The Queen's confinement is expected in November.

The recent insurrections have apparently thrown the Government into a fever of fear, and the most tyrannical acts are being committed daily. The police enter the houses of quiet, respectable people in the middle of the night, and search every room, every drawer, and every writing-desk, for seditious papers and weapons, and generally fail in their pursuit. This takes place in Madrid, where there has been no sign of insurrection recently. At the same time, the Government revenges itself savagely on the persons implicated in the late attempts at revolution. We read in the Madrid correspondence of the *Times*:—"On the 11th inst., twenty-four prisoners belonging to the revolutionary band which went out from Seville were shot in that city. Among them were their chiefs, Caro and Lavalla. The latter was a man seventy-nine years of age. Caro made important disclosures, and declared he had been completely deceived by the real promoters of the rebellion, who said it was general throughout Spain. Strings of fifteen or twenty prisoners are daily brought into Seville, and among them are some women. It appears that many of the insurgents have succeeded in escaping to Gibraltar. Arrests continue to be made in consequence of the revelations of prisoners. In the affair at Benaolan, the rebels, finding themselves attacked in front and flank, broke, and were pursued and sabred by the cavalry. Thirty-seven corpses remained on the field. Another account says that Lavalla was not shot at Seville, but was sent off to Utrera, where he kept a shop, to be executed there with twenty others."

The *Discussion* says that twenty-four men were shot on the 11th, forty-five were to be shot on the 12th, and it is to be feared that the same fate is reserved for sixty-five others now in the prisons of Seville.

These wholesale slaughters have at length been stopped, owing to petitions to the Queen signed by several thousand persons, including many women. In consequence of these supplications, General Narvaez has published a Royal order, enjoining the authorities of Seville to put no one else to death without previous communication with the Government.

The law relating to constitutional reform has been signed by the Queen. The Pope has sanctioned the sale of the ecclesiastical properties made previously.

PRUSSIA.

The King and Queen have returned to Potsdam from Pillnitz and Dresden.

The Prince of Wales is now established at Königs-winter, in the Hôtel de l'Europe, which has been taken for him and his suite till the end of August. His Royal Highness passes under his title of Baron Renfrew.

ITALY.

A slight disturbance took place on the 12th inst. at Rome, on the occasion of the funeral of General Farina, the late Minister of War. Some hissing was heard; several people, fancying this was the signal of an outbreak, fled in haste; a panic followed, during which a good many were trampled under foot; and the Swiss battalion, marching with arms reversed, shouldered their muskets, to be ready for any emergency. Tranquillity, however, was shortly afterwards restored.

GREECE.

The *Daily News* publishes a report of the proceedings of the Ionian Assembly on the 2nd of July, when a report was mentioned to the effect that a petition was in circulation praying that Corfu might be made an English colony. At this the utmost horror was expressed by the Assembly, which intimated its wish to be united with Greece, to which kingdom the Ionians feel they truly belong. One of the members even declared that they wished nothing so much as to get rid of the protection of England. A great amount of enthusiasm was manifested by the Assembly.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

THE ASSIZES.

ELIZABETH SMITH, a girl charged at the Leicester Assizes with causing her mistress to take nitrate of mercury, with intent to do her bodily harm, has got off through a technical mistake in the indictment. She had been reprimanded one day for lingering on an errand; and, in order to revenge herself, she put some of the nitrate of mercury into an infusion of camomile tea which her mistress was drinking. Great sickness ensued, but the lady was saved by the speedy administering of an antidote. The girl, on being questioned, admitted her guilt, but said she had no desire to kill her mistress. Mr. Justice Cresswell, after hearing the opening statement, expressed his opinion that the evidence would not sustain the indictment, which was framed upon an Act of Parliament directed against an entirely different class of offences. It was the statute 9th and 10th Victoria, cap. 25, sect. 4, whereby it was enacted that "whoever shall unlawfully and maliciously cause any gunpowder or other explosive substance to explode, or send, or deliver to, or cause to be taken or received by any person any explosive substance, or any other dangerous or noxious thing, or cast or throw at or upon, or otherwise apply to any person any corrosive fluid, or other destructive or explosive substance, with intent in any of the cases aforesaid, to burn, maim, disfigure, or disable any person, shall, although no bodily injury be effected, be guilty of felony." Now, although the words "cause to be taken any noxious thing" were found in that section, yet looking at the whole context, he was clearly of opinion that they did not apply to the taking of poison internally, but only to the taking in hand or receiving of dangerous substances calculated to do external bodily injury; and Mr. Justice Erle, whom he had consulted on that point, entirely concurred with him. A verdict of Not Guilty was consequently taken, and the girl was discharged.

John Thang Harradine was tried at Bedford for forgery. He was undefended, and requested Mr. Justice Williams to assign him counsel, pleading his poverty. His lordship, however, declined to accede to this request, on the ground that such a course is unusual except in cases of murder. Harradine was a farmer, but, falling into bad circumstances, he resorted to bill transactions to retrieve himself, and in the course of this career committed several forgeries, which have been the subject of civil proceedings both in London and at Cambridge. Eventually he absconded, and was supposed to have escaped to America. Recently, however, he made his appearance in Bedfordshire, where he was apprehended, tried, and convicted on a charge of horse-stealing, for which offence he was sentenced to seven years' transportation, and then detained on the more serious charge of forgery. The present case was clearly established against him, and he was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

A case which has already been brought before the public came forward again on Friday week at the Chelmsford Assizes. This was an indictment removed from the Crown side of the Court by *certiorari*, which charged the defendants, John Cutts and Robert Ezekiel Smith, under the statute of the 12th and 13th of Victoria, commonly known as the Bishop of Oxford's Act, with having conspired together, and by false pretences induced one Martha Augusta Hills, a girl under the age of twenty-one years, to cohabit with the last named of the defendants. Mr. Smith had promised to marry Miss Hills, who is the daughter of a farmer; but, after a time, he seduced her, and she lived with him as his mistress, and ultimately gave birth to a child. She then returned to her parents' house, and Mr. Hills commenced two actions against Mr. Smith, one for seduction, the other for breach of promise of marriage. These, however, were stopped on Mr. Smith undertaking to pay 50*l.* for the costs which had been incurred, and to marry Miss Hills within two months. During these negotiations, Miss Hills returned to the house of Mr. Smith, and resumed her intercourse with him. This was done on the faith of an agreement she had been induced to sign, which was drawn up by Mr. Cutts, the legal adviser of Mr. Smith, and in which the latter undertook to marry the young lady within a period of eight months, and to pay all the costs of the pending action for breach of promise, provided that action were withdrawn, and on the agreement, moreover, of Miss Hills to return to the house of Mr. Smith, and live with him 'as heretofore'; to which was added a proviso that the agreement was not to be shown to Miss Hills's legal adviser. At length, however, it came to the knowledge of the attorney of the family, and he declared that it was utterly worthless. An indictment was then preferred against Mr. Smith and Mr. Cutts, and this was found by the grand jury at the last Assizes, and would have come on for trial but for the illness of Miss Hills, who was again expecting to be confined. Since then, she had been married by Mr. Smith. It was therefore found necessary on the present occasion to abandon the prosecution against him, as the wife could not give evidence to criminate her husband. Mr. Chambers, who appeared for the prosecution, said he was instructed to persevere with the action as regarded Mr. Cutts. The Lord Chief Baron,

however, observed that he should take upon himself, not only as a matter of law, but also of regard to the public interest and the feelings of the parties, to decide that Mrs. Smith was not a competent witness. If she were examined at all, she must give evidence equally against her husband as against Mr. Cutts, and he should therefore rule that she could not be examined. Mr. Chambers said that, as this was his Lordship's opinion, it would be useless for him to proceed further or to call any evidence, as the case rested almost entirely upon that of the young lady, who was the only person present when the agreement was given. The jury therefore returned a verdict of Not Guilty. A little squabbling then took place between the opposing counsel as to the object of bringing the action; during which, Mr. Prentice and Mr. Serjeant Shee, who appeared respectively for Mr. Smith and Mr. Cutts, asserted that their clients had acted in the most perfect good faith and with the best intentions.

A remarkable case of bigamy was tried at the Worcester Assizes last Saturday. Matthias Wood, the accused, was first married as far back as 1833. Soon afterwards he left his wife, and in 1841 he was again married at the Baptist chapel at Tewkesbury, his first wife being then and still living. He has lived with the second wife up to the present time; has had seven children by her; and is greatly respected as an exemplary husband and father. The first wife is stated to be the promoter of the present prosecution. Wood's counsel was unable to struggle against the facts, and the jury convicted the accused. A certificate, signed by the rector, churchwardens, and some of the most respectable inhabitants of Upton, where Wood resided, was then read. It spoke in high terms of the prisoner, who, when he was taken into custody, said he had left his first wife because she was in the habit of going with other men, and he believed she was then living with a policeman. Wood was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The moral of the case is, that, in default of a proper divorce law, he made one for himself.

William Lush was tried at Dorchester for a criminal assault on a girl named Ezett Martin. The case presented features of more than ordinary atrocity. Lush was struggling with the girl for an hour, during which time, two persons, named Lydford and Smart, the latter a cousin of the young woman, came by. The girl called on them, for God's sake, to help her. Lydford, for a minute, endeavoured to drag Lush away; but, finding that Smart would not assist him, he walked off in his company, and left the girl to her fate, never even giving information to any one else. This dastardly conduct was severely, but justly, reprobated in court. Lush was found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

Sophia Hodson, a young married woman, has been acquitted at Nottingham of the murder of her uncle-in-law, Joseph Hodson, a penurious old farmer, who was found dead in his chair on the 22nd of March, with a piece of a poisoned mince-pie lying in a drawer in the same room. It was not known by whom the mince-pie was originally sent to the old man; but it was left by the carrier at a public-house with a direction that it might be forwarded. It thence was sent to the house of Mrs. Hodson, by whom it was taken to old Mr. Hodson's residence. She had purchased arsenic (which was the poison found in the pie) as far back as December 8, last year, saying it was for a neighbour, and signing her name in the chemist's book as a witness—an irregularity on the part of the chemist which Mr. Justice Cresswell, on the trial, severely condemned. After several witnesses had been examined, the Judge stopped the case, which he thought had utterly failed; and a verdict of Not Guilty was accordingly taken. Mrs. Hodson and her husband were then arraigned on the verdict of the coroner's jury; but no evidence was offered, and both were discharged.

THE LOVES OF HENRY AND PHOEBE.

Henry Hazeldine, a farmer, innkeeper, and butcher, at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, fell in love, at a picnic in the autumn of 1855, with Phoebe Darby, daughter of a maltster and farmer at Brilley Hill. The father of Henry approved of the match; but Phoebe had a 'stern parent,' who, like the father of the celebrated Miss Dinah, opposed the otherwise smooth course of love. He was an obstinate old man; but the daughter was also obstinate, and the engagement went on. Various letters passed between the loving couple. In one of these, Phoebe assured her suitor that she had been crying all the time she was writing; in another, she plausibly observed, "We shall meet in heaven; they cannot part us there." Some time afterwards, she wrote to Henry to send her "a 10*l.* note, and kisses past counting," adding, "Please to send the finance in answer to this note." A month or two subsequently, she sent her sweetheart a letter to say she had seen a cape which her father would not give her the money to buy, and to request the sum of 10*l.* or 20*l.* The letter, however, was not purely mercenary; it contained one tender little bit of sentiment, to this effect:—"I cannot sleep for thinking of you." Still, the money question returned importantly in the postscript:—"Let me have that money, because I have a bill or two to pay." Further sums of money were also obtained, or

asked for; but in April, 1856, there was a quarrel. This, however, was soon made up. In the following June, old Mr. Darby died; and, the 'stern parent' being thus removed from the scene, it might have been anticipated that the stream of the tender passion would have flown mellifluously. So, indeed, it did for a short time, but not for long. Another pic-nic took place, at which Phoebe, as before, graced the scene; but where was Henry? Henry was not there; and in his place was one Samuel Hampton, unto whom, in due course, the fair Phoebe was married. Hereat Henry Hazeldine greatly raged and fretted; and, flying for comfort to the lawyers, ultimately brought an action against Samuel Hampton and Phoebe, his wife, for a breach of promise of marriage on the part of the lady. This was tried at the Worcester Assizes last Saturday, on which occasion a Miss Mary Elizabeth Parkes gave evidence on the part of the prosecution, and in cross-examination said:—

"I used to visit at the Hazeldines. Not Henry, but the other Hazeldine, is my young man. I have been 'luring him on' more than three years. (Laughter.) It was a gold chain Miss Darby said the plaintiff had bought for her. The plaintiff said he had her watch and chain. He did not say he had taken it from her to have security for the money he had lent her. I know that the plaintiff in November sued the defendant and got some money back. I don't know whether it was 33*l*. I should not think it a mark of affection if my Hazeldine was to bring an action against me. (Laughter.) I know the plaintiff got his money, but I don't know the amount. That was shortly before the marriage with Mr. Hampton. I believe the marriage with plaintiff was broken off at that time. I never heard plaintiff say she might 'go to h——'. I don't know that he saw her after he took the watch from her. He told me he had the watch. He did not say he had struck her in the mouth, and broken the chain."

The examination in chief being resumed, Miss Parkes said:—"I never treated my Hazeldine as Miss Darby treated hers. The plaintiff told me that, if she married anybody else, he should enter an action against her, as he would never consent to her marrying anybody else."

Another witness was William Hazeldine, the father of Henry, who said:—"I knew of the attachment in 1855. Miss Darby came to stay at my house on several occasions. I heard her father objected. I had no objection. I thought mine was quite as good as his'n. She did not care about her father, nor, no one. (Laughter.) She used to come, and I thought they were quite loving. (Laughter.) They did as they ought to do—lovers like them. (Laughter.) In August, 1856, I was about to give up my butcher's business to my son, in contemplation of his marriage. My son had ordered furniture at Packwood's. I don't know anything about presents, nonsense like that. (Laughter.) When he heard about Hampton, my son seemed much hurt about it. Hampton is something in the coal line or lime trade."

The defence was that Henry Hazeldine was not ready and willing to marry Miss Darby, and that the contract had been mutually rescinded. The truth appears to be that, when young Henry found that the 100*l*. a year left to his daughter by old Mr. Darby was so settled that he could not touch it himself, he cooled in his affections, and it was asserted that his father said, "they had thought it a damned pretty thing at first, and he rather urged it on; but, when he came to know how the money was left, he thought her of no value whatever: as a wife, she was a worthless thing." Old Hazeldine, however, denied that he had used those words.

The chief facts for the defence were thus stated by the leading counsel:—"Soon after Mr. Darby's death, the plaintiff called on Miss Darby, and, having torn her own watch and chain from her neck he said to her, 'There, damn you, you may go to h——, I have got what I want,' and went away. When she came out of the room, she was seen with a piece of the broken chain in her hand, and her mouth bleeding from his violence. It was said the defendant had made an appointment to meet the plaintiff in heaven; but it was clear the plaintiff did not mean to keep that appointment, for he told the young lady to 'go to hell.' Surely that looked very much like breaking off the marriage. But, more than that, on the 28th of September he instructed his attorney to apply to Miss Darby to return the sum of 33*l*., and threatened her with an action. In the correspondence which ensued, the plaintiff's attorney admitted that he had taken away the lady's watch and chain, in the first instance, without her consent; and it would appear that the young lady's boxes had been broken open at a Mr. Vernon's (where she was then living), and the presents taken out. The next 'love letter' which the plaintiff sent to Miss Darby was in the shape of a writ of summons, beginning 'Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom, &c., and it summoned her, not into the 'Court of Love,' but into the 'Exchequer of Pleas.' " Ultimately, Miss Darby paid the plaintiff his 33*l*., and 5*l*. for costs.

Mr. Baron Bramwell, in summing up, said it was no part of his duty as a judge to find any fault with the law which allowed an action of this kind to be brought just the same as if it had been a contract for the sale of corn. His Lordship, however, observed that such actions were often foolishly brought, and, of all the

actions he had ever known, the present seemed to be the most objectless.

The jury gave a verdict for the defendants.

THE MURDER OF A TRADESMAN.—Alice Williams, the woman charged with killing a Mr. Rix, a tradesman, at Camberwell, under circumstances related in this paper last week, has been re-examined and committed for trial.

CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER.—A young woman, named Ann Payne, has been accused at the Town Hall, Croydon, of murdering her infant daughter, and concealing the birth. She had been out nursing (according to the statement of the mother to a police inspector), but had come home poorly one night about five weeks ago, and had never been well since. She was twice missed from bed on the night specified, and the body of a child was afterwards discovered in a box, which was covered over with a piece of print, and corded round with a clothes-line. Another bit of clothes-line and fragment of print were also found, which corresponded with those round the box containing the body of the child. After this discovery the police took Ann Payne into custody. A surgeon of Carshalton stated that she had lately given birth to a child; but this she denied. Another medical gentleman from Mitcham made a post mortem examination of the infant's body, but could not discover any external marks of violence. In his opinion, the child had breathed, but whether at the time of its birth or afterwards, he could not undertake to say. The bench said that the medical evidence was not sufficient to convict the young woman on a charge of wilful murder, but she must be committed for trial on an indictment for concealment of birth.

WITCHCRAFT.—Kitty Littlewood, the dupe of Isaac Rushworth, the Leeds wizard, who was tried at York a few days ago and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on the charge of fraudulently obtaining money from the poor girl, whom he had also seduced, was on Monday taken to the Wakefield Asylum, in a state of insanity. It appears that Rushworth after his commitment for trial contrived to convey to the unfortunate girl certain threats that she would suffer if any harm came to him; that he would cause her to be haunted by devils; and that, if he should die in prison, his ghost should never leave her by day or night. The morbid impression thus excited in the girl's mind was confirmed by her seeing one of the jurymen on Rushworth's trial twice faint in the box during the investigation. Last Saturday, she became extremely violent, and was restrained by main force. On arriving at Wakefield, she presented a sad spectacle, large pieces of flesh having been dug out of her face and neck with her finger-nails.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—George Cox, a respectable, middle-aged man, doing business as a commission agent, is under remand at Guildhall on a charge of stabbing his wife and a man named William Forty, with whom the woman is supposed to have formed an illicit connexion. The acts were committed on Monday afternoon in St. Martin's-le-Grand; and Cox, who appeared to be raving like a madman, wounded both his victims so severely that they are now in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE EDINBURGH ROBBERY OF JEWELS, &c.—Thomas Kerr and Thomas Gilbertson, artisans, have been found guilty, at the High Court of Justiciary, of three out of the five robberies in the shops of goldsmiths and jewellers which recently took place in Edinburgh. They were sentenced to twenty-one years' penal servitude.

MANSLAUGHTER.—William Collinge, a plasterer, who had been in custody for the previous fortnight on a charge of Manslaughter, and against whom a coroner's warrant on that charge has been lodged, was finally examined on Tuesday at Lambeth. On the night of Saturday week, William Measham, while in a state of intoxication, had some quarrel with Collinge in front of the Globe Tavern, near the Surrey Canal, when the latter gave him a violent blow under the ear, which caused him to fall heavily on the back of the head. He was picked up in a state of insensibility, and on the following morning was taken to Guy's Hospital, where, after about two hours, he breathed his last. The injuries on the head were sworn to be the real cause of death; and Collinge was fully committed for trial.

ATTEMPTED MURDER NEAR HALIFAX.—An attempt was made late on the evening of Friday week upon the life of Jonathan Houldsworth, aged seventy-one, a shoemaker residing at Trafalgar, in the neighbourhood of Halifax, by a man named John Akroyd, also a shoemaker, living at Skircoat Moor Side, about half a mile's distance from Houldsworth's house. About nine o'clock, Akroyd left home, taking with him two sharp shoemaker's knives, and saying that he was going to Jonathan Houldsworth's to kill him. He found the old man by the fire, getting his supper, and rushing up to him, he drew out one of his knives, and made a dash at Houldsworth's throat, inflicting a fearful wound. He then stabbed his victim upon the cheek, and grasped his throat with his left hand. A woman who lodged with the old man seized Akroyd, and tried to pull him away; but he still clutched Houldsworth, and tried to drag him off the chair on which he was sitting. The woman, however, struggled with Akroyd until several neighbours arrived, and conveyed him to the police-station. He

alleges as his motive that Houldsworth has circulated scandals about his (Akroyd's) wife; but this is denied by the old man, who now lies in a very precarious state.

A POLICEMAN SHOT NEAR MANCHESTER.—At an early hour on Thursday morning, a policeman employed by the Corporation of Salford, was on duty in Great Cheetham-street, Higher Broughton, when he met two men, who were there under suspicious circumstances. He put some questions to them, which they did not satisfactorily answer, and one of them fired a pistol at him, lodging ten shots in the right temple. The man ran away, and have hitherto escaped capture. The constable's life is not considered in danger though the wounds are serious.

EXECUTION OF CRAWLEY.—Michael Crawley was executed on Thursday at Springfield Gaol, Chelmsford, for the murder of his wife. He behaved with great composure, and did not seem to require any assistance in mounting the steps, though he was sixty-two years old. Death appeared to ensue the moment the drop fell. The execution excited very little interest in the neighbourhood, and the attendance was but slight.

ROBBERY BY CHLOROFORM.—A man named Abel Smalley is under remand before the mayor and magistrates of Rochester charged with robbing a sailor of 5*l*., while the latter was in a state of insensibility from the effects of chloroform. The sailor who had just been paid off from his ship, met Smalley, who was an utter stranger to him, at the Sun-pier, Chatham, and was persuaded by him to get into a cab. The other man immediately followed the sailor into the vehicle under the pretence of assisting him with the luggage he had brought ashore, but they had not proceeded very far together, when Smalley suddenly threw his arms round his companion's neck, and the latter became unconscious almost immediately afterwards. After a time the driver stopped to ask where he was to drive his fare to, and he then perceived that the sailor was in a state of utter insensibility, and, to all appearance, dead, while Smalley was holding one of his hands close to his face, keeping his left arm round his neck. Smalley told the cabman that he did not know where the sailor was going, or anything at all about him, on which he was taken out of the cab and removed into a house where he did not recover his consciousness for several hours. It was afterwards discovered that he had been robbed of five sovereigns, which had been taken from a small tin box in his dress.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS COMPANY OF THIEVES.—Notice has been given at Lloyd's that the Government requires a ship immediately to carry four hundred male convicts from England to Freemantle, Western Australia. Among the four hundred will be found Sir John Dean Paul, Strahan, and Bates, the fraudulent bankers; Robson, the Crystal Palace forger; Redpath, who committed the forgeries on the Great Northern Railway Company; and Agar, the railway guard, who committed the great gold robbery on the South-Eastern Railway. The notorious bank forger, Barrister Saward, alias Jem the Penman, the putter-up of all the great robberies in the metropolis for the last twenty years, also goes out in this ship, which will leave England on the 25th proximo.

MISS SMITH.—The report that this lady has left the country is now contradicted; and so also is the assertion that her father has refused to see her. She is residing with her family in strict seclusion. The state of her mother's health gives rise to considerable anxiety.

A FOX TO LETTERS.—George Frederick Carpenter was on Wednesday charged at Bow-street with destroying upwards of eighty post-office letters. Many of these letters, destroyed in mere wantonness, to save himself the trouble of delivering them, were of the utmost importance. Two or three of them were addressed to the relatives of some of the sufferers by the late accident on the North-Kent Railway, conjuring them to come instantly to the hospital to take leave of their friends. Another letter contained a summons from the Thames police-office against a person residing at Woolwich, who had been since apprehended on a warrant and brought up in custody, in consequence of his supposed neglect to appear. A third contained a post-office order for thirty shillings. Carpenter was committed for trial.

FASHIONABLE BETTING-HOUSES.—Abraham Levy Goodman has been fined 50*l*. by the Marlborough-street magistrate for keeping a betting-house in Coventry-street; and Charles W. Stewart, his doorkeeper, was fined 10*l*. Notice of appeal was given, and bail was accepted. The persons found in the house were discharged. Another conviction has taken place at the same office.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

The proceedings of Mr. E. T. Smith, lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, in contesting the boroughs of Bedford and Bodmin at the late general election, have led to an action against him in the Nisi Prius Court at the Bedford Assizes. This was brought by a Mr. Edwards, an election agent, who sought to recover 72*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*., the balance of his claim, after giving credit for 40*l*., against Mr. Smith, for work and labour done, journeys per-

formed, and money paid, in connexion with the defendant's unsuccessful endeavours to become a legislator. Mr. Edwards appears to have introduced himself to Mr. Smith on hearing that the latter was desirous of a seat in Parliament. He was engaged to manage matters; and he persuaded Mr. Smith that he had a better chance at Bedford than at Bridport, for which he originally stood. Mr. Smith therefore presented himself to the electors of that town, and Mr. Edwards went down there as his agent. He wrote several placards, which were read in court, and which were written in a somewhat bombastic style. In the course of his evidence, Mr. Edwards said:—"One of my objects at Bedford was to ascertain what prospect there was of effecting a coalition with the Tories. Accordingly, I waited upon Mr. Eagles, the agent for the Conservative party, and afterwards informed Mr. Smith what arrangements I had made with that gentleman. Mr. Eagles observed very properly, that he did not agree with the coalition, as being inconsistent with his character and position. I saw him almost every day after that. We had no coalition, but we received very considerable support from the Tories. There was nothing binding upon the Tories as a party, but about one hundred and fifty voted for the defendant in consequence of my interview with the Tory agent." Captain Stuart, the Conservative candidate, refused to have anything to do with the coalition; but several Tories voted for Mr. Smith because they were determined to defeat the Whig candidates. When Mr. Smith presented himself at Bedford, the bells were ringing, and the inhabitants appeared to take great interest in the arrival. "He came down in his own carriage," said Mr. Edwards in his evidence. "Did the people," asked Lord Campbell, who tried the case, "take the horses out of his carriage, and drag him into the town?" Mr. Edwards replied, amidst some laughter, "They did not degrade themselves to that extent, although it is often done at elections." In cross-examination, Mr. Edwards said:—"I remarked during the election that I thought the defendant was very distant, and appeared to think I was of no use to him, and that I would pack up my things and go; but Mr. Smith would not allow me. After the Bedford election, I wrote to the defendant requesting an interview of ten minutes. I wanted him to give me a handsome letter to Lord Chelsea's committee, stating also that I wanted some money to enable me to make a proper appearance. I never received any reply to the half-dozen letters I sent." Mr. Edwards also undertook some business with respect to the Bodmin election; but Mr. Smith did not stand after all. The case for the defence was that Mr. Edwards, though a person inexperienced in such matters, and in fact 'a mere adventurer,' had induced Mr. Smith to desert Bridport for Bedford, Mr. Edwards asserting that he could get him in there, though it appeared by his own confession that he was a stranger in Bedford at the time. It was denied that, as asserted by the plaintiff, a retainer fee was paid, the money advanced being only for the necessary expenses. Mr. Smith, however, had since paid 40*l.* to the plaintiff, and discharged his hotel bill; and it was contended that this was quite sufficient remuneration, as Mr. Edwards had done little else than smoke, drink lemonade, and read novels. This was confirmed by a good many witnesses; and even one of the plaintiff's witnesses spoke to the same effect. Mr. Shelton, a Bedford elector, came up to London during the election, in company with Mr. Edwards, went to Drury Lane Theatre, and seems to have 'made a night of it.' He stated on the trial:—"We had some champagne, saw the performances, and looked at the dancers behind the curtains. After the champagne, we went to Evans's and heard some capital singing there. I was not introduced as a Bedford vocalist, nor did I propose the health of the Queen of Oude; but we had some capital fun." The jury gave a general verdict for the plaintiff, which was eventually entered for the sum of 66*l.* and a fraction.

Another Royal British Bank case has appeared in the law courts. The point to be decided came before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley last Saturday, and was to this effect—whether the name of Mr. Brockwell could legally be placed on the list of contributors upon the reference under the Winding-up Acts. Mr. Brockwell had purchased three 100*l.* shares in the bank in March, 1855, and was registered and returned as proprietor, and in June he paid 50*l.* deposit on each share. In the December following, he received one half-yearly dividend; in June he received another. The bank stopped payment last September. Mr. Brockwell's case was, that, when he discovered the real nature of the dealings of the bank, he claimed to be entitled to repayment of his subscription, into the payment of which he had been led by fraudulent representations, and especially by the reports issued from time to time by the directors. After much argument, the case was postponed till a subsequent day.

Verdicts with heavy damages have been given, or taken by consent, in the case of two railway companies on account of accidents on their lines. The Midland Railway Company has had to pay 1000*l.* to the executrix of Thomas Bateson (a surgeon at Lancaster) on behalf of his children, Mr. Bateson having been killed by an accident on the line last February. The verdict was agreed to after consultation between the respective lawyers. A Mrs. Halstead, who accompanied him on that occasion, was also severely injured, she and Mr. Bateson being run over by a train at the Settle station;

but an action which she intended to bring was also settled by compromise, with damages to the extent of 250*l.* The other company similarly amerced is the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line. Mr. Parkinson, a manufacturer at Barnsley, received a concussion of the brain from an accident near Penistone. He therefore brought an action; the company paid 150*l.* into court, and the jury awarded 750*l.* over and above that sum. All these actions came on at the York Assizes on Thursday week.

A singular specimen of our diseased love of associations with great criminals came out in an action tried at the same Assizes. Mrs. Davis, a widow, was induced to take the Griffin Inn at Halifax on the representation of one Prest, the owner, that the regular receipts of the house were 24*l.* a week, and that the establishment had a good connexion. She gave 80*l.* for the goodwill; but the average receipts per week proved to be only 7*l.* She therefore brought an action against Prest: and it was proved that, some time before the house was transferred to her, its business had been falling off, and that Prest, in order to get custom among a certain class, had hired as a waiter a man from Rugeley who had, it was said, acted as the executioner of Palmer, the murderer. This was made widely known, and special trains crowded with passengers came from Rochdale to see this man, and receive their beer at his hands at the Griffin Inn. The 'chawbacon,' as he was described, waited on the customers in a smockfrock; but so far from restoring the custom of the house, the proceedings, after the first novelty was over, appeared to disgust and drive away the regular customers. The case occupied portions of two days, and concluded with a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 80*l.*

A rather remarkable action for libel was tried at the same city last Saturday. A person, named John Ellis, living at Goole, had published and posted up a placard containing a covert allusion to a Mr. Alfred Small, printer and publisher of the *Goole and Marshland Gazette*, in which it was said that that person (designated in the placard as Mr. Alfred Little) would receive subscriptions for a rope to hang one Burke, a retiring superintendent of police. Mr. Small being annoyed at this, published in his paper the following advertisement:—"John Ellis, plumber, glazier, and bill-sticker, Ouse-street, Goole. Dirty jobs done at all hours of the night." Ellis's brother, an attorney, at Leeds, then wrote a letter to Mr. Small, demanding an apology in the newspaper. To this Mr. Small replied by a letter, justifying the libel, asserting the strict accuracy of the statements, and adding that John Ellis was an open professor of infidelity; that his commonest speech was a 'damn'; that he was ready at any time to say that all religion is 'a damned humbug'; and that he was generally known as 'Blackguard Ellis.' Hereupon Ellis brought his action. Witnesses were called by him, who stated they did not know him to be irreligious, though he did use the word 'damn' sometimes, but only 'like other people.' One witness, moreover, had heard him called 'Blackguard Ellis.' The plaintiff himself admitted that he never went to church at Goole, but said that was because he did not like the clergyman. Baron Watson, in summing up, condemned the foolish conduct of both parties, but added that Mr. Small's letter was clearly actionable. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, one shilling on each count of the declaration. The Judge granted a certificate to carry costs.

Phillip Solomons, a trimming-seller in Bishopsgate-street, was charged at Worship-street on Tuesday with a cruel assault on a boy. Some fragments were being swept out of the shop into the street, and the lad picked a few of them up. He was told several times to go away, but, being rather deaf, he did not hear, and therefore remained. On this, Solomons seized the broom, and struck the boy so violently over the head that he bled profusely, and it was found necessary to take him to a surgeon's. His mother was just confined, and, on hearing of the circumstance, she was so excited that she was thrown into a dangerous state. Solomons, on being brought before the magistrate, expressed his sorrow, and the case was settled by the father accepting a pecuniary compensation.

Mr. Gordon Cumming, the Lion-hunter of South Africa, has appeared at the borough police-office, Liverpool, on a charge of assaulting two persons in the Grand Junction Hotel, Lime-street. He is at present giving his entertainment in the great northern city, and, on the 14th inst., was supping at the hotel, when, according to his version, two gentlemen got into conversation with him and two of his friends about the American frigate Niagara. One of the strangers made some insulting observations on the English flag, and challenged Mr. Cumming and his friends to fight, saying he would 'take the bounce out of all three of them.' Mr. Cumming accepted the challenge, and gave the man a sound thrashing; for, as he explained to the magistrates, he never does things of that kind by halves. On the other hand, the complainants said they were attacked without provocation. The magistrates, however, disbelieved them, and dismissed the summons.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL EDUCATION.—A new system of training naval cadets is about to come into operation afresh, in pur-

suance of the provisions of an Admiralty circular dated the 23rd of last February. The *Illustrious*, 72, Captain Robert Harris, is being fitted with accommodation by the dockyard artificers at Portsmouth for the first instalment of naval cadets who received nominations on the 1st of May to pass on the 5th of August. The *Illustrious* is, we believe, to be stationed off Block-house, near the Gosport shore, which affords room alike for nautical observations and aquatic exercises. The appointment of the Rev. R. M. Inskip, chaplain and naval instructor on board her Majesty's ship *Victory*, to be chaplain and first naval instructor to the cadets has been made. The cadets are to remain in the *Illustrious* different periods, proportioned to their ages, those of thirteen remaining twelve months, and those verging upon fifteen only six months. Their course of study comprises Euclid, algebra, nautical astronomy, French, and drawing, and their practical course (which is the primary object of the placing them in a training ship before sending them on sea service) will consist of instruction in rigging ships, managing boats, and the general principles of manœuvring ships at sea, thus furnishing the ground work on which their future professional knowledge is to be based.—*Times*.

THE SARDINIAN MEDALS.—Colonel Bloomfield, aide-de-camp to the Queen, and commandant of the Woolwich garrison, distributed the Sardinian medals, last Saturday, to the Royal Artillery regiment.

THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOT.—Her Majesty and the Court paid another visit to Aldershot last Saturday, when various military evolutions were performed.

RAPID VOYAGE FROM NEW YORK.—The *Persia* (Royal mail steamer) has reached Liverpool from New York in nine days, one hour, and fifteen minutes, being one hour and twenty-five minutes shorter than the celebrated trip last August, which was then unparalleled.

THE BENGAL ARMY.—Some correspondence has passed between Sir William Gomm and Lord Melville with respect to the observations, derogatory to the Bengal Native Army, made by the latter in the House of Lords on the 13th inst. Sir William Gomm asserts that, when he left the command of that army, in January, 1856, it fully deserved the encomiums he passed on it; and he quotes the opinions of the Duke of Wellington, Lords Hardinge and Gough, and Sir Charles Napier, as confirming his own views. The Santal insurrection, he observes, was suppressed by the Bengal army, "without the assistance of a corporal's guard of British troops, or any other auxiliaries." Lord Melville replies by supporting his statements by various facts, and by the assertion that the opinions of Lord Hardinge and Sir Charles Napier were on his side of the question. He also remarks that Sir Edward Paget, thirty years ago, formed a correct estimate of the *morale* of the Bengal army; and that the late General Anson, ever since he had the command, represented the necessity of an increase of the European force. Nevertheless, Lord Melville does not think Sir William Gomm in any way to blame for the bad discipline of the army.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—Large bodies of troops continue to depart for India.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—The Lords of the Admiralty paid their annual official visit of inspection to Chatham Dockyard on Wednesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen is at present staying at Osborne. The *Globe* believes there is no foundation for the statement that her Majesty will visit France in the autumn.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WOODSTOCK.—The death of the Duke of Marlborough, and the consequent elevation to the House of Peers of the Marquis of Blandford, creates a vacancy in the representation. Lord Alfred S. Churchill, a brother of the present duke, who was M.P. for Woodstock from December, 1845, to July, 1847, has therefore issued an address to the electors. It is exceedingly vague in its promises, but seems to indicate a general adherence on the part of his Lordship to moderate Conservatism.

THE LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Land Transport Corps has been handed in and published. The committee declare that the discharge of the corps immediately on its return from the Crimea was not in violation of the terms of its enlistment; but they think, on the other hand, that the mode of discharging the men was, with few exceptions, not in accordance with the usual rules and regulations of the service. They regret that the service regulations were not more strictly observed, and advert to the impolicy, to say nothing worse, of alienating the goodwill of our artisans, whose services may be again needed for the support and furtherance of the most important interests of the country, by any act of injustice or any display of an ungenerous spirit towards them. They recommend that the unsettled claims of the Land Transport Corps should be carefully examined by the department which employed them, and that all those justly made should be frankly acknowledged and generously discharged. They conclude by calling attention to the want of unity and combination which characterized the relations of the Secretary for War with the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the formation of the Land Transport Corps.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.—The designs for the St. Paul's Cathedral monument to the Duke of Wellington are now being exhibited in Westminster Hall.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND commenced its annual exhibition on Tuesday at Salisbury.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual congress of this association was opened on Tuesday at Chester.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL.—A numerous deputation of members of the House of Commons favourable to the principles of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, and including from thirty to forty gentlemen who attended the meeting on Thursday week, waited on Lord Palmerston at Cambridge House on Tuesday, for the purpose of ascertaining his views on the subject. Mr. Horsman was the spokesman. He intimated the opinion of the meeting that the late Oaths Bill was not unanimously supported by the cabinet, and that it is not deemed wise for a Government so strong as Lord Palmerston's to submit tamely to such defeats as that received in the House of Lords on the Jew Bill. Lord Palmerston, in reply, made some observations similar to those which he submitted to the House of Lords on the evening of the same day, and added:—"In reference to Lord Harrowby, and his abstaining from voting on the division in the House of Lords, it was right to state that Lord Harrowby had entered the Government with an understanding that he should not be able to support any bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament. The Government was anxious to obtain his assistance and co-operation, but had felt it to be impossible to secure perfect and complete unanimity on all points. An instance of the difficulty of securing that unanimity was to be found in the Ballot, on which he as well as Lord John Russell held strong opinions one way, and many of their friends and supporters held opinions as strong on the other side; but there was an express understanding that, though Lord Harrowby could not vote in favour of the admission of the Jews, he would not vote against a Government measure. In reference to seating Baron Rothschild by resolution, he (Lord Palmerston) could hold out no hope of acquiescence on the part of the Government in any such attempt, as it would be in opposition to a judgment of a court of law, and involve the House of Commons in most unseemly contests with the courts of justice." The deputation then withdrew. —The adjourned meeting in the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, was held afterwards. It was resolved, after considerable discussion, to postpone all consideration of the future course of proceedings until after the result of that night's debate had been ascertained.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-KENT LINE.—It is stated that the Railway Passengers Assurance Company have only received one claim for compensation arising out of the recent accident. This indicates a strange degree of apathy in the public mind, not only in connexion with railway assurance, but with regard to the same principle in its general application.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY.—A public meeting of the electors of the City of London was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, to consider what steps should be taken in consequence of the rejection by the House of Lords of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill. Baron Rothschild attended the meeting, and announced his intention to resign his seat, in accordance with a pledge which he gave to the citizens at the last election. This resignation was accepted, the design being that Baron Rothschild should be at once re-elected as a means of giving to the citizens another opportunity of declaring their adhesion to the cause of religious tolerance. Resolutions in accordance with the feelings of the persons present were passed, and, after several speeches, the meeting broke up.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—Considerable alarm was caused in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Wednesday morning by the escape of four desperate characters—three of them charged with highway robbery, and the other with attempted murder—from the borough gaol during the night.

THE JERROLD PERFORMANCES.—Mr. Thackeray delivered at St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday, a lecture on 'Week-day Preachers,' for the benefit of the Jerrold Fund. After dilating on the great masters of humour and kindness of former times—Addison, Steele, Fielding, Sterne, and Goldsmith—the lecturer spoke of our living and lately deceased wits and humanists, including the fine heart and brain which have just departed from among us. Lamb and Hood he highly eulogized, and spoke of Dickens as a being 'commissioned by Divine Benevolence' to do good to the world. (Mr. Dickens was present in the Hall.) He also spoke warmly of the late Mr. A. Becket and the other contributors to *Punch*. The memory of Jerrold he vindicated from the charge of bitterness; and, with respect to himself, said he only painted life as he saw it. He read a pathetic article of his own, called 'The Curate's Walk,' and from first to last delighted his audience, and obtained loud and general applause.

RELATION OF OFFICER AND PRIVATE.—Among the modern military changes there is one which has been gradually introduced in a number of regiments by gentlemen who are usually called 'martinets'—not soldiers, only martinets—who would not let a poor soldier eat his dinner his own way, if they could help it. The innovation is that of prohibiting a private soldier addressing

his officer unless in full uniform and accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, also full dressed! This is a very dangerous innovation; it is digging a ditch between the officers and their men! How are Company's officers to study men's characters when no man dare address them unless in full dress and in presence of a non-commissioned officer? This system injures the feeling of respect and affection towards officers. The spirit of aristocracy is strong in the soldiers; they respect and honour their officers generally; but these martinets who leave nothing to human nature, who would make them blow their noses by beat of drum, produce disgust at the service.—*Sir Charles James Napier*.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE AT PENRITH.—A woman of the name of Varty, living in Penrith, went on the line about a hundred yards north of the station, last Saturday, and deliberately laid her head across the rail in sight of the southward train. The engine-driver saw her and blew his whistle; but the poor creature did not move, and the train went over her neck, completely severing the head from the body. At the inquest, a verdict of temporary insanity was returned. The unfortunate woman was only thirty-five years of age, and a mother, but unmarried.—*Carlisle Examiner*.

A TALE OF PROFLIGACY.—A locksmith at Wolverhampton, named Webb, has lately brought an action against Josiah Fisher, for criminal conversation with his (Webb's) wife. The chief witness was the woman's own illegitimate daughter. In confirmation of her evidence she produced a short note and a copy of some verses which she stated the defendant had given her at his house to carry to her mother, and which she said she had opened and read on her way home. It appeared, on the cross-examination of the girl, that she was still residing with her mother, and there could be no doubt that the mother was assisting in the action. The evidence of the girl was confirmed in some minor points by a woman who admitted she had been turned out of her house by the defendant because she was a kept woman. One of the plaintiff's witnesses said she had broken off her acquaintance with Mrs. Webb, because she considered her a woman of light character; she had been in the habit of going out of an evening smartly dressed, beyond her condition in life, and had on one occasion gone out in men's clothes. A verdict was found for the defendant. The reporter for the daily papers says:—"During the greater portion of the trial, there were about a dozen women in court, several of whom, placed in a prominent position, grinned with delight whenever anything particularly indecent was elicited. At length it was suggested by Mr. Serjeant Pigott, that 'modest women had better leave the court; and thereupon the whole body feigned the virtue, if they had it not, and left.' They were at any rate more easily shamed than some Frenchwomen of whom a story is related. They were in court when a similar case was about to be brought on. The judge recommended that 'all respectable women' should retire; but not one left. After a few minutes, the judge said, 'All the respectable women having now left, the officer of the court will remove the rest.'"

ZEAL OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN INDIA.—There are two essential qualities necessary to make a soldier—courage and zeal; and rather would I see a man without the first than the second. Position, discipline, a hundred things, may remedy a failure of courage; but want of zeal is a floorer. It is at one jump to reach the point where age and long service place worn-out men. To this point it is absolutely disgusting to see a man arrive at twenty-five, nay, some at sixteen. There are boys in this camp who require and have more luxuries than myself, who am sixty-three and Governor of Scinde. The want of beer and wine is absolute misfortune to them. These men, or boys, are unfit for war—the essence of which is endurance; and not only that, but a pride and glory in privation, and a contempt for comfort as effeminate and disgraceful. The private soldier cannot have luxuries, and if he sees his officer despise them he does the same; but if his officers sacrifice everything to enjoyment, he is not a fool and holds that officer in contempt. Every reprimand he receives from the gentlemanly Sybarite disgusts him, not only with the fop but with the service.—*Sir Charles James Napier*.

THE MORMONS IN SWEDEN.—The Mormons, who are somewhat numerous in the district of Vestra Sallerup, near Malmoe, in Sweden, have built in the village of the former name a house and chapel. On the 25th June, they assembled in the chapel for some grand ceremony of their form of worship, and when they were so engaged a band of peasants, armed with thick sticks, some of them with guns also, marched on the chapel and summoned them to disperse. The Mormons refused, on which the peasants expelled them by force, and drove them from the village. Several of the combatants were wounded.

HINDOO CASTES.—Up to the present time, each caste among the Hindoos has not only been self-governed and separately organised, but may be looked upon as a separate nation, unconnected by blood, pursuits, or sympathies with the population around it. Hence it is that there is no such thing as Hindoo public opinion. So long as a man preserves the good opinion of his caste, he may commit the gravest crimes against the general public, the grossest perjuries or frauds that would demand exclusion from society, still, if his caste is uninjured by him, he is not deemed to bear any blot on his escutcheon.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 25.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONUMENT TO LORD RAGLAN.

EARL FORTESCUE inquired whether Government intended to propose the erection of a monument to the late Lord Raglan.—**LORD PANMURE** said that a final decision on the subject was not yet arrived at; but, as a question of precedent, he remarked that public monuments are only accorded in recognition of great and signal achievements, and to officers who have died either on the field of battle or from wounds received in action.—**LORD BROUGHAM** and the **EARL OF DERBY** at some length bore testimony to the eminent talents and life-long devotion of Lord Raglan, exhibited both in a military and civil capacity in the service of his country.

IMMIGRATION OF FREE NEGROES TO GUIANA.

The Marquis of **CLANRICARDE** presented a petition on the subject of the immigration of free negroes into Guiana, and drew attention to the subject.—After a short discussion, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House had a morning sitting, and advanced the **LUNATICS (SCOTLAND) BILL** and the **POLICE (SCOTLAND) BILL** a stage.

THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

LORD PALMERSTON, in the evening sitting, rose and said he wished to put a question to Mr. Disraeli. The mail from India was not expected to arrive till some time on Monday, and he wished to know whether the right hon. gentleman would prefer bringing on his motion relating to the state of India on that day, or whether he would prefer taking any other early day, which of course the Government would give him.—**MR. DISRAELI** said that he did not think it necessary to wait the arrival of the mail. He would bring on his motion on Monday.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER called attention to the class of ships which were taken up to carry troops to India and asked how many ships, their names, tonnage, and whether steamers or sailing vessels had been taken up for conveying troops to India; whether any ships of war were to be sent out; and whether steamers were to be chartered to tow any sailing vessels that might be employed?—**SIR CHARLES WOOD** said he could not answer the question, as the vessels were taken up by the East India Company. The noble and gallant member had better move for a return of the vessels.

THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE.

MR. H. B. HOPE asked if the estimate for the new Foreign Office would be brought forward this session?—**MR. BRISCOE** said he had heard that the plan which had received a prize would cost fourteen or fifteen millions to carry it out.—**THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER** said the Government was not committed to any plan which had gained a prize. It was not the intention of the Government to present an estimate this session.—**MR. GLADSTONE** was pleased to hear that at present no step was to be taken; but he feared that the House might be drawn on by degrees to assent to one of the most astounding schemes which could be conceived. He hoped that the House would not allow itself to be committed, directly or indirectly, to this gigantic undertaking without the fullest opportunity for discussion.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

MR. BENTINCK renewed this subject, urging that line-of-battle ships should be employed to convey our troops to India, both on the score of economy and speed. He wanted to know whether the Government took any of the responsibility of this duty on themselves, or whether they left it entirely to the East India Company. He likewise desired to know what number of troops of all arms would be left in Great Britain after the necessary number of troops were sent out to India.—**LORD CLARENCE PAGET** asked if Commodore Keppel was to be removed from his command in consequence of the loss of the *Raleigh* frigate in the China Seas.—**SIR GEORGE GREY** said there was no disposition to disparage the gallant officer in question; but, by the invariable rule of the service, a court-martial would be held on Commodore Keppel; and the sentence of that tribunal could not and ought not to be anticipated. **SIR GEORGE CORDINGTON** defended Commodore Keppel.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, **MR. HENLEY** postponed it to another session, the difficulties which lay in the path of carrying it this session being insuperable.—**SIR GEORGE GREY** objected to the course taken by Mr. Henley, and said it was the intention of the Government to pass the bill this session.—**MR. GLADSTONE** urged that some of the crying evils connected with the law of marriage might be dealt with at once separately, without going into the complicated pro-

visions of the proposed bill.—Mr. Bowyer supported the motion.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, LORD JOHN MANNERS, LORD STANLEY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and Mr. MALINS, continued the discussion, which was closed by Lord PALMERSTON, who strongly urged the House to proceed with the bill.

The House divided, when the numbers were—

For the postponement	...	130
Against it	...	217
Majority	...	87

Lord PALMERSTON then consented to postpone the second reading till Thursday next.

The House afterwards proceeded with the other orders, and adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

THE CONTINENT.

The *Moniteur* announces that the rumour which has been circulated of the despatch of French troops to China is entirely without foundation.

Ferukh Khan, the Persian Ambassador, left on Thursday morning for Brussels with the members of his mission. He will be present at the marriage ceremony of the Princess Charlotte, and, before leaving Belgium, will conclude a treaty of commerce with that country in the name of his Sovereign.

Count Sartorius, the notorious Spanish minister, has arrived in Paris on his way to the baths of Vichy. M. Bravo Murillo has likewise arrived in the capital.

The harvest has nearly terminated in the south of France, and the result is said to be magnificent.

The Count and Countess de Montemolin, Don Fernando, and Don Sebastian de Borbon are now at Baden, in Austria, pursuing, it is said, the old phantom of the 'fusion.' It is said—and contradicted—that Count Montemolin positively refuses to recognize Queen Isabella.

The Protestants of Vendome, not possessing a chapel, hired some time ago a room in the town for public worship, and engaged M. Cadier, a Protestant minister of Orleans, to officiate for them. After the second celebration of divine service M. Cadier and eighteen members of his congregation were prosecuted by the local authorities before the Tribunal of Correctional Police of the town, on the charge of having violated the law no associations and public meetings, by not having obtained the authorization of the Government for their meetings. They were all convicted and condemned to pay jointly a fine of 50fr. Three days ago, they appealed to the Imperial Court of Orleans against this condemnation, and the court quashed it on technical grounds.—*Daily News*

A PARLIAMENTARY 'MOT.'—With respect to the King's Arms meeting, at which Mr. Horsman presided, it is currently said 'there was more *Horsemanship* than statesmanship.'

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—George Jackson and Charles Brown have been found guilty at Stafford of the murder of Mr. Charlesworth, on the highway. Our readers are already acquainted with the facts. The men were sentenced to death.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admissions for six days, ending Friday, July 24, 1857, including season ticket-holders, 44,909.

THE GALWAY ELECTION.—Mr. G. H. Moore has retired, and Sir Thomas Redington is now the only candidate.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning, a respectably-dressed woman, apparently about forty years of age, made an attempt at suicide from a boat on the river. She mounted one of the seats, and precipitated herself into the water. The pierman at Westminster-bridge put off, and succeeded in getting her into his boat in an insensible state. She was immediately conveyed to the nearest surgeon's. On recovering her senses, she said, "Why did you not let me drown?" She was then given in charge of the police, and conveyed to the station-house.

EXTENSIVE FIRE, YESTERDAY.—A fire, attended with great destruction of property, broke out yesterday morning on the extensive premises of Mr. P. Ing's steam saw-mills and cooperage works, Poplar. The foreman inspected the premises after the departure of the workmen, and found everything safe, and the fires properly extinguished. Soon after two o'clock, the fire was discovered by a policeman on duty. The flames made such rapid progress that, though a large body of water was thrown on them, the premises and contents were consumed. They were not insured.

MURDER IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—A pedlar, named Booth, living in Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, has murdered his mother-in-law. He accused his wife of frequent infidelities, and, on hearing positively of some new misconduct on her part, he attempted to stab her. She fled and hid herself in her mother's house, where the enraged husband followed her, and, meeting his mother-in-law, whom he accused of abetting his wife, stabbed her to the heart. He has been arrested.

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 EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AND ROBERT OWEN.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—That so good a movement as the National Conference on Education, so admirably inaugurated by the truly noble speech of Prince Albert, should have been marred by the unworthy and paltry means taken to silence the veteran Owen, is indeed much to be lamented.

Thanks to you, sir, for your very spirited and proper commentary on this really un-English proceeding.

Is it not humiliating to think that this proceeding should have been enacted at a meeting which I observe you report to have been composed chiefly of clergymen?

And who was it that was thus silenced? A patriarch, bordering on ninety years of age, than whom it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find in the Queen's dominions a man who has spent so much of his own wealth and personal exertion in promoting the sacred cause which the Conference has taken up, now that it has become inevitable, if not fashionable. To the proof:

If I am right, the first public speech which Robert Owen ever made was as president of a public dinner given to Joseph Lancaster, in Glasgow, in 1812, to forward whose system of education Owen contributed one thousand pounds, and five hundred pounds to the rival plan of the orthodox Dr. Bell, with a promise to double it if the promoters would throw open their doors to all, without respect of creed; which, however they declined.

On the 1st of January, 1816, Mr. Owen delivered to the inhabitants of New Lanark an address on the opening of the 'Institution for the Formation of Character,' upon which he had previously expended the princely sum of *ten thousand pounds*, and in the conduct of which, for many years after, he spent annually *twelve hundred pounds*.

Though more than forty years have elapsed since the delivery of this address, it is as applicable now as then, and is well worth the attentive perusal of any member of the late Conference.

The admirable results which flowed from these comprehensive measures, and the almost magical effects on the population of New Lanark, were fully reported upon and published by Dr. McNab, the private physician of the Duke of Kent, who, at the instance of his Royal Highness, undertook this duty. This report, too, the members of the Conference would do well to consult, for it especially shows that which to many, if not all its members, appears a puzzle,—how effectively to combine education with work.

I observe with pleasure that Mr. Baines had the courage to bear testimony to the Conference of what he had himself witnessed in this respect during Mr. Owen's rule at New Lanark, in common with tens of thousands of others from all parts of the world, and in every grade of life, from the king to the peasant. Again, the venerable old man whom the clergy refused to hear was the first who limited the hours of labour for children and young persons in his own factories, and who laboured hard for years to obtain a legislative enactment on the subject; furnishing, so early as 1815, to the first Sir Robert Peel the heads of a Bill which he introduced into the House of Commons for the regulation of the employment of children and others in cotton manufactories, and which was intended to limit the time of labour to *eight hours per day*.

Mr. Owen was examined before the Committee on this Bill, and laboured hard, and spent much money, in that and after years, in endeavouring to impress the public mind with its vast importance.

In pursuance of this, he issued an address 'to British Master Manufacturers,' and another 'to the Earl of Liverpool,' then (1818) prime minister. 'On the Employment of Children in Manufactories.'

In the previous year, 1817, he had published 'Observations on the Effects of the Manufacturing System, with Hints for the Improvement of those Parts of It which are most Injurious to Health and Morals.'

Dedicated most respectfully to the British Legislation by Robert Owen.

The Conference seemed to be divided in opinion as to whether the education, which all admitted ought to be given to the rising generation, should be furnished from the resources of individuals or from the State. Robert Owen had successfully tried the one plan, and vigorously advocated the other.

Again: the Conference found great difficulty in the way of all educational efforts in consequence of its complication with the Labour Question. Robert Owen had *practically* solved this question a generation since, and was there with his experience of the past and advice for the future.

Yet this is the man whom the Conference—not openly, but by an unworthy, tricky device—refused to hear.

Why Earl Granville did not exercise the authority with which the Conference had that day invested him, and, in his character of chairman, insist on a hearing for Mr. Owen—who, it is reported, was busy writing an amendment when he was jockeyed out of his privilege—is not explained. But it is painful to see that the meeting—the majority of whom it is reported were clergymen—so far forgot their profession of Christians *par excellence*, as to refuse to a man whose hairs had grown grey in the sacred cause of education which they had met to promote, that '*fair play*' which is the peculiar boast of Englishmen.

Let us, in charity, hope better things in future.

I am yours, &c.,

WILLIAM PARE.

Clontarf, Dublin, June 30th, 1857.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

"Cute pellem."
Sharp after the skins.

SIR,—The committee on the Hudson's Bay territory is now, I believe, sitting; and it is well that the public should be aware that the Hudson's Bay Company have, since the time of Charles II., held an injurious monopoly of the corn-bearing country known by the very indefinite appellation of the 'Hudson's Bay Territory;' that, in the gainful pursuit of peltry, this company has lost sight of the main condition on which, even in those days of corruption, the grant was made to the Company of Adventurers, viz., the condition of colonising. Have they colonised? The Red River Settlement, groaning under the weight of the little finger of this potent corporation, can hardly be considered as anything but a languishing necessity. What is the commercial tariff imposed on the settlers? Let this be well investigated. I fancy there is a Mr. Isbister who can give some information on the matter. It is well that the people of England should look thoroughly into this affair. The company have again and again violated their charter, which, by the way, was renewed in William III.'s time for a specific period only (seven years, I believe), so that since that period till very lately they had no shadow of title; but by some means, and mysterious enough, they had obtained of late a sort of *renewal of their charter* (being long since extinct, he it observed)—a renewal on terms not since fulfilled—witness the 'Paget Sound' transaction. Why, sir, the public have to look at the physical geography of Vancouver Oregon and see what they are suffering to lie idle, and then to gnaw their fingers with vexation at the neglect of a site for cities and fleets—for such is the strait south of Vancouver; and this is the last acquisition, I believe, of this absorbing company.

Look at Lake Superior and the copper works there, so snugly kept in the background. I fancy he would be a bold fellow who would equal these without the leave and license of the 'Cute Pellem Company.' Why did the talented gentleman they sent out as Governor of Vancouver or Paget Sound—why did he resign his appointment, but that he felt the whole thing was a sham? 'Twas a Baratarian affair.

I wonder the company have not a wholesome dread of the sage advice of the Don to Sancho before daring to go into a committee. "Stir it not, friend Sancho; for the more you stir it the more it will stink."

I trust, however, the press will well work the matter, that the public will diligently haunt the committee-room of the Hudson's Bay Inquiry, and take care that the whole thing be well ventilated, despite its ill savour. Our children have an interest in the question, a present right of settlement without being subjected to the rule of these paltry potentates; and I believe the time has come to settle their monopoly.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, V.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X.—The Letter has been forwarded. Thanks are offered for the suggestion, which will be adopted.

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

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. 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 25, 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 POLITICAL DILEMMA.

BEFORE the year 1833, when it was proposed to admit the Jews into Parliament, a favorite Tory argument was, "If the Jews come in the Quakers will not consent to be kept out." The ready answer was, "We will open the doors to both." Early in the session of 1833, Mr. PEASE, a Quaker banker, was elected as member for Darlington, presented himself at the table of the House, and claimed to make affirmation instead of taking the oaths. The clerk offered to swear him; but he refused, and was ordered to withdraw. A committee was then appointed, with Mr. WYNN in the chair, to consider his case, and it resolved to admit him, upon the ground that if, by his entrance, he became liable to any penalties, the risk was his own, and in no way concerned the House of Commons. This being reported to the House, the question was put, whether Mr. PEASE should be allowed to make such affirmation as was binding on his conscience? The 'Ayes' were loud and multitudinous, there were no 'Nays,' and the Quaker representative, clothed in a complete suit of brown, appeared at the table, and took his seat amid general and cordial cheering. There was no conflict between the two Houses, or between parliament and the courts of law. Had a Jew been elected at the same time, and claimed the right conceded to Mr. PEASE, what would have been the position of the legislature? There was as much fear of Quaker proselytizing as Jewish—that is to say, none. The Jew has no more desire to make all men Jews than the Earl of DERBY to make all men peers.

Parliament is in a dilemma, which has been aggravated by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Inevitably vain, and determined to stand (not to move) in front of the Liberal party, he set aside Mr. DILLWYN's motion, which might have been successful, in favour of his own, which must be shelved. Six readings, two committees, and a Royal assent constitute the process according to RUSSELL, a simple affirmative that according to DILLWYN. A majority of one in the House of Commons would settle the question for ever. We do hope that, even though he be driven off to the last day of the session, the member for Swansea will persevere. The Lords have declared themselves judges of their own constitution; the Commons may assert a parallel privilege, and accept Baron ROTHSCHILD's affirmation without consulting that

prelacy which the nation has tolerated too long in the midst of the peerage. What does the Premier think of the nominee of Ripon, the Evangelical BICKERSTETH, voting to exclude the Jews? It is time to relieve the Bishops of these painful political responsibilities.

The public must not be unjust to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. He is more liberal than Lord PALMERSTON. He acts unofficially with him upon particular occasions, when the Tories are to be defeated and the Independents suppressed; but it is to him partially that we must look for the efficacy of a Reform Bill in 1858. At the same time, it is indisputable that he acts either an insincere or a selfish part in repeating the old game of the Oaths Bill. Can he coerce the Lords? Will Lord PALMERSTON do that? If not, where is the chance of passing this measure to remove doubts? There is no chance whatever, and the Liberals are simply cheated.

Lord CAMPBELL's offer to go to Newgate, Mr. WALPOLE's quotations from the history of the Commonwealth, and Lord PALMERSTON's allegiance to constitutional routine go for nothing. Still less to the purpose is an objection that the Government should resign. It ought not to be admitted that the peers have the power to overthrow an Administration. As long as the policy of the Cabinet and of the Commons is one, the Minister has a constitutional right to retain his place. The House has the result in its own hands. It may admit the Jew and protect him, and the Lords, we may be assured, will not long delay an act of indemnity. Meanwhile, the agitation of the great towns must be commenced; it would be useful if the Liberal members, during the recess, were to meet the principal constituencies, and move them to patriotic action. Let a bold man spread his sails, and public opinion will waft him to the head of his party. He will have lieutenants in Parliament and out of doors. The Oaths Bill is past discussion. The country is weary of waiting. Lord SHAFTESBURY may give way in the House of Lords; but when shall we see the majority of dissentient peers and bishops triturated down to a minority? A vigorous debate, and a vote of the Commons—and we are at an end of the discussion. A winter of political energy, and Reform will be within reach.

THE SLEEPERS AWAKENED.

THE Duchy of Lancaster Inquiry is now all but concluded. Within a few days the Committee will have made its report. So far as Mr. BERTOLACCI is concerned, unless there be an utter miscarriage of justice, it is a case for restitution or compensation. But in a public sense the investigation has been most important. Administrative secrets and official habits have been exposed of which the nation has had, hitherto, not the slightest idea. Attention has been drawn to an extraordinary series of defalcations in state departments, the details of which had been hushed in convenient mystery. We have seen how accounts are falsified to deceive the House of Commons; how the Crown property is eaten up by private interests, and how a machinery of concealment and collusion is worked in order to produce an impenetrable mystification, and perpetuate the privilege of jobbery. Yet the knowledge we have obtained amounts to scarcely more than a glimpse. Next session there must be a committee to scrutinize to the bottom the affairs of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. BERTOLACCI first disturbed the serenity of the staff in 1854. They took no warning, and, getting rid of the Auditor, slumbered until Mr. CONINGHAM's motion

roused Chancellor, Receiver-General, Counsel, and Clerks to answer for their conduct. So far, so good. The dust has been shaken off; four Peers, a Lieutenant-General, an Attorney-General, a Clerk of the Council, a Clerk of the Records, a Clerk of the Ordinance, and a Deputy Receiver-General, have been interrogated, and their united testimonies have not shaken a single statement made by Mr. BERTOLACCI. *Non mi ricordo* has screened them, in a good many instances, from the effect of inconvenient questions, and when pressed upon other points they have offered admissions—with a background of explanations.

The point is—do these explanations invalidate the Auditor's statement? We will first take Lord GRANVILLE's case, which stands first upon the petition,—placed there at the suggestion of Mr. ROEBUCK. The charge was that, being in arrear of rent, he had assumed the office of Chancellor, and had been favoured in that respect by the officials. "There is no doubt," he says, "that for the last eight years I have been in arrear." To improve the value of his own leases, however, he has expended large amounts of money, and his evidence in this respect, though not judicially corroborated, undoubtedly releases him from all imputations in respect of his original arrears. But why did he become Chancellor? What right had he to assume the stewardship of an estate to which he was deeply indebted, and in the interest of which, under circumstances that might be supposed, he could have had to act against himself? At the outset, he recognized the falsity of such a position, and we can only regret that he abandoned his scruples to commit an act of gross administrative immorality. It is not denied that the accounts were habitually kept open to give him time, that he was the principal defaulter to the Duchy, and that, as Mr. ROEBUCK remarked, before gliding out of the case, Earl GRANVILLE's connexion with the department was such that Mr. BERTOLACCI was justified in drawing attention to it in the opening part of the petitions. With regard to the *Leader*, the new Knight of the Garter is wrong in supposing that it hinted at any special compact between him and his friends on the Committee. He is the member of a guild, and the members understand one another—that is all. We have no doubt that Lord GRANVILLE anticipates with perfect satisfaction the decision of the Committee.

Lord BELPER, by his own statement, justified the punctilious method adopted by Mr. BERTOLACCI. The accounts had been badly kept; it was necessary to keep them more strictly; but the officials objected, and the Auditor brought bitterness into the happy family. He was offensively accurate, repulsively conscientious; a thorn in the side of the Receiver-General, who not only admits that he spoke of him as a 'damned fellow,' but is described by Lord HARNOWBY as saying, when his Lordship became Chancellor, "I wonder how you will get on with that fellow BERTOLACCI?" "The only difficulty seemed to be," remarked Lord BELPER, "that the Auditors of the Duchy had always been uniformly members of the Council;" and this, becoming known to the Auditor, stood between him and the despotic clique, the financial transactions of which he was bound by his oath and his duty to check. The oath itself implied his right to a seat in Council; but throughout the proceedings the officials laid little stress upon Acts of Parliament, Charters, or Letters Patent. To evade this point, they call upon the law-officers of the Duchy to state their opinions; and those officers have stood before the Committee,

creating law, not quoting it, and laying down judgments which, we fully believe, the opinion of any competent constitutional lawyer would reverse. Lord HARROWBY chooses to sneer at 'Lord COKE, and all other sorts of antiquarian law;' but upon such stands the constitution of England. Lord HARROWBY violated charters and acts of parliament, and chooses to despise them; he claims, in the words of his Vice-Chancellor and Attorney-General, 'autocratic power' in the Duchy, acts alone and without his Council, debars the Auditor from the performance of his functions, dismisses him illegally, and when the statutes are referred to, jests at them as 'antiquarian.'

Upon public grounds Mr. BERTOLACCI was appointed. Upon public grounds he came before the Committee for justice. His statement is met by assertions unsupported by evidence, and by a tangle of quibbles. Thus, General Fox says, "Mr. BERTOLACCI stated that my father appointed me Receiver-General, which is so far true that *he did* appoint me," and then he weaves a complaint against 'the gist of that assertion.' The Receiver-General adds that, when Mr. HAWKER was nominated Auditor, he had no knowledge that this Mr. HAWKER was his own nephew. From Mr. DANVERS—who was frequently compelled to correct his own statements—was extorted this testimony: "Under the head 'Duchy of Lancaster, Rents received from the Newcastle-under-Lyne Mines for ten years from Michaelmas, 1846, to Michaelmas, 1856,' what alterations would be necessary to make the account correspond with the fact?"

"It would be sufficient to leave out the word *received*."

Now, is this not a justification of all that has been urged?

There was one important word in the account, and that was false. If it be added that, by the admission of the officials, Mr. BERTOLACCI's suggestions were frequently of great value, we do not see what is wanting to complete his case. He was appointed upon public grounds for public services; he discovered mismanagement and endeavoured to remedy it; he was obstructed; he was deprived of his functional authority; he was insulted; he was illegally superseded; he has proved that the accounts of the Duchy had been systematically tampered with, and that Lord GRANVILLE held an improper position, and what remains? It remains to be shown that the Duchy of Lancaster has been converted into an engine for party purposes—but that is not an auditor's affair.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE affirmation of the vote of 23,000*l.* for the establishment and expenses of the National Gallery, three weeks since, was a dereliction of duty on the part of the Commons. Lord ELCHO deserves great credit for the manner in which he stood out to explain the absolute necessity of withholding a part of that vote. It comprises the expenses and salary of a Secretary and a travelling agent, and the price of an ill-selected picture. Now there can be no desire on the part of Lord ELCHO, or of any who think with him, of stinting the reward for any public officer engaged in the formation and custody of the National Gallery. But it was shown, unanswerably, that the present servants of the public do not fulfil their duties; that, on the contrary, both high and low, they sacrifice the public interests to personal objects. For the Secretary, 750*l.* a year is paid—a comparatively large sum. For the travelling agent, a low salary, but 650*l.* under the name of 'travelling expenses.' And how do these

persons perform their duty? The travelling agent, the officers of the National Gallery, and the Director, are chargeable with two of the last purchases that have been made, if not for something more; we refer to the two pictures by PAUL VERONESE, the 'Adoration of the Magi' purchased for 1577*l.*, and the picture from the Pisani Palace, purchased for 13,650*l.* But how is that money laid out? Here is the account:—

The money given to Count Pisani was 12,360*l.*; banking commission to Mr. Valentine at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 70*l.* Commissions on the picture—1, Signor Enrico Dubois, banker (son-in-law of Pisani), 62*l.* 10*s.*; 2, Carlo Dubois (banker), 62*l.* 10*s.*; 3, Caterino Zen, Pisani's steward, 300*l.*; 4, Pietro Dezan, 2nd idem, 271*l.* 10*s.*; 5, Dr. Monterumici, lawyer, 271*l.* 10*s.*; 6, Paolo Fabris, restorer, 200*l.*; 7, Giuseppe Conurato, Pisani's valet, 12*l.*; 8, Caterina Rini, cameriera (chambermaid), 10*l.*; 9, Pietro Galperti, gondoliere, 6*l.*; 10, Angelini Comini, idem, 6*l.*; 11, Riccardo de Sandre, cook, 6*l.* (laughter); 12, Pietro Dorigo, porter, 6*l.*; 13, Angela Dorigo, porter's wife, 6*l.*

Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE confirmed the purchase of that picture. The travelling agent was Mr. OTTO MUNDLER. Mr. RUSKIN says that one third more might have been given without exceeding the market price; but even if that were true, which is doubtful, there are many circumstances that render the purchase an entire breach of duty. If the picture were a fine one—and the highest authorities say that it is not—it would still be objectionable. We already had pictures by PAUL VERONESE; he is not a master of the highest rank; his anatomy is not very striking, the expression is not remarkable, his power of telling a story is weak—in fact he seldom attempts a story. He has some faculty for painting costume, he is a colorist of the second rank, and that is saying much. But while our National Gallery is so small, it was not very requisite that we should have further specimens of this painter. We are exceedingly poor in specimens of much higher masters,—of TITIAN, for instance, and still more of RAPHAEL. And while we have thousands of pounds to lay out, the object of any honest or intelligent public servant would be to secure those pictures in which we are poor, and thus to give us our money's worth.

Mr. WILSON, Mr. LABOUCHERE, and after him Lord PALMERSTON, opposed the amendments suggested by Lord ELCHO, which would have reduced the vote by about 6500*l.*, as a refusal so far to ratify that bad bargain. The officials gave no facts to combat those stated on the other side, they only gave *authorities*, and those authorities bad. Principally they were the very persons impugned, such as Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE. But the strongest point rested on the personal ground. Mr. LABOUCHERE 'regretted these' personal attacks upon Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE. Now Sir CHARLES is personally answerable, and he has before been condemned. It was he who made the purchase of that 'Holbein,' which was no sooner exposed on the walls of the Gallery than the merest tyros in painting at once pronounced it to be spurious, and it was withdrawn. While he was Keeper, the 'Youthful Saviour,' by GUIDO, was purchased, GUIDO being a painter of the third or fourth rank; and this picture—a design entirely without meaning—one of the very worst from his pencil. Sir CHARLES connived at the flaying of the pictures under the name of 'cleaning.' His administration, in fact, occasioned such an outcry on the part of the public, that he was compelled to resign. But he then became connected with a clique in itself very highly connected; he became professionally related, it may be said, to Germany. Dr. WAAGEN is an authority for Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE; if Sir CHARLES is attacked the Doctor will come forward and attack his assailants. The same system has been carried on in Berlin that we have wit-

nessed in London, and a somewhat similar circumstance is related in a pamphlet called 'The Picture Baptism of Dr. WAAGEN,' published at Leipzig in 1832, read by Mr. CONINGHAM in the recent debate:—

"The State having purchased that enormous quantity of Mr. Solly's pictures, there was a great mystery about them. It was considered a rare favour to have a look at them; perhaps they feared public opinion, and wished to make everything fine and shiny by restoration and varnish, in order to deceive the public. Berlin painters consequently were not just wished for to do this work of restoration; the workmen were sent for from abroad, and especially by Dr. Waagen, who had made proper acquaintances at Munich while he lived there. If any offer was made to a Berlin artist, the pay was so paltry that the man could not but refuse. Now, restoration began to be carried on on a grand scale, a quantity of pictures were transformed into the style of famous painters and their pupils, and enormous sums—for which real old original pictures might have been bought—were thus spent. In Mr. Solly's collection were a great many which could not be exhibited without undergoing very important restorations. For this purpose there arrived, first, a Mr. Horack from Saxony, who had been a tailor, but then felt inspired to restore old pictures. With pompous words he praised his own skill, and assured them that he was able to take off pictures from wormeaten wood and draw them over new wood or canvas. He, moreover, pretended to possess a water to wash with and clean pictures without washing them away. This master tailor, after having spoiled a number of pictures entrusted to him by private persons, was engaged by the committee of the Museum, and received a large picture from the Solly collection to take it off from the wood. Horack asked for an advance, and obtained the money. Somewhat later he asked for another advance, and obtained it. Now he went on working a few days longer, then he shut up his abode and disappeared from Berlin. The committee finding the door locked, and obtaining no answer to their rappings ordered the door to be opened, and satisfied themselves that their artist had bolted with the money, but left them the corpse of the picture to bury. An eternal silence, of course, is kept about the fate of this picture. Meanwhile Dr. Waagen had carried out his plan. For a high annual salary, the restorators, his old connections, were appointed—namely, Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Koester, and Mr. Xler. Now, the high syndrium was complete, a *Restoration-atelier* was arranged, and all the pictures of the State entrusted to it to be sentenced to life or death."

Like WAAGEN like EASTLAKE. Sir CHARLES, who frequents good society, is, says Lord PALMERSTON, 'an amiable, accomplished, and distinguished man.' Lord PALMERSTON cannot abide this kind of fuss, which compels public servants to account. Mr. CONINGHAM having brought forward these facts as a public duty, the noble Premier presumes that it is simply the indulgence of a personal feeling. He hopes that 'now they have had their swing on the favourite topic,' the business of the evening will proceed. In fact, the object is to have a Gallery—no matter what is in it. Not that the public servants understand anything about pictures, or know how to choose the best; but as a gentleman must have a collection, so the nation must have a collection, estimated by its high prices. As there is the National Gallery, there must be offices for it; a charming opportunity for putting in 'an amiable, accomplished, and distinguished man,' who has the personal acquaintance of noblemen in authority; or for giving Travelling Commissions to favourite Germans. And as large sums must be paid for—pictures which are estimated by their price—there is a still more charming opportunity of handing over the distribution of gold, with little addenda in the name of 'travelling expenses,' to the favourite Germans and their friends.

Questions of this kind are necessarily matter of fact. If a committee of five members of the House of Commons had been appointed to examine the accounts and to compare twenty characteristic pictures, all in this country, all, perhaps, in London, they could have formed a distinct judgment, and they would have ratified the amendment, cutting down the vote. But the House of Commons will not take the trouble to look into facts: it takes the explanations on trust.

DELUSIVE EVIDENCE.—THE TALBOT CASE.

IN our last number, we noticed several cases of final conviction upon evidence which afterwards turned out to have been false. We made no allusion to some cases which have recently been under discussion, and in which we believe that the recorded decisions are against the historical evidence. By a curious coincidence, our 'Open Council' supplied one of these omissions. A letter from Mr. THOMAS TERTIUS PAGET gave a curious explanation of the manner in which the most striking of the new evidence brought before the House of Lords in the TALBOT divorce case had accrued. The Reverend ABRAM SARGENT, Vicar of Derrygarth and Prebendary of Cashel, stated on his oath that he had actually witnessed the misconduct of Mrs. TALBOT, in broad daylight, in one of the under rooms of the house as he was approaching it. Now there were several doubts suggested by the evidence at the time. In the first place it was known that Mr. SARGENT was near-sighted, so that it would have been difficult for him to identify any person. Moreover, he had permitted his family to visit the house after the occurrence which he described. How could he trust his own eyes? How could he permit the ladies of his household to visit a place in which such occurrences happened? Mr. PAGET's letter explains both these problems. Mr. SARGENT has since been handed to his friends as an insane man, for giving himself up to a magistrate at Clonmel on the spontaneous, and, we presume, erroneous self-accusation of forgery. If he is not mad, he is a forger; if he is not a forger, he is insane. The evidence before the previous tribunal had been entirely discredited. It was this evidence that dressed up the case for the Lords, and we now know the character of the witness.

It so happens that in this TALBOT case, a part of the obstruction to the truth lay in the difficulty of collecting and sifting all the evidence within a given time. We have witnessed another case of condemnation prematurely, and we suspect that with that case also we have not yet done. We allude to the charge against EBENEZER DAVIS, preferred before the London Mission Society by certain underlings in its employment. It will be remembered that Mr. DAVIS was accused of writing an infamous letter to his wife. The charge was vitiated from the first. It was understood that some persons had taken offence at the conduct of Mr. DAVIS. The accusation against him rested upon a letter which a servant of the society professed to have picked up from the ground, to have read, copied, and handed to Mrs. DAVIS—so that the charge avowedly originated in a breach of confidence. Even if the letter had been written, it ought never to have been brought into court. If a gentleman had picked it up, he would not have read it; or, if by any inconceivable accident, he had actually read it, he would have forgotten its contents. Yet a grave religious society adopted an act of espionage as the foundation of a charge against one of its own missionaries. All the proceedings were published except the passage which formed the gist of the whole accusation; but any one who has seen that passage must be at once convinced that the whole story was a fabrication; and there are several circumstances which point to the authorship of the forgery. The passage itself was traced to an infamous publication. The fabricated letter proved to be wholly and entirely dissimilar to all the letters Mr. DAVIS had addressed to his wife. Yet one accident alone saved that unhappy man from being crushed under what would have been

considered a mass of overwhelming circumstantial evidence. It was a case in which the very infamy of the accusation tended to alarm defenders. Any one who stood up for a proper judgment of the accused appeared to be identifying himself with a FAUBLAS in a missionary's gown. Yet there was found a man who had the moral courage to defend the innocent, even when thus cowardly accused. The innocent man has been actually rescued: for the mass of circumstantial evidence ultimately collected on the other side, the proofs accounting for every hour of the man's time at the period of his alleged offences, the evidence as to the origin of the fabricated letter,—have satisfied those on whom Mr. DAVIS really depended. The attempts to crush him by cross actions, cross charges, claims for costs, have been met at a considerable sacrifice; thousands have been expended in that manner; but after all the injured man was sustained in his own chapel, and he has not become an outcast. Yet if it had not been for one generous and chivalrous member of the society which lent itself to these mean proceedings, poor EBENEZER DAVIS would have been consigned to beggary, and his name would have become an epithet of reproach.

THE MYSTERY OF THE PARIS PLOT.

THE tone taken by a considerable portion of the English press with reference to the Italian insurrection and its ramifications, has been anything but dignified. In the first place, there has been an almost general admission of the truth of the most desperate reports, such as are always circulated by the agents of frightened and vindictive Governments which have just passed through a crisis that threatened their existence. All idea of waiting for evidence seems to be scouted. An accusation has only to be enormous to ensure belief; and if a statement be incredible it is received without examination. Correspondents of the lowest class, who reflect the opinions of the editor they serve, not the facts that take place around them—who now abuse LOUIS NAPOLEON, now discover that he is a great man, according to suggestions from London—are busy in indoctrinating the public mind with the most culpable prejudices, in order to prepare it to receive, without indignation, the basest concessions.

We will mention one specimen of the assertions indulged in. "The attempt at insurrection in Genoa was approved of only by the mob, which gains its living by riot and disorder." The gullible reader lifts up his hands in horror, and is led almost at once, by a singular process of reasoning, to acquiesce in the propriety of handing over M. LEDRU ROLLIN to the tender mercies of the French Government. But is there a mob at Genoa which finds riot and disorder a lucrative trade? And, if so, what a singular government the Piedmontese Government must be.

Side by side with these absurdities we have copies of placards and circulars said to have been seized, containing murderous threats against individuals, whose names and addresses are wisely left in blank; and rabid declamations copied from the conversations of industrious police-officers and official leading articles. But nothing is related worthy of the slightest notice beyond the simple facts that, in various places in Italy, insurrectionary attempts were made; that those attempts failed; that many of the insurgents were killed; and that others were taken prisoners. The object, however, of the larger portion of the press to which we allude seems not to be to elucidate truth or to describe actual occurrences, but to find excuses for humiliating acquiescence to virulent demands about to be made on us by certain great

foreign powers. The time for this demand is certainly well chosen. By unparalleled incompetence and rashness we have had the greater portion of our empire put in peril; and it is conceived that we shall submit to any degradation in Europe whilst we are fighting for our existence in Asia.

As to the alleged Paris conspiracy, we confess to feeling considerable doubts as to its existence. It has all the appearance, if we can judge from the statements in the *Moniteur*, of being a conspiracy after the fact. Three unknown Italians allow themselves to be arrested; and in the depth of the police-courts 'confess their crimes,' admit they intended to assassinate the Emperor, and accuse just the very people the French Government dislikes of being their accomplices! From conspirators who can have harboured such terrible intentions, we are accustomed to expect more resolution than this. PIANORI was made of sterner stuff. Who are these three pliant and communicative gentlemen? We should like to have a little information on the subject, but we decline to receive it from France. With every desire to be credulous, how can we believe any statements in the *Moniteur*? Every one knows that, except with reference to some portentous potato or monstrous cabbage, all discussion is forbidden in the French press. What security have we that any event, not witnessed accidentally by an Englishman, is correctly reported? Was there any intention of taking up the rails on the railroad to Plombières? Who will be bold enough to say that he believes this on the statement of the *Moniteur*? Is the word of LOUIS NAPOLEON sufficiently sacred to cover all his subordinates? Will that potentate, indeed, venture to complain personally of any attempt to assassinate him, as long as he admits the legitimacy of such political means by continuing the pension of the wretch CANTILLON for attempting the life of the Duke of WELLINGTON?

But there is to be a trial. A trial! A mockery! We all know how political offenders are dealt with in France. The proceedings are carried on for months in secrecy; but meanwhile the most horrible rumours are supplied, not only to the French press but to English correspondents, who never scruple to publish the most painful calumnies against Liberals who have not been successful. Then the appointed day comes on. The court is packed by people admitted only with tickets; the indictment is read; the well-trained witnesses appear; evidence is given with beautiful uniformity; if the prisoner attempts to cross-examine he is badgered and insulted by the judge, who, sometimes, as in the recent case of VERGER, calls him an assassin, insults and squabbles with him; no witnesses are allowed for the defence; the verdict is hurried on; the sentence is pronounced; the report of the proceedings in the papers is mangled; correspondents are furnished with lies; the scaffold is raised with disgraceful precipitation; the condemned is told at eight o'clock in the morning that he is to die in a quarter of an hour; he is dragged under the knife; his remonstrances are stifled; and, as the French reporters phrase it, 'human justice is satisfied.'

We shall probably not see immediately a repetition of these disgraceful scenes. Messrs. TIBALDI, BARTOLOTTI, and GRILLI, are probably too valuable auxiliaries; and it would, at any rate, be impossible to put them to death without some cry of disappointed cupidity reaching the public. We assume—though we have only the word of the *Moniteur*—that the persons we have named have played the infamous part of informers. Even M. DULANGIER might object to sentence a prisoner with a gag in his mouth. But the real

object of the French Government—and in this it seems to be supported by Austria and Russia—is once more to disturb the French and Italian refugees in their home. They cannot live in peace because M. LEDRU ROLLIN—who has evidently no more to do with any project for assassinating the Emperor of the French than Lord PALMERSTON—can smoke his cigar in London streets.

Whatever may come of this disgraceful attempt to get up an excitement against innocent and honourable men, we trust it will be remembered that the English and French Governments, by the tone of their quarrel with Naples, and the English press, by its persevering encouragement of the spirit of disaffection in Italy, its savage attacks on BOMBA, are alone responsible for recent events.

Ever since the beginning of the world, to describe a king as a tyrant, to represent him as guilty of the most cold-blooded tyranny, of torture, exaction, and perjury, has been called incitement to insurrection; and for the demagogues, who have played this game, to turn round on those who rise and seek to hand them over to the executioners has been called cowardice.

We have recently read much ludicrous abuse of M. MAZZINI, because when his attempt failed he contrived to escape. Do not these writers reflect that for two years, from a much safer position than that of the Italian revolutionist, they have been doing all in their power, if not to sharpen the dagger which no one meant to use, at any rate to load the musket which has this time missed fire?

AN ADVENTURE IN THE PROVINCES.

THERE is a vast palace not far from the river Thames, and in this there formerly ruled—and may rule still—a sovereign at once wealthy and powerful. The exterior of the edifice is gloomy and unadorned, but the interior, occupied by suites of chambers and a vast central hall, glitters with gilding and silk. The monarch, to whom rumour imputes some familiarity with the black art, is master of many thrones, but chooses not to sit upon them himself. His ministers possess each twelve various robes—the costumes of as many ages and nations—and wear divers ornaments and crowns. In his Treasury is the dagger of BRUTUS, with the wand of ARIEL, the shroud of HAMLET's father, and millions of Columbine spangles. Sometimes the king reigns as a PHARAOH, then as a Prince of Beauty, to whom a hundred damsels offer garlands of flowers; next he is a tamer of horses, and now he engages a giant-killer to amuse his subjects. Well, this potentate—so mighty that every seven days two heralds scattered his renown on broad-sheets—was not satisfied with ruling the realm of Drury, but espied far beyond its borders three kingdoms—Bedford, Bodmin, and Bridport. "One of those shall be mine," he swore right royally. This hearing, the Cavalier EDWARDES, from the land of Peckham, came and threw himself at the feet of the Drury PHARAOH, and offered, if provided with a handful of yellow tokens, to conquer the Bedford nation. "Two rivals contest the crown," he said, "and my gracious lord shall prevail over both." At these mellifluous words the monarch was well pleased, and saw the cavalier once and again, to prepare him for the valorous adventure. First, a gorgeous pageant was made ready—banners of rainbow-coloured paper—"Welcome to the King of Drury!"—"Down with the Foe!"—"The Cat will be let out of the Bag." A faithful servant desired to march upon Bedford at the head of a corymbean phalanx of Ama-

zonian graces in pink or pearly Areophane; but this was forbidden, as they, lightly and briefly robed, might have trembled in the tempestuous cold of that country. But three Pindars went before the chariot of the King; them following, rode three Orators, one heavily equipped, upon the back of a Green Dragon; at the gate of the besieged palace stood a (chamber)-maid in the attire of Arcady, and her addressing, spoke the Peckham cavalier, "Say, who in this city is greatest?" Him answering, "MANTEL," she said, and gazed in awe upon the lengthening cavalcade—the Drury King, in his high-seated, gold-embossed chariot, the Orators, the Poets, the blue-and-orange banners of paper, the blazing records of virtue, soup-giving, and valour, the mystic oracle "Cat out of the Bag"—when suddenly the enchanted chimera vanished, and lo! six stout gentlemen stood upon the scene; there was no Green Dragon (only the odour of it); the Peckham knight became a clown; the standards were changed into placards, and clung to the walls, and a red-lipped chamber-maid, with a curtsy, said, "Please, sir, Mr. MANTEL is the most intelligent and influential man in the Radical interest." Armed with this authority, EDWARDES, of Peckham, summoned meetings in support of the candidate from Drury, wrote an address for him, paid the beadles for a peal of bells, smoked, drank lemonade, and is said to have idled; yet evidently he did his worst to make a farce of the Bedford election, for his employer obtained nearly two hundred covenanted or uncovenanted suffrages. Some of the necessary work was done by a deputation, and in the deputation figured HENRY SHELTON, independent elector. This gentleman was petted at Drury, 'had champagne, saw the performances, and looked at the dancers behind the curtain.' The whole affair resolved itself into 'capital fun.'

There is corruption in the Government; there is corruption in Parliament; but the electoral system is more corrupt than any. The avenues of the House are infested by jobbers, jugglers, pettifogging agents, and miserable local 'leading men,' who will accept as their candidate the first man who offers to spend his money freely. When the small boroughs are not under ducal influences, they become the property of little cliques, ignorant or venal, and any Peckham EDWARDES can get up a requisition for a public meeting and a vote of adoption. In this way the scourgings of illiterate vanity, popularised by the rant of tap-room orators, are shot into the House of Commons. The large boroughs are bad enough, with their hundreds of public-houses opened in the interest of an opulent ignoramus; but these boroughs are the curse of the country; without sinking them, and destroying, by means of the Ballot, the influence of purchased Peckham agency, no measure of parliamentary reform can be effectual.

ANOTHER RIGHT ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

A BILL is passing through Parliament to make provision for the defalcation which REDPATH effected in the capital of the Great Northern Railway Company. The House of Commons and the House of Lords are at issue upon one provision: the Lords are for laying the burden equally over all shareholders, 'preference' or 'original'; the Commons are for preserving the exemption of the preference shareholders, on the ground that the Act guarantees to them their 4½ per cent., and that the two Houses of Parliament should not interfere with the ordinary course of law. It seems to be forgotten that the ordinary course of law has not sufficed,

since it has been necessary to appeal to the two Houses of Parliament. The reason why the ordinary course of law fails is, that shareholders and directors have been so negligent through a series of years as to create a constant opportunity for REDPATH, and the preference shareholders, who exercise a very influential vote in the company, have used their full array of power in continuing that opportunity. The defalcation is a monstrous charge upon the company, and should rightly be provided by an exceptional course.

The public is anxiously awaiting a prosecution of the directors of the Royal British Bank, on some of whom the public has already passed its judgment, while for others the same public will most assuredly hope a verdict of acquittal. It has recently been reported that PAUL, STRAHAN, REDPATH, ROBSON, AGAR, and SAWARD, are about to be conveyed to Western Australia as to a penal settlement, under the provisions of the Penal Servitude Act. By the magnanimity of Lord PALMERSTON, the Fraudulent Trustees Bill has gradually been making its way through the second House of Parliament. We have quite a formidable array, therefore, of penal examples and penal terrors.

In the midst of this expectancy, the *Times* somewhat suddenly denounces certain directors of another bank, as deserving all the severity that could be inflicted on the directors of the Royal British Bank. The firm in question is 'the London and Eastern Banking Company,' which had the misfortune to smash in March last. The circumstances were no doubt peculiar. The paid-up capital of the bank was 250,000Z. There was a branch in this country, with branches in India. The Indian part of the business appears to have been managed regularly enough; but serious losses were thrown upon it by the exchange operation of the directors in London to supply themselves with funds, and the funds in London had been used in an unlicensed manner: more than the paid-up capital had been advanced by way of loan to Colonel WAUGH and other members of the Board of Directors, including Mr. STEPHENS, the Managing Director. No doubt there are some circumstances in this case which greatly resemble those of the Royal British Bank; but all the facts are not before us; and we can at least see startling differences.

The shareholders have agreed to the private composition; and with the experience of the Royal British Bank before them, probably they are right. The monstrosity of that case did not consist in the diversion of capital, but in the extravagant professions of piety, in the conspiracies of the directors to keep up an appearance of solvency when they had no means, in the endeavour to entrap share purchasers and depositors when the bank was not simply insolvent, but a fiction. The London and Eastern Banking Corporation did have a paid-up capital of 250,000Z.; the smaller 'paid-up' of the British Bank was in part a fiction. The managers of the Royal British Bank were persons acquainted with banking affairs; Colonel WAUGH was known to have been an Indian cavalry officer, and the managing director a surgeon in the Indian army. It is true that Colonel WAUGH took Campden House at Kensington, and struck out in splendid style; that he had a romantic and picturesque country residence on Branksea Island, in Poole Harbour; true that poor shareholders and depositors were really paying for the sumptuous entertainments, the splendid concerts, and tasteful luxuries both at Kensington and Branksea. But we have no evidence that Colonel WAUGH invoked Divine blessing on a bubble

scheme, like the manager of the Royal British Bank; that he committed habitual forgery, like the equally tasteful and sumptuous LIONEL REDPATH; that he forged and filched like the pious PAUL or the aristocratic STRAHAN; or that he constructed a gigantic system of swindling, like JOSEPH WINDLE COLE.

Instead of assuming a resemblance between these cases, what the past evidence tends to establish is, the infinite variety in these incidents of our huge credit system. Endless are the ways in which the law for the enforcement of credit can be turned into instruments for the conveyance of capital from one hand to the other, even so that the left hand knoweth not what the right hand doth. As in some other cases, 'protection' here appears to have the effect of defalcation.

PARTIES AND PROSPECTS.

SIGNS are not wanting that Lord PALMERSTON's majority is becoming unmanageable. The frequent divisions in the Lower House, the gradual consolidation of the independent Liberal party, and the Premier's reduced personal energy, are by no means good omens for the Government. Yet Lord PALMERSTON, from time to time, breaks out in his old manner; last week he must have highly flattered the noble statesmen of the Whig connexion by telling them that he cared not a straw for the opinions of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. We congratulate the Bedford influence upon the contempt so discreetly enunciated by PALMERSTON *Victor*. Mr. GLADSTONE does not seem inclined to sit so tamely under the jeers of the strong Minister. He is returning to his former Parliamentary position, and what may he not do, with PALMERSTON on the wane, if he will but cut his ecclesiastical clients adrift, and become a finance and reform politician? As for the Tories, the peers have effectually closed the doors of office against them, and no doubt they regret the vote that excluded Baron ROTHSCHILD. Until the Jewish question is settled, a DERBY administration is an impossibility. It is true that Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir JAMES GRAHAM are building an arch over which the peers may retreat, but will they? The only section in the House to which power is accruing is that of the independent Reformers. During the past week they appear to have been drawn together by some scheme of common action, and the stand they have made upon the estimates has been vigorous and serviceable. In the midst of the Liberal anarchy—the Premier being arch-anarch—they have stood firm and united. Lord JOHN RUSSELL competes with them; Sir JAMES GRAHAM makes it his business to declare for Liberalism upon a large scale; Mr. GLADSTONE's torpor is obviously coming to an end:—all these are hopeful indications.

A CREW FOR THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

GARRATT, the great gold-robber, was for some years the leader of convict *ton* in Bermuda. His associates regarded him with admiration; he was the master-spirit of their yellow-coated confederacy. Ultimately, Mr. KIRWAN, condemned (justly or not) for the murder of his wife in Ireland's Eye, arrived in the colony. GARRATT at once resigned the lead, and said, courteously, he could not think of refusing precedence to Mr. KIRWAN. Upon the same principle, the banks of the Swan, in Western Australia, may be expected to become the scene of a social flutter; for an aristocracy is to be planted in the soil. On the 25th of August a good ship will sail from England, bearing to the Swan Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Mr. STRAHAN, Mr. BATES, Mr. LEOPOLD REDPATH, Mr.

ROBSON, Mr. SAWARD, Mr. AGAR—three celebrated embezzlers, three celebrated forgers, and the inimitable, vengeful AGAR. With the exception of AGAR and SAWARD, between whom an antipathy may naturally be supposed to rankle, many mutual feelings will harmonize this aristocracy of detested crime. Common reminiscences and a common fate unite them. What strange contrasts in their lives! PAUL looking back through the gratings of Millbank to that happier time when he sat with Baron ALDERSON on the bench of justice; STRAHAN to his 'elegantly planted park and residence in perfect taste'; BATES to the hour of gratified ambition, in which he became the partner in a firm with a baronet at its head. Through REDPATH's dreams may flit the auction at which he bid successfully against the French Emperor for a wondrous work in buhl; through ROBSON's the triumph of his dramatic productions—

"Whither is fled the visionary gleam?
Where is it now, the glory and the dream?"

Neither AGAR nor SAWARD can have sympathies with men or with regrets like these. The latter was for twenty years a miserable JONATHAN WILD, a master forger, a burglars' agent, whose nightmare was Newgate; to the former penal discipline has been the routine of years; he knows what it is to labour in the hulks; he must have calculated, half a life ago, upon no euthanasia better than a ticket-of-leave. But, in some respects, REDPATH and ROBSON stand upon a level with him; they gambled every day, and hazarded liberty for luxury; they could scarcely have looked for perpetual winnings. Depend upon it, many a time and oft did a prophetic shadow of penitentiaries and the Australian settlements obscure the glitter of Chester-terrace, and the gaiety of Kilburn Priory. We do not believe that the three bankers ever imagined such a possibility; breaking the old bank in the Strand, and losing their commercial reputation—that was, no doubt, the climax of fear in the minds of PAUL, STRAHAN, and BATES.

With four hundred inferior criminals they go—these social bankrupts—to Western Australia. Well, there is something upon which to congratulate even this criminal crew. It is a change—from the monotony of that hideous desert of brick and white-wash at Millbank, from the wards of Newgate, from the motionless hulk in the Thames. They cross the ocean; they have a new life before them; there will be freshness in the sight of the Australian shores; there is the prospect of tickets of leave. But how the population will crowd to gaze at the convict baronet, and revive the story of Redpath's 'glory'—upon which ballad-singers have so unctiously expatiated! How will the old 'leading men' of the Swan River Settlement resign their precedence in favour of five gentlemen so accomplished, and, up to a certain point, so flattered by society? AGAR and SAWARD will not be similarly respected; they have only their distorted talents to recommend them; they have never been gentlemen, or sat on the bench, or inherited estates, or outbid LOUIS NAPOLÉON, or achieved a dramatic success. But let the captain of the vessel chartered at LLOYD's look well to his navigation. There is a story that the Flying Dutchman has for ages been wandering in search of a crew. And would not the seven great convicts prefer the perfidious bark, built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark, to the grey soup, canary-coloured jackets, and dull severities of a penal colony? Never, perhaps, was a more remarkable band of criminals embarked together, or one in which mutual recognitions were more likely to take

place. The five 'respectable' individuals moved pretty much in the same 'sphere,' except that their sympathies were different. ROBSON, although a poet, had not the delicate tastes of REDPATH, and as for Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, his 'seriousness' kept him apart from turfmen and philosophical virtuosi.

SUICIDES.—Mr. Carter, coroner for East Surrey, held an inquest last Saturday on the body of Mr. James Sebastian Yeates, a stockbroker living in the Crescent, Albany-road, Camberwell, who had died a few days previously from the effects of prussic acid. Mr. Yeates's son went one morning to the house of his father to see him on a matter of business, and, after tapping several times at the door of his room without receiving any answer, informed his mother of the circumstance. The latter immediately proceeded to her husband's bedroom, and shortly afterwards raised an alarm, on which the son went again to the room and found his father lying dead in his bed. A surgeon was sent for, but neither he nor the young man could detect the smell of any drug in the room, and they did not notice at the time that there was any bottle in the place containing poison. However, about twelve o'clock the same day, Mr. Yeates, jun., again went into the room, and he then saw on the dressing-table a small bottle not labelled, which smelt strongly of almonds. Mrs. Yeates declared that she had never seen any such bottle in her husband's possession. Another medical gentleman, a friend of the family, was sent for from Peckham, and, seeing the bottle, he took it up, and detected in it a powerful smell of prussic acid, half an ounce of which was afterwards found in the phial. A *post mortem* examination of the body revealed the presence of that deadly poison. All the members of Mr. Yeates's family said that they had neither seen nor heard anything about the bottle of prussic acid until it was found on the dressing-table. The inquest was adjourned till Monday, when the jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.—George Morley, a hairdresser of Gloucester, has drowned himself and his two daughters in the ship-canal of that town. The bodies of the father and the youngest child were discovered about a mile from Gloucester, at the distance of about six feet from the bank of the canal. The left arm of the father was passed round his daughter's waist, while his hand grasped her wrist, and his other arm was likewise curved, as if he had held his eldest daughter in the same manner as the younger. Her body was discovered some way off. The man, for some time past, had been suffering greatly, both from bad health and from the depression of his affairs owing to pecuniary difficulties. The jury, as in the preceding case, returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

THE OXFORD ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the town of Oxford took place on Monday in the Town Hall-yard, where upwards of two thousand persons assembled. The candidates were the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, and Mr. Thackeray, the novelist. The former gentleman did not appear; the latter addressed the meeting. He excused himself for not being a good public speaker; but he made a dashing oration, after all. He spoke highly of Mr. Neate, the gentleman who has been unseated by an election committee of the House; and then made a trenchant onslaught on the Peelite party, to which Mr. Cardwell belongs, and which he accused of endeavouring during the late war to make us lick the boots of the Czar, of encouraging the murderous Chinese in their insults to our flag, and of indirectly causing the present mutiny in India. Mr. Thackeray declared himself in favour of liberal measures, including the ballot, though he thought they did not want that in the coming election—they were too plucky, too honest. The show of hands was greatly in favour of Mr. Thackeray; and a poll was then demanded for Mr. Cardwell. The election took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Cardwell was returned by 1085 over 1018 who voted for Mr. Thackeray. The defeated candidate then addressed the electors in a speech conceived in a very generous and manly spirit. He highly eulogized Mr. Cardwell, and said he would be likely to serve Oxford much better than he himself could hope to do. In conclusion, he attributed his defeat to the unpopular opinions he entertains with respect to the propriety of allowing the people a little recreation and sight-seeing on Sunday after church hours.

ANTIQUITIES FROM HALICARNASSUS.—The British Museum is, we understand, soon to be enriched by a new collection of antiquities. These, the fruit of the researches instituted at Budrum, the ancient Halicarnassus, by Mr. C. Newton, her Majesty's Consul at Mitylene, have already left Malta in the steamer Gorgon, and are expected to arrive in this country in the course of a few days. They all belong to the renowned sepulchre of King Mausolus; many slabs from which, found worked into the walls of the modern town of Budrum, have already been for some years in the national collection.—*Literary Gazette*.

THE NORFOLK RABBIT CASE.—The quarrel between Mr. Tillett, editor of the *Norfolk News*, and Lord Hastings, with reference to the celebrated 'rabbit case' at the latter end of last year, has been adjusted by mutual apologies and retractions of offensive language.

Literature.

Cities 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*.

HAVING no longer any party to support, the *Quarterly Review* is becoming more liberal in its political sympathies. In the first article of the current number, for example—an able one on 'The French Constitutionalists'—revolutionary movements are spoken of with respect, and a writer of strong Republican sympathies, M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, is quoted and referred to throughout in terms of high praise. The paper is, indeed, little more than an analysis of his last, and perhaps most striking, work, *On the State of Society in France before the Revolution*, which the writer justly considers to be in many respects a political discovery reflecting the highest credit on M. DE TOCQUEVILLE's insight and research as a philosophical historian. One of the most noteworthy points of this discovery relates to the action of the Government in the provinces before the Revolution. M. DE TOCQUEVILLE proves by the fullest evidence that the centralized Government of the French people, commonly supposed to be the work of the Revolution, had in reality grown up under the old régime, and was at the time of its dissolution strong enough to survive the political convulsions that followed. The following extract will give an idea of the style and spirit of the article:—

M. de Tocqueville's discovery may now be accepted that the Revolution was not the source of the centralization which prevails in France, for he has found the latter in an earlier stratum, and found it to his astonishment with the attributes which he presumed to be of much later origin. He has found, for example, the similitude engendered by similar institutions between the administrators of those times and the administrators of our own. He has remarked the same desire to take cognizance of every detail of business, the same appetite for statistics—for returns more circumstantial than accurate—the same flowing and colourless official language. The administrators of those times and those of our own, seem, as he says, to join hands across the abyss of the Revolution which lies between them. Even their exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals, which the latter regard as a modern privilege, and which they are accustomed to speak of as one of the great conquests of 1789, was enjoyed by their predecessors, though less regularly and legally. In short, we may concur with M. de Tocqueville that centralization, governmental and administrative, existed with all its essential features when the revolutionary wave swept over and for a time submerged it. 'This grand institution of the Monarchy,' as it is termed, subverted in the first confusion of the revolutionary crisis, was nevertheless restored in 1800. "It was not, as has been so often said, the principles of 1789 which triumphed at that time and ever since in the public administration of France; but on the contrary the principles of the administration anterior to the Revolution which then resumed their authority, and have since retained it."

What then is the first obvious deduction from these premises?—that centralization, though a precursor, was not the chief, and apparently not a direct cause of the Revolution in any sense, for it has been maintained and developed subsequently without consequences corresponding. By disqualifying men for the conduct of affairs it may have promoted the confusion in which the Revolution was worked out, and which may be clearly distinguished from the Revolution itself. The nature of the latter, moreover, is not to be mistaken, for it may be exactly ascertained by the work it accomplished, by what existed before but did not exist after, and by what existed after but did not exist before it. Centralization existed both before and after; it was a fact simply parallel and out of the same sequence. What then can we say was either removed or established by the French Revolution so as to indicate unequivocally its cause or its object? A fairer division of burdens supervened. The anomaly, neither feudal nor modern, of an aristocracy which retained its privileges without discharging its obligations—that offence against eternal justice—was brought to account, and for time to come reduced to insignificance. One of the worst descriptions of inequality was abrogated in virtue of that tendency which modern philosophers, the Arnolds and De Tocquevilles, have attempted to measure, and the existence of which was observed even by Aristotle and Thucydides—the tendency to equal rights of every kind which has been regarded as the law of human progress, yet on the one side as the principle of national advancement, and on the other as the source of national decline.

The second article on 'Electioneering,' is a graphic, gossiping sketch of election doings, of canvassing, bribery and corruption, as they were carried on in the good old times, when a borough was a necessary part of a gentleman's establishment, and seats in Parliament were bought and sold like houses and land, horses and dogs, or any other marketable property. Here is a specimen of some of the arts that were successfully practised to overcome the independent electors:—

To manufacture electors was as important an art as getting rid of them. At Bristol the daughters of freemen conferred the right of voting upon their husbands. A trick devised at one closely contested election was for the same woman to marry several men. The ceremony ended, the couple shook hands over a grave in the churchyard, and exclaimed, "Now death us do part." This was considered a divorce. "Away then," says Southey, who relates the incident, "went the man to vote with his new qualification, and the woman to qualify another husband at another church." There is a variety most creditable to English invention, in the way in which our ancestors administered their bribes. At one place a mysterious person used to arrive with the cash, known as the 'Man in the Moon,' who approached at nightfall, and was at once met with "What news from the moon?" This was a poetic form. Then there was the humorous form. "I'll lay you five guineas," said a celebrated canvasser in Fox's contest of 1784, "and stake the money in your own hands, that you will not vote for Mr. Fox."—"Done!" says the Free and Independent, and wins his bet—and bribe. Another playful plan was to buy the elector's canary at a price that would have been handsome for a bird of paradise—a very pretty kind of bird-fancying! Sometimes men showed perfect genius in availing themselves of professional advantages;—thus, a military gentleman employed in the recruiting service once stood for Great Grimsby, and enlisted a majority of the voters for soldiers with a liberal bounty! Such anecdotes as these constitute the literature of electioneering; and there is probably not a town or county in England where there is not an elderly gentleman with a small batch of them. In a contest a good many years ago in North Britain one of the parties had strong reason to suspect a particular voter of having taken a bribe—a considerable bribe too—for votes were valuable. A sharp enemy resolved to make an attempt on him. Accordingly, as the man entered to poll, he whispered in his ear,

rapidly, "They're making a fule of ye, Jock—they're a' bad!" "The scoundrels!" exclaimed his dupe; and down on the table he flung a batch of notes. They were impounded at once by the authorities, and the man's suffrage invalidated.

The kind of treating referred to at the close of the following extract—relating to Fox's contest for Westminster in 1784—has not, we believe, been specially provided for by act of Parliament:—

Mr. Fox having applied to a saddler in the Haymarket for his vote and interest, the man produced a halter, with which he said he was ready to oblige him. Mr. Fox replied, "I return you thanks, my friend, but I should be sorry to deprive you of it, as I presume it must be a family piece."

This was one incident of the canvass, and shows the freedom of manners then prevailing. But the whole of Fox's canvass was one of the most remarkable ever known. Wharton himself was outdone. The fairest women of the Whig aristocracy worked for his cause. Every day their carriages—the horses glittering with his colours—drew up on their favourite's side of the hustings, and they sallied forth to conquer. The Duchess of Devonshire, the Countesses of Carlisle and Derby, Lady Beauchamp, and Lady Duncannon, were conspicuous, with the fox's brush in their hats, wooing votes from door to door. A polite epigrammatist wrote:

"Sure Heaven approves of Fox's cause,
Tho' slaves at Court abhor him;
To vote for Fox, then, who can pause,
Since Angels canvass for him?"

On this occasion it was that the lovely Duchess of Devonshire (the second 'Fairy Queen' produced by the Spencers) immortalized herself in electioneering annals by bribing a butcher with a kiss. The sternest reformers may regret the discontinuance of this mode of treating the electors.

The literary article of the number—'Homeric Characters in and out of Homer'—is obviously by Mr. GLADSTONE, and must be accepted as another contribution to the volumes which he hopes 'may soon be committed to the press' on the 'various branches of the Homeric History, Religion, Polity, and Poetry.' We attribute the article to the right honourable gentleman, not only from the careless English and ponderous mannerism of its style, but from the exaggeration and special pleading that mark the criticism throughout. The article, indeed, can scarcely be called a criticism any more than Mr. GLADSTONE's two previous ones on the same subject. It may be critical in part, but as a whole it is a eulogium, a panegyric on HOMER, the secular God of his latest idolatry, to whom, however, he seems more than half disposed to offer divine honours. He makes no attempt to estimate fairly the excellences and defects of HOMER's poems. True, he compares them with the works of later poets; but this is only to exalt his hero by depreciating every other great name in literature to do him honour. It is not enough for him that the leading characters of the 'Iliad' should be great and noble, poetically consistent and perfect; all the characters introduced are, he maintains, equally so. The slightest sketch in HOMER has more of poetical harmony and finish than the most perfect portrait by any later poet. The characters of the Greek drama are coarse and vulgar in comparison with the Homeric heroes, and the ÆNEAS of VIRGIL naturally becomes a 'pale and sickly automaton.' The critic looks with dignified compassion on SHAKESPEARE's representations, attributing them to the mediæval darkness of the age in which he lived. The first sentence sufficiently indicates the tone of exaggerated admiration that runs through the article. "To one only," says the writer, "among the countless millions of human beings, has it been given to draw characters, by the strength of his own individual hand, in lines of such force and vigour, that they have become, from his day to our own, the common inheritance of civilized man. That one is HOMER." This sentence indicates not only the kind of criticism you are to expect, but the heavy, involved, redundant style in which it is conveyed. Consistently with the opening sentence, he adds, in the same paragraph, "The fame of Hamlet, Othello, Lady Macbeth, or Falstaff, and much more that of Varney, or Ravenswood, or Caleb Balderston, or Meg Merrilies, has not come, and may never come, to be a world-wide fame." Both the style and point of view of the writer are in fact those of a public speaker rather than of a literary critic. The end of the article is to persuade, to convert you to the true Homeric faith; but the writer cannot fuse his materials with the glowing passion that wins your sympathy, even when it does not convince your judgment. It shows the mere mechanism, without the living power of oratory. The style, too, possesses the rhetorical vices without the poetical virtues of eloquence. It is redundant and swelling, without being animated or picturesque, showing at most a kind of forensic skill instead of imaginative power. The reasoning does not convince, nor the rhetoric move. It is, in fact, a weariness to the flesh, and we cannot but hope that we shall hear no more of HOMER in the *Quarterly* for some time to come.

The *London Quarterly Review* opens with an article entitled 'Philosophy, Old and New,' which praises highly Professor FERRIER's *Institutes of Metaphysics*, but whether the praise is exactly of the kind the Professor will relish is questionable. The writer considers the *Institutes* to prove not only the falsehood of psychology, but the impossibility of all metaphysics, its utter inability to solve the problems it attempts. This, however true in itself, is scarcely the object the acute Scotch Professor proposes in his striking theory. The *Review* contains also an article on 'Curran,' full of pleasant gossip about that most genial, witty, and eloquent of Irish orators.

ARAGO'S SCIENTIFIC BIOGRAPHIES.

Biographies of Distinguished Scientific Men. By François Arago. Translated by Admiral W. H. Smyth, the Rev. Baden Powell, and Robert Grant.

Longman and Co.

ARAGO'S Eloges of illustrious men have long been celebrated, and a selection of them is now presented to the English public under serious patronage.

The reader will probably consider that the celebrity of these Memoirs must have been mainly owing to the fact of mathematicians and astronomers so rarely writing in a popular style that when one of this class ventured on doing so he was welcomed with applause such as would never have greeted a less grave personage. In truth they are very flimsy. The attempts at liveliness are mediocre. Not a wise thought nor a good epigram have we noticed in the volume; but many platitudes and many poor efforts at sprightliness. Heavy, these biographies are not; but neither are they solid. Something of the mediocrity may be owing to the translation which is everywhere unworthy, not only of the respected names on the title-page, but unworthy of issuing from such a house as the Longmans. The French idioms everywhere distress us, awkwardly appearing through the English. Nor is this the worst defect. The translation is at times ludicrously inexact. We have not the original at hand, or we could, doubtless, with ease find many examples of positive blundering; as the reader will believe when hearing that Arago speaks of the cock and paraphrastically calls him *ce roi de la basse-cour*, which is rendered 'this king of the lower court.' Elsewhere, alluding to the *vortices* of Des Cartes, he is made to say the 'whirlwinds of Des Cartes'—a piece of culpable carelessness, since we cannot suppose it to be ignorance. Again, Fourier is said to have done a public service to France by 'attaching himself personally to the sanguinary proconsul, and making him pass for a madman.' What the original may be, we know not, but it is clear this is a gross blunder; probably the phrase is, *s'attachant personnellement au proconsul*. We could multiply such glaring instances; but these suffice.

With many serious defects this volume is, however, not without its interest, inasmuch as it gives rapid sketches of Bailly, Herschell, Laplace, Fourier, Carnot, Malus, Fresnel, Young, and Watt. The exposition of their discoveries is lucid; and the discoveries are so thrilling that the narratives cannot be read unmoved. We shall not touch upon the various points either of excellence or failure in these Memoirs, because our space will be better employed in extracting a passage wherein Lacaille contrasts the anxious labours of the modern astronomer with the easy speculations of the ancient; a passage which is a picture, and one the reader will be pleased to contemplate:—

The Chaldeans, luxuriously reclining on the perfumed terraced roofs of their houses in Babylon, under a constantly azure sky, followed with their eyes the general and majestic movements of the starry sphere; they ascertained the respective displacements of the planets, the moon, the sun; they noted the date and hour of eclipses; they sought out whether simple periods would not enable them to foretell these magnificent phenomena a long time beforehand. Thus the Chaldeans created, if I may be allowed the expression, *Contemplative Astronomy*. Their observations were neither numerous nor exact; they both made and discussed them without labour and without trouble.

Such is not, by a great deal, the position of modern astronomers. Science has felt the necessity of the celestial motions being studied in their minutest details. Theories must explain these details; it is their touchstone; it is by details that theories become confirmed or fall to the ground. Besides, in Astronomy, the most important truths, the most astonishing results, are based on the measurement of quantities of extreme minuteness. Such measures, the present bases of the science, require very fatiguing attention, infinite care, to which no learned man would bind himself, were he not sustained and encouraged by the hope of attaining some capital determination, through an ardent and decided devotion to the subject.

The modern astronomer, really worthy of the name, must renounce the distractions of society, and even the refreshment of uninterrupted sleep. In our climates, during the inclement season, the sky is almost constantly overspread by a thick curtain of clouds. Under pain of postponing by some centuries the verification of this or that theoretic point, we must watch the least clearing off, and avail ourselves of it without delay.

A favourable wind arises and dissipates the vapours in the very direction where some important phenomenon will manifest itself, and is to last only a few seconds. The astronomer, exposed to all the transitions of weather (it is one of the conditions of accuracy), the body painfully bent, directs the telescope of a great graduated circle in haste upon the star that he impatiently awaits. His lines for measuring are a spider's threads. If in looking he makes the mistake of half the thickness of one of these threads, the observation is good for nothing; judge what his uneasiness must be: at the critical moment, a puff of wind occasioning a vibration in the artificial light adapted to his telescope, the threads become almost invisible; the star itself, whose rays reach the eye through atmospheric strata of various density, temperature, and refrangibility, will appear to oscillate so much as to render the true position of it almost unassignable; at the very moment when extremely good definition of the object becomes indispensable to ensure correctness of measures, all becomes confused, either because the eye-piece gets steamed with vapour, or that the vicinity of the very cold metal occasions an abundant secretion of tears in the eye applied to the telescope: the poor observer is then exposed to the alternative of abandoning to some other more fortunate person than himself the ascertaining a phenomenon that will not recur during his lifetime, or introducing into the science results of problematical correctness. Finally, to complete the observation, he must read off the microscopical divisions of the graduated circle, and for what opticians call *indolent vision* (the only sort that the ancients ever required) must substitute *strained vision*, which in a few years brings on blindness.

Here is another passage on

THE LITTENESS AND GREATNESS OF MAN.

When by measurements, in which the evidence of the method advances equally with the precision of the results, the volume of the earth is reduced to the millionth part of the volume of the sun; when the sun himself, transported to the region of the stars, takes up a very modest place among the thousands of millions of those bodies that the telescope has revealed to us; when the 88,000,000 of leagues which separate the earth from the sun have become, by reason of their comparative smallness, a base totally insufficient for ascertaining the dimensions of the visible universe; when even the swiftness of the luminous rays (77,000 leagues per second) barely suffices for the common valuations of science; when, in short, by a chain of irresistible proofs, certain stars have retired to distances that light could not traverse in less than a million of years; we feel as if annihilated by such immensities. In assigning to man, and to the planet that he inhabits, so small a position in the material world, Astronomy seems really to have made progress only to humble us.

But if, on the other hand, we regard the subject from the opposite point of view, and reflect on the extreme feebleness of the natural means by the help of which so many great problems have been attacked and solved; if we consider that to obtain and measure the greater part of the quantities now forming the basis of astronomical

computation, man has had greatly to improve the most delicate of his organs, to add immensely to the power of his eye; if we remark that it was not less requisite for him to discover methods adapted to measuring very long intervals of time, up to the precision of tenths of seconds; to combat against the most microscopic effects that constant variations of temperature produce in metals, and therefore in all instruments; to guard against the innumerable illusions that a cold or hot atmosphere, dry or humid, tranquil or agitated, impresses on the medium through which the observations have inevitably to be made; the feeble being resumes all his advantage: by the side of such wonderful labours of the mind, what signifies the weakness, the fragility of our body; what signify the dimensions of the planet, our residence, the grain of sand on which it has happened to us to appear for a few moments!

INDIGENOUS RACES OF THE EARTH.

Indigenous Races of the Earth; or, New Chapters of Ethnological Inquiry.

Trübner.

Five gentlemen have contributed the materials of this massive book—Alfred Maury, Aitkens Meigs, Francis Pulszky, J. C. Nott, and George Gliddon. There are also communications from Leidy and Agassiz. We have here the nucleus of a school, for although the several writers do not concur on all points, they stand generally apart from orthodox ethnological theories. The great principle defended is that of a diversity of races and types of languages. In support of the hypothesis we find a remarkable concentration of facts gathered from all ages and literatures, and of inferences derived from monuments, natural remains, and physical analogies, which may not be satisfactory as evidence, but which are certainly interesting, and reflect the highest credit upon the inquirers. The subject under analysis is comparatively new to science; it is one that lies within the vaguest outlines; it is a study of glimpses and shadows; it is involved in mythic records and conjectural resemblances. Absolutely, we believe, it is to this moment as impossible to produce a correct classification of languages as to trace the dispersions of mankind, or to discover the birthplace of humanity—in the bed of the Atlantic, or among the peaks of Caucasus. For example, following the trail of Mr. Crawford's comparative philology, what result have we in connexion with the Malay and Polynesian families? That the substratum of common words is merely supposititious, that the links are nowhere certain, and that all research is lost between the Pacific Ocean and the deserts of Tartary. The Malay Islands, resting upon the same great platform as the continent of Asia, suggest questions to geology which, when answered, may offer a ground for the steps of the ethnologist. What do we see of these races in their ancient history? A migration round the south-eastern valleys and ranges of Asia, the nomades of the plains becoming nomades first of the jungle and then of the sea, and lastly, a long eclipse, after which the Pelagic nation is discovered scattered and blended with another of the curly-haired type. It may be that the blood of three races mingled in the oriental islands—the Dravidian and Oceanic tribes, and the Thibeto-Chinese; but what real value can be assigned to the faint analogies caught by Mr. Logan between the Australian and Dravidian tongues? We are inclined to attribute more importance to the testimony of Mr. Gliddon's iconographs, to his arguments in behalf of certain ethnological propositions deduced from antique monuments; but even here much of the evidence fails under scrutiny. First, Mr. Gliddon took a portrait of Lycurgus, which he believed authentic. M. Pulszky may be cited as a sound critic of such an eikon. The portrait was borrowed from Pouqueville, who took it from Ennio Quirino Visconti. It cannot be traced to an earlier date. In fact, the old stone, according to the confession of the Italian iconographer himself, was baptized Lycurgus upon conjecture. Even had the bust been authentic, it might have been an ideal; it was at all events heroic, and is of no significance whatever to the ethnologist. Pouqueville also supplied Mr. Gliddon with a bust of Alexander the Great. This was found in 1779, near Tivoli; the inscription proves it not to have been contemporary with the conqueror's life. The portrait of Eratosthenes, the favourite of Bunsen, is purely imaginative. That of Hannibal is utterly untrustworthy; that of the Numidian Juba rests upon the most indecisive authority. We commend M. Pulszky's general treatise on iconography to the attention of art-students. That of Dr. Meigs, on cranial characteristics, is interesting, and appears convincing; but we are not qualified to judge it. Languages are traced to several stocks by Mr. Maury. In this respect, he stands on the same ground with the students of physical science, fortifying his theory by analyses of African, Arian, and Mongolian types, the first vague and poor, the second rich and irregular, the third flexible and simple. This view, of course, adapts itself to Mr. Gliddon's on Polygenism, in which he discusses the zoological, theological, and metaphysical dogmas of the old school. At this point, especially, ethnological science is merged in the widest speculation, in which Humboldt, Bunsen, Knox, Müller, and Blanchard wander, convinced yet unconvincing.

Mr. Gliddon's essay on the Monogenists and the Polygenists is in fact a very able though irregular and intemperate contribution to an argument which, we are afraid, centuries will not determine. He begins with the question whether Adam was the name of the first man, and hits out, right and left, with long thrusts of personal allusion at his predecessors. We will take no part in his quarrel with Bunsen, nor can we pretend to respect certain authorities upon whom he implicitly relies as occupying 'the foremost rank.' We quote an example of his method, which points also to some of his principal conclusions:—

It appears to be the unavoidable fate of every human science to pass through a phase of empiricism. Each one, at some time or other, is regarded as a sort of universal panacea competent to heal all controversial sores. Such at this moment, throughout Anglo-Saxondom, is the popular opinion concerning 'Philology.' Last refuge for alarmed Protestant Monogenism,—at the very time when Continental scholarship has stepped into a higher sphere of linguistic philosophy, which already recognizes the total inadequacy of *philology* (or other science) to solve the dilemma whether humanity originates in one human pair, or has emanated from a plurality of zoological centres. Philology, instead of being *ethnology*, is only one instrument, if even a most precious one, out of many other tools indispensable in ethnological researches. The powers of science termed 'la linguistique' are not infinite, even supposing correct knowledge had as yet been obtained of even one half the tongues spoken over the face of the earth; or that it were in the capacity of one man to

become sufficiently acquainted with the grammatical characteristics of the remainder. We do not even possess a complete catalogue of the names of all tongues! Yet, "What studious man is there," inquires Le Clerc, "whose imagination has not been caught straying from conjecture to conjecture, from century to century, in search of the debris of a forgotten tongue; of those relics of words that are but fragments of the history of nations?" Eichhoff eloquently continues the idea: "The sciences of Philology and History ever march in concert, and the one lends its support to the other; because the life of nations manifests itself in their language, the faithful representative of their vicissitudes. Where national chronology stops short, where the thread of tradition is broken, the antique genealogy of words that have survived the reign of empires comes in to shed light upon the very cradle of humanity and to consecrate the memory of generations long since engulfed in the quicksands of time." Thus much is certainly within the competency of 'Philology;' and we may concede to it also the faculty, where the Historic elements for comparison exist—as in the range of Indogermanic, Semitic, and some few other well-studied groups of tongues—of ascertaining relationships of INTERCOURSE between widely-separate families of man; but not always, as it is fashionable now to claim, and which I will presently show to be absurd, of a community of origin between two given races physiologically and geographically distinct. Again, no tongue is permanent. More than one hundred and fifty years ago, Richard Bentley, perhaps the greatest critic of his age, exemplified this axiom while unmasking the Greek forgeries of Alexandrian sophists: "Every living language, like the perspiring bodies of living creatures, is in perpetual motion and alteration; some words go off, and become obsolete; others are taken in, and by degrees grow into common use; or the same word is inverted in a new sense of notion, which in tract of time makes as observable a change in the air and features of a language as age makes in the lines and mien of the face. All are sensible of this in their own native tongues, where continual use makes a man a critic." But at the same time that this is the law deduced from the historical evidences of written languages, its action is enormously accelerated among petty barbarous tribes, such as a few of Asiatic, many African, several American, and still more frequently among the Malayan, and Oceanico-Australian races. Here, mere linguistic landmarks are as often completely effaced as re-established; while the typical characteristics of the race endure, and therefore can alone serve as bases for ethnic classification.

The work is remarkable for the variety and extent of the learning that enriches it.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

Unprotected Females in Norway; or, The Pleasantest Way of Travelling there, with Scandinavian Sketches from Nature. (Routledge.)—A lady has travelled in Scandinavia and written a book which makes the North appear as bright and fascinating as the South. The simple reason is that she possesses the art of seeing, and the judgment to describe only what she saw. Seldom does a tourist so completely avoid the sin of bookmaking. The whole of this volume is original—a diary of July wanderings, with now and then sparkles of womanly wit and pleasant personal sketches. A few coloured illustrations of Norwegian manners and costumes are introduced in harmony with the writer's own tintings, which are fanciful without being false and gay, without being meretricious. Two ladies performed the journey recorded, and after this triumph of unprotected independence, they contumaciously declare that 'the only use of a gentleman in travelling is to look after the luggage.' Having no luggage, they needed the companionship of no gentlemen, and seem never to have missed it. They found the Norway people simple and polite, and began their observations successfully in Christiania, where they saw barristers in suits of green and gold, and judges in gold and green, and drank unadulterated Madeira. Through the Golden Valley they drove to the Dovre-Fjeld, an expanse of dull lakes and pools, grassy plateaus, and hillocks; and here the youthful English dame, being agreeable to a Norwegian station-mistress, was seized upon by her, and attired in the costume of the maidens of Dovre-Fjeld. The station-mistress in question is, we are informed, the pride of the road from Christiania to Trondhjem. Her waffle-hackers are always light and fresh; her cream is rich; her floors are clean; twenty horses are in her stable and forty cows on her pastures, and she, a descendant of the Norway kings, keeps a good stock of salted mutton. But hither came the savages of travel, certain grand English folks, salmon fishers, and others, who brought their vulgarity, selfishness, and pomposity to ruin the pastoral peace of Madame Jerkin's parlour. Then in little towns and at successive stations the 'Engelske damen' lived, collecting pleasing notes on fashions and ideas, tracing the influence of legendary lore, and receiving impressions of the most gladsome and primitive life among valleys and mountains. The book abounds in pictures:—

The first walk in Bergen is a treat; to see something so singular yet so pretty left in the world, each house different in size, and all complete little pigeon-holes, one after another trying which shall be the gayest, yet harmonizing together in variety; while some, anxious for originality, frown in dark green or sober brown, and by their demureness set off the levity of rows of smiling neighbours. Fancy a hundred such on either side, their casements painted cleanest white, little balustrades ascending to the second stories, the bright garments hanging outside and fluttering for sale, an old arch as distance, rolling sailors, Greek-clothed girls for figures, and that is the principal street of Bergen.

This is superior to seven-tenths of the writing we find in narratives of travel. It is at once artistic and simple. We will make room for one more passage descriptive of an evening in a mountain chalet:—

The door was so low we had to bend to enter, skipping over a puddle at the same time, and found one small apartment, with a tremendous fireplace and hole in the roof for chimney; two beds and a table on a mud floor; inside, a large cupboard with a window held all the churns, bowls of cream, and cheeses, except a few that were perfuming the atmosphere of the room, and several peasants who were smoking their pipes left very little space for new comers. However, one hurried out directly, without being asked, to catch some fish, and we were installed inside the fireplace like rolls put to warm. . . .

We were beginning to wonder where we were to be disposed of for the night; the natural proprietors of the domain had now all finished their porridge supper, and who knew but that simplicity had come to such a pitch that the same roof was to shelter everybody? Conveying the suspicion to Hilda, in a moment she cleared all the peasants out, and put them into a neighbouring shed, where the hay was kept, first bringing some in for our couch; and as we thought it would be a very prickly mattress, she went to a drawer, taking out a precious treasure, a small table-cloth, spread that above, then, throwing a cow's hide over all, said, "What could be more

comfortable?" To make the spoiling complete, she got some of the coffee the last pedlar had changed with her for the finest lamb's wool of the flock, roasted, ground, and sugared it; when she had seen us comfortably encased in the bed (a yard wide, with the stock of wood underneath like Hindoo widows), she gave us each a cup; then retired with her two maidens into the same dimensions on the opposite side; the undressing of the three being of the quickest kind, merely slipping off an over-petticoat, and laying it on them as a counterpane.

This cheerful story of summer travel in the North is sure to be popular. *A July Holiday in Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia.* By Walter White. (Chapman and Hall.)—Mr. White is another tourist of a light and cordial disposition; not so fresh in manner as the lady traveller in Norway, yet easy, vivacious, and not given to common-place historical digressions. Last July, being at Frankfort, he asked for a map of Bohemia, and the book-seller said, "No one ever goes to Bohemia." Few intelligent tourists have been there, it is true, so that Mr. White did well to wander in that direction. From Frankfort he journeyed through rye-fields and vine-slopes to Wurzburg, where the burghers talked of William Palmer, and to Altenburg, where the cuirassed Wend girls perpetuate the Slavonic practices of their ancestors. "One of their immemorial customs is to talk to their bees, and tell them of all household incidents, and especially of a death in the family." The Bohemian peasant beyond the mountains, used, when a child was born, to stretch it out at the end of a pole towards the country of the Wends, that the infant might be clever and lucky. Hence to Prague, where Mr. White made the best of a three days' visit—inspecting its glow of ruby, gold, and azure Bohemian glass, its picturesque crowds, its semi-oriental aspects, its ancient gables and bright red roofs, and the decorations of its pink-loving damsels. We prefer, nevertheless, to follow him into the atelier of a glass-engraver in Ulrichsthal:—

On being told that I had come to see glass engraving, the young man plied his wheel briskly, and, taking up a ruby tazza, in a few minutes there stood a deer with branching antlers on a rough hillock in the centre—a pure white intaglio set in the red. I had never before seen the process, and was surprised by its simplicity. All those landscapes, hunting-scenes, pastoral-groups, and whatever else which appear as exquisite carvings in the glass, are produced by a few tiny copper wheels, or disks. The engraver sits at a small lathe against the window, with a little rack before him, containing about a score of the copper disks, varying in size from the diameter of a halfpenny down to its thickness, all mounted on spindles and sharpened on the edge. He paints a rough outline of the design on the glass, and selecting the disk that suits best, he touches the edge with a drop of oil, inserts it in the mandril, sets it spinning, and, holding the glass against it from below, the little wheel eats its way in with astonishing rapidity. The glass held lightly in the hands, is shifted about continually till all the greater parts of the figure are worked out; then, for the lesser parts, a smaller disk is used, and at last the finest touches, such as blades of grass, the tips of antlers, eyebrows, and so forth, are put in with the smallest. Every minute he holds the glass up between his eye and the light, watching the development of the design; now making a broad excavation, now changing the disk every ten seconds, and giving touches so slight and rapid that the unpractised eye can scarcely follow them; and in this way he produces effects of foreshortening, of roundness, and light and shade, which, to an eye-witness, appear little less than wonderful.

Mr. White keeps up his credit as a spirited tourist, with a keen eye and a clever pen.

INDIA AND THE ENGLISH.

Les Anglais et l'Inde. A Series of Papers contained in the half-monthly numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, from November, 1856, to March, 1857, inclusive. By M. Fridolin.

"THE English public, notwithstanding its conceit or patriotism, is more accessible to French than to Indian criticism. An English publicist will take his views upon an Indian question with the utmost docility from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, who would be indignant at being supposed to derive his inspiration from the *Friend of India*. Foreigners come before the tribunal of English opinion as independent, impartial witnesses; or, at any rate, the foreign bias is supposed to be measurable, and susceptible of easy rectification." If the foregoing dictum be of universal application, the more pity for India. For what French writer has hitherto succeeded in conveying a just idea of Anglo-Indian society, or in expressing reliable opinions upon any important public question connected with our Eastern empire? Certainly, neither Jacquemont (albeit a clever fellow), nor Count de Warren (though he served some years in the Madras army), nor Janciquy, nor Theodore Pavie (who resided some time in the Deccan), nor Ferdinand de Lavoye, a romancing copyist of Jacquemont. But M. Fridolin is not to be confounded with those who have chanced to precede him in the same field of labour. He writes as one who has thoroughly studied his subject; and his own personal experiences are rendered the more valuable from the circumstance that this author has not disdained to fortify them by consulting the best modern English authorities upon Indian affairs. Hence, in M. Fridolin, the purely foreign element is greatly subdued, though he is still, perhaps, all the more on that account an 'impartial witness.' To him, the constitution of the Board of Control and of the Court of Directors, as well as the mode of obtaining appointments to India, are matters quite familiar. The new fangled system of public competition is regarded by M. Fridolin as nothing more than a concession to the levelling and anti-hereditary spirit of the day. He fears that this ostensible piece of liberalism will have no good result, and that (especially as regards the civil service) the infringement of traditional usage will have an immediate effect in abolishing the instinctive loyalty towards their employers which formerly characterized the members of that service. He also inclines to doubt whether the present facility of running to and fro between England and India is advantageous to the services, because such facility operates to prevent the latter country from being regarded, as of yore, in the light of a second Sutherland. It is, in this respect, perhaps, fortunate that the almost necessary expenses of living prevent early retirements. Positive extravagance has greatly diminished of late years, but the members of either service marry at an early age. Then comes a family to educate, with the wife resident in Europe, and so forth—which cannot be effected at a trifling cost.

The numerical strength of the civil service, under the presidency of Bengal and its dependencies, is estimated by M. Fridolin as follows:—

Civil service (covenanted)	405 men
" (uncovenanted)	1,443 "
Military officers in civil employ	100 "
Natives	45,538 "

Total 47,486 men.

The police are described as universally corrupt, and the administration of justice very defective. For England's honour, reforms ought to be made. There are constant meetings in London on behalf of Poland and Hungary, where the Emperor of Austria is loudly denounced; but look at India! Thus, in spite of much that has been effected for the security of life and property, the British Government is not popular; the sympathies of the people are ever with the enemy, whether Sikh, Afghan, or any other. It would therefore, argues M. Fridolin, be suicidal policy to admit natives to high offices.

From January 1, 1836, to December 9, 1846, there issued 1976 military appointments to India, which were disposed of as follows:—To sons of captains and subalterns, 128; of field officers, 143; of generals, 77; of civil servants, 105; of (royal) army and navy officers, 380; of the clergy, 205; miscellaneous, 938. What a vent, says our author, for revolutionary elements! The *griffin's* military instruction is very limited, often not going beyond the list of his regimental equipments; yet the officers behave well in battle, as '*le Butcher's Bill* (la liste des morts)' shows. Army promotion is slow. The Indian climate is not so fatal to European life as supposed. The majors average twenty-eight years' service, and many captains have served twenty-five years. If the purchasing out of regimental officers were not tacitly allowed, things would be even worse. The Military and Orphan Funds at each presidency are justly eulogised. The pay of the military is splendid in comparison with that of all other armies, yet barely sufficient to live on. This is accounted for by the customs of the country, and a compulsory retinue of servants; the facility of obtaining credit; frequency of early marriages, as already mentioned; and the contributions, ever and anon demanded, for the purchase of steps. In Bengal, 2250 officers below the rank of colonel enjoy amongst them 530 staff appointments. Of these, 136 are civil or political; 44 on the general and divisional military staff; 130 in the commissariat department; and 220 attached to irregular corps. Between the number thus withdrawn and the large proportion always absent on leave, there is a terrible paucity of officers actually present with Sepoy regiments. Staff employ frequently doubles the regimental scale of emoluments, and is consequently the chief incentive to extra exertion. Such a system is obviously bad, and would prove dangerous in face of a European enemy. M. Fridolin admires the mixture of equality and subordination that marks the social intercourse of English officers. "Hold your tongue, sir!" says Major A., at the mess-table, to a noisy ensign, who forthwith sits at attention, with tongue in fist, *literally* obedient to word of command. Ensign B. is in due course reprimanded by sentence of a court martial 'for conduct unbecoming,' &c. But, as M. Fridolin slyly suggests, it should have been 'pour avoir exécuté un mouvement non prévu dans le manuel du soldat.' The native army is recruited entirely on the voluntary principle. The term of enlistment is for three years; at the end of which period a soldier may, in time of peace, claim his discharge as a matter of right. Liberal retiring pensions are granted to the worn out and to the wounded of all ranks—an indulgence which extends to the nearest representatives of such as are slain outright in battle. Under the Presidency of Bengal alone, 22,381 veterans and 1730 families were drawing pensions in 1844. The *pension* is the grand advantage which the Company's service holds out, and which could never be realized under any native government. This system is to thank for the fact that our native soldiery have never swerved from their allegiance under pecuniary temptations. M. Fridolin considers the Sepoy about the most curious production of India. It takes an average of nine months to perfect a recruit in his drill and general duties.

Our author seems to have passed some time at Calcutta, and like all other travellers, feels bound to admire the exterior *tout ensemble* of the City of Palaces; but truth compels him to state that, in respect of public monuments, statues, and so forth, the Chowringhee standard of taste is no higher than that which rules in Trafalgar-square. The obtrusive Ochterlony column, surmounted by a colossal *melon*, is very justly censured for poverty of conception. The course, the band, the equipages; the river with its unrivalled show of first-class passenger ships, and its less attractive freight of Hindoo corpses; the palatial abodes, under whose very walls are to be found hotbeds of infection and disease in all shapes; the striking medley of primitive habits and customs, and of modern arts and improvements in immediate juxtaposition—all these are characteristics which combine to distinguish Calcutta from any other capital in the world. In other respects, M. Fridolin describes the Presidency as a place of business *par excellence*. No idlers are to be found there, save a few stray military men; and there is but little in the way of public amusements generally going on. In proof of this assertion, a laughably melancholy list of weekly 'engagements' is quoted from the *Bengal Star* (*Hurkaru*?), 'l'organe le plus influent de la publicité Indienne.' The fact is, that during nine months of the year the climate of Calcutta is unsuitable to evening entertainments, were the heads of society ever so willing to patronise them. But there are other obstacles:—*la morgue officielle, la froideur Britannique, les désastres commerciaux, les distinctions de la peau*. Between the European and the native there stands a barrier (*une muraille plus que Chinoise*) which years of association have failed to break down. From all these causes, Anglo-Indian society is much divided into sets and coteries; but within each circle the time-honoured hospitality of the old school is still solemnly practised, *le dindon, le jambon, et le champagne* being the triune emblems worshipped. M. Fridolin found it much more pleasant to admire the Anglo-Saxon's aptness for life in community at the Bengal Club, or under canvas with the sporting fraternity of the *Tent*.

As to the morals of the English in India, M. Fridolin is the very pink of discretion. He holds that the less said the better. Judicious silence

best becomes a writer who has lived in friendship amongst the parties whom he describes, and has *eaten their salt*. There are voyagers enow already of atrabilious temperament, and our author explicitly declines lending himself to swell the ranks of puritan *misses*, and *John Bulls renforcés* who have heretofore volunteered to calumniate society at each of the three presidencies. He also speaks in high terms of the liberality and generosity towards all in distress which are universally practised throughout British India. It is curiously but truly remarked that the traces of early Anglo-Indian society (that is to say, records and memorials of a hundred years back) are far more rare in Calcutta than relics of the middle ages are in any part of Europe. The several generations already passed away have left behind them but little to individualise their memory. Neither aged men nor pleasantly garrulous old ladies are to be met with in any number amongst the English sojourners in the East. All who have survived sixty years deem it time to make their escape to Europe, if they have failed to do so at an earlier period. India is a land of exile—a tropical Siberia. Service under the East India Company has been almost, as it were, hereditary in many families; but the youthful years of each succeeding generation are passed in England, their country, their home. As for the Eurasians, M. Fridolin says of them, in severe but truthful language, "Cette race frêle et chétive s'abatardit des les premières générations." It is certain that no fusion will ever take place between the native and Eurasian population; and thus British supremacy in India is safe from, at least, one element of danger to which the generality of colonial possessions are notably exposed.

But we must take leave of M. Fridolin, at all events for the present. That gentleman appears to have closed his journal at Hurdwar, near the foot of the Himalaya mountains, in April, 1856, during the continuance of the annual fair held at that place, having previously visited Benares, Lucknow, Agra, and Delhi. We have endeavoured to serve up some portion of the cream of a really elaborate work. But there is much besides upon which it is impossible for us, at this moment, to bestow even the most cursory notice. Should occasion however offer, we may perhaps some other day attempt to give our readers an idea of what the same author has to communicate upon many important subjects. He indeed has gone at all in the ring. Revenue, the administration of justice, thuggism, dacoity, cotton, indigo, opium, &c. &c., are discussed at considerable length, and with statistical details. There is, in short, no legitimate Indian topic which M. Fridolin may not justly arrogate to himself as '*Nostris farrago libelli*.'

ANGLICAN THEOLOGY.

Anglican Theology: Chapters on Coleridge, Hare, Maurice, Kingsley, and Jowett, and on the Doctrine of Sacrifice and Atonement. By the Rev. James H. Rigg.

Alexander Heylin.

To collect together the signs of faith and doctrine scattered about in the various writings of a certain school of divines popular in the present day, and to examine into their origin and theological tendency, is the object of Mr. Rigg's volume. In making this inquiry he does not travel very far back for the source of these opinions. In fact, he regards Coleridge as the root from which the theological doctrines of this 'certain school' have been developed; and, in a few words, he portrays what he presumes to be their several characteristics. The legitimate line of theosophical and theological derivation from Coleridge is traced in part through Hare, and more directly and fully through Maurice and Kingsley, to a number of later disciples, of whom Mr. J. L. Davies is one of the most intelligent. Though Mr. Jowett's theology is discussed in the volume, and though the influence of Coleridge upon him is admitted to have been considerable, yet he is not numbered as one of his disciples. He (that is, Mr. Jowett) sees through and despises the neo-Platonist disguise which serves to veil from Messrs. Maurice and Kingsley the really inherent Pantheism of the doctrines which they would fain present as anti-Pantheistic, and he teaches a philosophy much more directly and manifestly Pantheistic. The Rev. H. James Rigg himself seems to entertain views which we may not unfairly designate diluted Spurgeonism. He admits the noble catholicity of feeling, the earnest sympathy with human suffering, the deep desire to ameliorate the condition of their fellow-creatures which pervades the writings, and has distinguished the conduct of these clergymen; but he sees in the midst of their teachings the colossal form of heterodoxy looming in the distance, like the shadowy shape of Polyphemus. A bold, liberal opinion, or, at least, the frank expression of conviction in theological subjects, is to him a nightmare. He predicts a fearful confusion of right and wrong as the result of such opinions. Mr. Maurice's repugnance to admit Scripture passages as an authority for believing in a perpetual state of punishment after life is well known to our readers. Mr. Rigg comments on them: "If this is true doctrine, not only the peasant and the beggar, but the cold-blooded murderer, the brutal ravisher, the most fiendish of slave drivers, all the children of the devil on earth, and all the demons of hell, may 'rejoice and sing merry songs' together. Hell may hold carnivals on earth to the glory of God in heaven." It is not our intention to enter into the discussion to which an inquiry of this kind is calculated to give rise; we shall, therefore, abstain from doing more than give the results of an analysis of the philosophical theology of Coleridge made according to the tests applied to it by Mr. Rigg. It only remains to sum up the findings of this inquiry, says Mr. Rigg. What he has found, then, amounts to this, that Coleridge's philosophy was a new Platonized edition of Schelling's; that his theology has affinities with Popish rather than Protestant doctrine, but is essentially rather a semi-pagan theosophy or mysticism, baptized with a Christian and biblical nomenclature, than any system of doctrines directly derived from the Bible; that in intellectual and ecclesiastical sympathies he was radically Protestant, though disposed to be highly reverent of ancient religious forms and ceremonies. To this 'school of Coleridge' Mr. Rigg applies the designation 'Broad Church,' a term which he thinks himself justified in employing, inasmuch as the Church which they would establish is as broad as the Christian world, and all their views in ecclesiastical doctrines and politics tend much more to latitudinarianism

than bigotry. "We make this remark," observes Mr. Rigg, apologetically, "in the way neither of praise nor of censure, but merely of definition." This short sentence indicates the tone of feeling with which the inquiry is intended to be conducted.

MISCELLANIES.

The Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford. Edited by Peter Cunningham. Vol. III. (Bentley.)—Several new letters are contained in this volume. The number of letters now printed amounts to seven hundred and ninety-five. The portraits are those of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, George Montagu, Maria Countess of Waldegrave, George Selwyn, Richard Edgewood, and Gilly Williams.

The Universal Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary of the English Language. By Noah Webster, LL.D. With Notes by Chauncery A. Goodrich, D.D. To which is added, *Walker's Key.* (Ward and Lock.)—This is a well-printed and convenient volume, for which students of English will be grateful.

Lands of the Slave and Free; or, Cuba, the United States, and Canada. By

Captain the Hon. Henry A. Murray, R.N. (Routledge.)—Captain Murray has not improved the spirit or the plan of his book, which, in the second edition, is as flippant and as superficial as in the first.

Reliques of Ancient English Poetry: Consisting of Old Heroic Ballads, Songs &c. By Thomas Percy. Edited by R. A. Wilmott. Illustrated by Edward Corbould. (Routledge.)—This neat and pretty edition is very welcome. The notes appear judicious, and there is no doubt that in their new form the *Reliques* will enjoy a largely increased popularity.

To Bohn's *Classical Library* has been added a sixth volume of *Pliny's Natural History*, translated by Dr. John Bostock, F.R.S., and Mr. H. J. Riley, B.A., with a General Index. To the *Scientific Library*, *A Manual of Technical Analysis: Founded upon the work of Dr. P. A. Bolley.* By Dr. Benjamin H. Paul, F.C.S. And to the *Illustrated Library*, Mr. H. G. Bohn's *Guide to the Knowledge of Pottery, Porcelain, and other objects of Vertu: Comprising an Illustrated Catalogue of the Bernal Collection.* This is a very pleasant and meritorious volume.

Mr. Charles Bowdler has republished *The Religion of the Heart as Exemplified in the Life and Writings of John Bowdler*, which was originally printed for private circulation.

A COMPANION TO THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK CASE.—A meeting was held on Monday of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation, which went into liquidation in March last on the discovery that more than its entire paid-up capital of 250,000l. had been dissipated in loans to Colonel Waugh and other members of the Board, including Mr. Stephens, the managing director. Captain Beville presided on the present occasion, and a report was read showing a reduction since the 11th of April of the liabilities from 340,240l. to 282,706l., and of the assets from 334,010l. to 269,996l. The estimate of the loss to be sustained by the shareholders in addition to their entire capital has been raised from 6320l. to 12,710l., owing to advices from India of the disastrous results of the exchange operations carried on by the directors in London to supply themselves with funds. During the discussion, opinions were expressed that the career of the London and Eastern Bank has been marked by circumstances far worse than those of the Royal British, and that it is much to be regretted the fact of its being privately liquidated will prevent it from undergoing a like judicial examination. In answer to questions from Mr. Guedella, it was stated that not one of the open accounts of the directors has yet been adjusted. —*Times.*

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.—The Countess Van Buren (Queen of the Netherlands) visited Saint George's Hospital on Monday morning, and was conducted through the wards of that institution by a deputy of the governors. She left a sum of money with the secretary. She then paid a visit to Stafford House.

GREAT FIRE IN SOUTHWARK.—Near midnight last Saturday, a dreadful loss of property by fire occurred in Great Suffolk-street, near the Queen's Prison. Its outbreak, discovered by a man named Serle, who rescued some horses, took place in the shops of Mr. John Wilson, the builder, and the flames spread fearfully. The engines soon arrived, and were worked by about 200 auxiliaries; but, with the exception of a few piles of timber, all Mr. Wilson's property was burnt. Not less than five houses were destroyed and damaged in Suffolk-street, three houses damaged in Kesterton-yard, two houses in John-street, and many poor families burnt out in Rodney-street. It was nearly four o'clock on Sunday morning before the flames were extinguished.

THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The conclusion of the manufacture and stowage of the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph was celebrated on Thursday, by an open air festival at Belvidere House, the seat of Sir Culling Eardley, near Erith. An immense marquee was erected on the lawn, and a cold collation was provided for eight hundred and fifty visitors of all ranks, including the sailors and artisans concerned in the great undertaking. Cricket and other athletic games were enjoyed by these many fellows during the morning, and at two o'clock all sat down to table. Hornpipes, polkas, &c. followed, and everything passed off with the utmost hilarity. Among the persons of distinction present were—Captain Sandes, with the officers of the *Susquehanna* frigate; Professors Wheatstone and Morse; Sir Frederick Thesiger, Mr. Cardwell, M.P., Mr. Cyrus Field, Mr. Raymond, &c. During the toast-drinking after dinner, Mr. Cyrus Field, one of the principal promoters of the plan, read a letter which he had received from the President of the United States, and in which Mr. Buchanan warmly expressed his sense of the honour which it would be to him to receive the first message on the completion of the undertaking; and this, Mr. Field said, it had been arranged should be sent from this side of the Atlantic, 'by no less a personage than Her Most Gracious Majesty.' Mr. Glasse, the maker of the Greenwich half of the cable, adverted to the manufacturing difficulties which had to be overcome in the completion of so gigantic a work within so brief a period, the contract having only been made last January, and 2600 miles in all being now finished, shipped, and ready to be laid down.—Captain Hudson and the officers of the *United States* frigates *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, were on Monday entertained at a dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, by the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company resident in and near the town.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths registered in London in the week that ended last Saturday exhibit an in-

crease on those of nine previous weeks. The number is 1061, of which 550 are deaths of males, and 511 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1028. But, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average, to admit of comparison, must be raised proportionally to the increase, in which case it will become 1130. From these statements it may be inferred that the present condition of the public health is at least as good as is usual at this period of the year. The deaths from diarrhoea, which in the three previous weeks were 33, 65, and 133, rose last week to 150. The increase which this disease now shows is therefore not so great as that which appeared in the preceding return.—Last week, the births of 860 boys and 826 girls, in all 1686 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1379.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

Mr. SIRR EDWARD PACK BARBER has become a bankrupt. He is described as a glass merchant, but is better known as the proprietor of the Samaritan Institution in Smithfield. He was acquitted of a criminal charge in connexion with that institution, and, having brought an action for false imprisonment, was noused. His debts are now about 1000l., about 400l. being on account of the institution, and 400l. for law costs in bringing the action. Assignees have been chosen.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	215½	216	216	216	216	215
3 per Cent. Red.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	91½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Consols for Account	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	91½
New 2½ per Cent. An.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	91½
New 2½ per Cents.	77	77	77	77	77	77
Long Ans. 1880	216	216	216	216	216	216
India Stock	218	218	218	218	218	218
Ditto Bonds, £1000	13 d	13 d	13 d	13 d	13 d	13 d
Ditto, under £1000	5 d	5 d	5 d	5 d	5 d	5 d
Ex. Bills, £1000	4 d	4 d	4 d	4 d	4 d	4 d
Ditto, £500	2 d	2 d	2 d	2 d	2 d	2 d
Ditto, Small	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING.)	
Brazilian Bonds, 100	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents. ...	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents. ...
Chilian 6 per Cents. ...	Consols ...
Chilian 3 per Cents. ...	Russian 2½ per Cents. ...
Dutch 2½ per Cents. ...	Spanish ...
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf. ...	Spanish Committee Cert. of Coup. not fun. ...
Equador Bonds, ...	Turkish 6 per Cents. ...
Mexican Account, ...	Turkish New, 4 ditto ...
Peruvian 4½ per Cents. ...	Venezuela 4½ per Cents. ...
Portuguese 3 per Cents. ...	

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Thursday, July 21.

BANKRUPTS.—ABRAHAM LOW, Lower Homerton, Middlesex, cattle salesman—JAMES JORDAN, the younger, 3, Campden-hill, Kensington, builder—CHARLES BAKER, Southampton, timber merchant—ALFRED RUST, 32, Hodge-row, Islington-green, hostler—LORAN DE WOLF COCHRAN, late of South Sea House, Threadneedle-street, City, shipowner and merchant—ROBERT FORSTER ALDEN, St. Stephen's-place, Norwich, tinman and brazier—EDWARD COLE EVERITT, East Rotherham, Norfolk, plumber and glazier—CHARLES PHILLIP BURNETT, Lincoln, tailor and draper—THOMAS FLEMING, Liverpool, merchant and commission agent—HENRY TRISTRAM, Liverpool, broker—RICHARD DERRISHTRE, Liverpool, provision merchant—RICHARD BOWCOCK, Hulme, Manchester, oil and floor cloth manufacturer—THOMAS MARSHALL, Hartlepool, Durham, boot and shoe maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. CRUIKSHANK, Glasgow, auctioneer and commission agent—G. STEPHEN, Stornoway, Ross-shire.

Friday, July 24.

BANKRUPTS.—SAMUEL MOLENEUX, Oliver's-yard, City-road, Middlesex, mill sawyer—OWEN ELLIS, Liverpool, mason—SAMUEL WHARTON, Nottingham, engineer—WAT PAFINBAU, Chemical Works, Harrow-bridge, Stratford, manufacturing chemist—ROBERT WILBY, Prince of Wales-road, Camden-town, licensed victualler—THOMAS MIZORILL, Preston, Lancaster, corn dealer—JOHN BRIDGES, Belper, millwright—WILLIAM BROWN, Ramsgate, painter—JOHN STEPHENSON BROUGHTON, Kingston-upon-Hull, cooper—JOHN WHELDON, Manchester, packing case and cabinet manufacturer—JOHN WATSON, Upper Homerton-street, Caledonian-road, pianoforte manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—ALEXANDER DUFTON, Cowie, Aberdeenshire, farmer—JAMES WILKIE, Perth, baker and confectioner—JOHN DOW, Alloa, draper—JAMES HENDERSON, Dundee, shipowner—HEAD and STEEL, Larkhall, Lanarkshire, grocers and general dealers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SIMMS.—On the 17th inst., at Landford, near Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. Edward Simms: a daughter.
WHITWORTH.—On the 18th inst., at 86, Camden-road Villas, the wife of Mr. Benj. Whitworth: a daughter, still-born.
WETHERED.—On the 18th inst., at Marlow, the wife of T. O. Wethered, Esq.: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PHILLIPS—HICKMAN.—On the 16th inst., at Oxon Church, Salop, George, second son of the late George Phillips, of Brockton House, in the same county, Esq., to Hannah, second daughter of the late Henry Hill Hickman, M.D., of Tenbury, Worcestershire.
WILLS—TERRY.—On the 14th inst., at the parish church of Burnham-Westgate, Norfolk, the Rev. Edmund Wills, B.A., Barkstone, Lincolnshire, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Michael Terry, M.A., rector of Dunmire, Hants.

DEATHS.

HARDING.—On the 17th inst., at Guernsey, Emma, daughter of the late Colonel Harding, Royal Horse Artillery, and sister of Major-Gen. Harding, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey.
BEDDOES.—On the 19th inst., Fanny Mitilda, infant daughter of W. Minton Beddoes, Esq., of Minton, Shropshire.
JONES.—On the 19th inst., the Rev. Edward Jones, rector of Milton Keynes, near Newport Pagnal, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, aged eighty-six.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, July 24, 1857.

THE India news not having yet arrived, the markets have been kept in a very uncertain state. The rumours are decidedly of a bad nature, and this has had the effect of lowering Consols ¼ per cent.; all foreign stocks have fallen, Indian railway shares are depreciated to a greater degree, and in the original East Indian line they are no longer quoted at a premium. Ceylons are no better, nor any of the lines in Bombay or Madras presidencies. The demand for money has been active enough, but no pressure. The advances from Australia would indicate that over a million and a half may be weekly looked for from Australia. All Canadian railway shares are steady. Our home heavy market shares are 1 per cent. lower. Great Northern, with a law-suit in prospect, have dropped 17 to 22 per share. North Staffordshire and Berwick maintain their price.

In miscellaneous shares one finds a very small amount of business. Mining shares have been dealt in, both British and foreign. Cobro copper is considerably lower in price, and the report is not favourable. But throughout the Exchange dullness is the leading feature; until some Indian news decides whether the events there are in favour of the insurgents or Europeans, one will see no business. Turkish Six per Cents. are not so firm, 94½, 95 being about their price.

Blackburn, 8, 8½; Caledonian, 75½, 76½; Chester and Holyhead, 30½, 31½; Eastern Counties, 11½, 11½; Great Northern, 98, 98½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104, 105; Great Western, 63½, 63½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½, 100½; London and Blackwall, 6½, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 111, 113; London and North-Western, 103, 103½; London and South-Western, 100, 100½; Midland, 83½, 83½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 91½, 92½; South-Eastern (Dover), 74, 75; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6½, 6½; Dutch (Lombard), 44, 44½; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27½, 28; Great Central of France, 23½, 24½; Great Luxembourg, 74, 8; Northern of France, 33½, 33½; Paris and Lyons, 54½, 55; Royal Danish, 10, 10; Royal Swedish 1, 1; Sambre and Meuse, 7½, 8.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, July 24, 1857.

THE fine weather has produced its usual effect at this season, and prices of Wheat have declined considerably all over the country. Stocks of old Wheat in all hands are much less than last year, and this may probably prevent a great fall in new Wheat, supposing the harvest to be well secured. Banns have been taken at 35s. to 36s., and barley has been sold at 22s. Syrian, and 25s. Odessa, both arrived. There are no sales of floating cargoes at prices to give a new character to the market. From the Baltic we have advices of a decline, but not to a safe point at present. The American markets are also above ours. The crops throughout the south of Europe are extraordinarily abundant, and prices have fallen greatly.

LAST WEEK.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES AT REDUCED PRICES.

Monday, July 27, { LA CENERENTOLA.
Tuesday, 28, { Last Act of LA FAVORITA.
Wednesday, 29, { IL DON GIOVANNI.
Thursday, 30, { By general desire, and for the last time,
{ IL TROVATORE.
{ IL FURBANT.
{ LE NOZZE DI FIGARO will be produced, with the following powerful cast:—
Susannah ... Madlle. Piccolomini.
The Countess ... Madlle. Ortolani.
Cherubino ... Madlle. Spezia.
Marcellina ... Madlle. Poma.
Il Conte d'Almaviva ... Sig. Benvenuto.
Basilio ... Sig. Belart.
Don Curzio ... Sig. Mercuriali.
Antonio ... Sig. Corsi.
Bartolo ... Sig. Rossi.
AND
Figaro ... Sig. Belletti.

The Entertainments in the Ballet will combine the talents of Made. ROSATI, Madlle. KATRINE, Madlle. BOSCHETTI, and Madlle. MARIE TAGLIONI.

PRICES.

	£	s.	d.
Pit Tier, Grand Tier, and One Pair	6
Two Pair	6
Half Circle	0
Pit Stalls	6
Gallery Boxes	6
Gallery Stalls	6
Gallery Side Stalls	0
Pit	6
Gallery	0

Applications to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. NO FREE LIST.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Monday, and during the week will be performed, Murphy's Comedy of ALL IN THE WRONG (compressed into three acts).

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Addison, G. Vining, G. Cooke, and G. Murray; Mrs. Stirling, Misses Swanborough, Marston, Bromley, Stephens, and Cottrell.

To conclude with the new burlesque Extravaganza called MASANIELLO.

Elvira, Miss Hughes; Lorenzo, Miss Thirlwall; Prince Alphonso, Miss Swanborough; and Masaniello, Mr. F. Robson.

MR. HENRY MAYHEW (the originator of "Punch," Author of "London Labour and the London Poor") will hold his CURIOUS CONVERSATIONS in ST. MARTIN'S HALL for SIX NIGHTS ONLY, July 27 to August 1 inclusive, when your Company is requested to meet a few ODD CHARACTERS OUT OF THE STREETS OF LONDON, amongst whom the following have promised to appear in their professional costume:—The London Costermonger—The Punch and Judy Man—The "Death and Fire Hunter"—Old Water-ress Seller—The Jew Clothesman—The Professional Beggar, &c.—Music. Doors open at half-past Seven; to commence at a quarter past Eight precisely.—Reserved Stalls, 4s.; Unreserved ditto, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.—Tickets to be had at Mitchell's Library, Old Bond-street; Sams's Library, St. James's-street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheap-side; and at the doors.

MADLLE. 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, 109, New Bond-street, from 9 to 6, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—To accommodate the crowd attending this Museum in the evenings, the Museum will be open three evenings a week till further notice. The admission will be free on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and by payment of 6d. on Wednesday evenings. The hours are from Seven till Ten.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE HETERADELPH, OR DUPLEX BOY, now introduced to the Public at Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM, is the most extraordinary natural phenomenon ever witnessed. It is the first instance on record of a HUMAN HETERADELPH seen alive; rendered all the more remarkable from being a beautiful child, well developed, perfectly healthy, and born of English parents. The Public (Gentlemen only) is admitted to view this marvellous (two-in-one) being daily, 4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square, at Twelve, Two, and Four, at which hours Dr. KAHN WILL DELIVER A LECTURE, explanatory of the theory of these mysterious organizations.

ADMISSION, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.
In the Evening the Museum is open as usual, when the Admission, after Five o'clock, is One Shilling. A LECTURE by Dr. SEXTON, F.R.G.S., F.R.S., &c., at Eight o'clock, ON NEGLECTED BRAIN DISEASE.

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM GRATIS TO VISITORS.
Dr. Kahn's Lecture on the Heteradelph, with Engraving, 6d. Free by post for 8 stamps.

TEETH.—Messrs. GABRIEL supply COMPLETE SETS, without Springs, on the principle of capillary attraction, avoiding the necessity of extracting stumps or causing any pain.

SILICIOUS ENAMELLED AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, the best in Europe—guaranteed to answer every purpose of mastication or articulation—from 3s. 6d. per Tooth.

Sets, 4l. 4s.—Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent have been awarded for the production of a perfectly WHITE ENAMEL, for decayed FRONT TEETH, which can only be obtained at Messrs. Gabriel's Establishments.

38, LUDGATE HILL, five doors from the Old Bailey; and at 112, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Consultation and every information gratis.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN PORT.
DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY.

"Pure and Cheap Wines are introduced by Mr. J. L. DENMAN. Those who have lived in South Africa know well the quality of these wines, and those who do not we recommend to try them."—Vide United Service Gazette, Nov. 22, 1856.

A Pint Sample Bottle of each for twenty-four stamps. Bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned. EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms—Cash.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street (Counting-house entrance, first door on the left up Railway-place), London.

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

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

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

MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS in VETERINARY SCIENCE.

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

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Its leading distinctive characteristics are: COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.

INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH. ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER TASTE.

RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS, AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

From "THE LANCET"

"The composition of genuine Cod Liver Oil is not so simple as might be supposed. Dr. DE JONGH gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile.

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by many respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, ANSAE, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

CAUTION.—Proposed substitutions of other kinds of Cod Liver Oil should be strenuously resisted, as they proceed from interested motives, and will result in disappointment to the purchaser.

A BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

of first-rate connections, in a pleasant provincial town, requires a PARTNER, with a capital of from 1000l. to 2000l., and capable of joining in superintending the business. Address H. B. M., 147, Fleet-street, E. C., London.

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 hip, 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, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage, 1s.

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

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

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 WEAKNESS 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.

MR. MECHE, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, and 112, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, respectfully submits the following list of his manufactures, a very large assortment of each article being ready for immediate inspection:

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, from 15s. to 200 guineas each.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING BAGS, of the newest and most approved patterns.

DESPATCH BOXES, with real Bramah and Chubb's Locks.

PAPIER MACHÉ NOVELTIES, the largest display in the world.

MEDIAEVAL MANUFACTURES, in Inkstands, Envelope and Blotting Cases, Caskets, and Book Slides.

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WRITING DESKS, in all the choicest woods.

LADIES' WORK BOXES and WORK TABLES.

RAZORS, PENKNIVES, SCISSORS, and NEEDLES.

TEA CHESTS and CADDIES.

TABLE CUTLERY of every description.

Every article marked in plain figures, warranted as to quality, and exchanged if not approved.

4, Leadenhall-street, and 112, Regent-street, London.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE

BEST ARTICLES.—THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s Priced Furnishing List may be had gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, free. This list embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their goods. It comprises Table Cutlery—Electro-plate—Lamps—Baths—Fenders and Fire-irons—Iron Bedsteads and Bedding—Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods—Culinary Utensils—Turnery—Brushes—Mats, &c.—Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1760.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.—They

can be thoroughly Cleared from all Impurities, the Colours revived by pure Washing, and promptly returned. Price 3d. and 4d. per yard. Turkey, and extra heavy carpets in proportion. Blankets, quilts, counterpanes, table-covers, curtains, and all kinds of heavy goods purely washed and finished in the best style at a moderate charge by the METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY, 17, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD. All goods promptly returned. Orders by Post immediately attended to.

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