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The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1857.

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Review of the Week.

A MASS of 'further intelligence' by 'the heavy mail.' Sir HENRY HAVELOCK's despatch is the most heart-stirring and interesting of the documents. At what a cost of toil, suffering, and peril was the relief of Lucknow accomplished! What a series of appalling difficulties had to be faced and surmounted! Sir HENRY's clear and unimpassioned way of telling the wonderful story makes it the more impressive. On the 23rd of September he came upon the enemy, strongly posted at Alum-bagh; the head of his little column first came under fire of their guns, having to march along the Trunk Road between morasses; but his force had no sooner deployed before their foe than victory was assured. General OUTRAM, after leaving the command in the hands of his noble junior, and retaining only his civil rank, fought in the front of the battle 'with his accustomed gallantry,' as Sir HENRY gratefully and admiringly reports. Our noble troops were exposed to an incessant cannonade during twenty-four hours! A body of 1500 cavalry swept to their rear and attacked the baggage-guard, but were beaten off with the loss of twenty-five by the unaided bravery of the 90th Regiment. The whole force had been marching for three days 'under a perfect deluge of rain, irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages;' but nothing could daunt them, and with music and flying colours they fought their way, literally, step by step, into the beleaguered Residency. "To form a notion of the obstacles overcome," says Sir HENRY, "a reference must be made to the events that are known to have occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa; our advance was through streets of flat-roofed and loopholed houses, each forming a separate fortress. I am filled with surprise at the success of the operations, which demanded the efforts of 10,000 good troops." A baronetcy, with a pension of 1000*l.* a year—even though augmented by a colonelcy with its 1000*l.*—are tokens barely adequate to represent the country's thankfulness for the services so gloriously performed, so modestly described by General HAVELOCK.

The Leadenhall-street Company met on Wednesday for the special purpose of rewarding the services of some of the men who have given health, blood, and life to save the Indian possessions of the East India Stock proprietors. The said proprietors have not done *their* duty very graciously. It was proposed to give Sir ARCHDALE WILSON an annuity of

1000*l.*; to Lady NEILL, widow of the late Brigadier-General NEILL, 500*l.* a year, and the same sum to Mrs. NICHOLSON, the mother of the late Brigadier NICHOLSON. The annuity to Sir ARCHDALE WILSON was carried at once, without dispute; but when some one spoke about the inadequacy of the sum proposed in the other two cases, he was told to remember that the proprietors were voting away 'their own money!' Scarcely so; for it is now tolerably certain that, but for the heroism of the men who have died in their service, they would have no money to haggle over, at least none drawn from the East Indies.

There are only one or two points of political interest in the foreign news. One is the satisfactory termination of the Belgian elections, in which the efforts of the Liberals, forewarned and forearmed by the consequences of the supineness of the Liberal party in the Sardinian elections, have secured a handsome majority, from the working of which the best results are anticipated; another point is the resolution of the French Government to allow Count MIGEON to canvass the electors of Colmar without further opposition. Functionary France, smarting under the drubbing which it has so lately received at the hands of this man, who cannot be made to understand what is expected of him by the usages of Imperial society, cries "Hold, enough!"

The principal topic of Prussian politics is the state of the King's health. The date named for the resumption of his sovereign authority is the 23rd of January; but there appears to be no chance of his being in a fit condition to return to the conduct of affairs. Under these circumstances, it is proposed by the party whose interests are imperilled by the absence of the King from the supreme authority, that there shall be a sort of joint Regency—that is, the Government to be carried by the Prince of Prussia and the King. The fear of the Liberals is, the Prince may be induced to consent to the proposed arrangement out of deference to his brother.

One or two meetings of importance have been held during the week. The more important one was upon the subject of Indian Reform, under the presidency of Lord BURY, at St. Martin's Hall, on Thursday evening. The principal speaker was Mr. ROEBUCK, and the principal resolution was condemnatory of the system of the double Government of India, as tested by the results of its administration. The remedy proposed by Mr. ROEBUCK, which was received with applause by the meeting,

was the substitution of a responsible Secretary-of-State for India, with a Governor for each of the three Presidencies, as at present. Also perfect liberty in matters of religion; but, he said, "I would require you to make the religion of the Government of India the Christian religion." The speakers at the adjourned meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, were of the same opinion as Mr. ROEBUCK as to the necessity for a Christian Government for India, but differed from him, in not demanding any guarantee for religious liberty. Bishops and Missionaries are the instruments proposed by the Bishop of OXFORD and his coadjutors for the regeneration of India; sound political institutions and the benefits of growing liberty and intelligence are Mr. ROEBUCK's means of bringing about the same end.

The public are astounded at the commercial disclosures on every side, says the *Times*; our own readers have been better prepared than those of the leading journal, whose commercial editor says:—"Even those most conversant for years past with all the great operations of business had no idea of the degree of corruption that at each turn was defeating the efforts of the honest trader. The question is, have they yet any adequate conception of the extent to which the system has been carried?" No; each day brings some fresh announcement of break-down, and each day throws some new light upon previous cases. The commonest thing in the world at the present day is to see men like Mr. STEPHENS or Colonel WAUGH, who have been managers or directors of banks, flying, or under accusation before courts of law. Some more cases have been explained this week, in which we see a capital, say of 9000*l.* or 10,000*l.*, with trading to the extent of half a million or so, the trade consisting in great part of pure risk, which ends in loss much more for other people than for the man who trades. "A house in Glasgow is shown to have had seventy-five real or fictitious correspondents, all insolvent like itself, upon whom it had drawn to the amount of 380,000*l.*; the whole finally centring in the Western Bank."

Amongst the special cases before the public this week, we have that of the Unadulterated Food Company, whose shareholders have been exerting themselves to procure a winding-up, in contrast with the promoters of the company. We have the case of BENNOCH, TWENTYMAN, and others, who trade inverted upon an apex of capital, and who, the question at the Stock Exchange



whether the broker who assisted SMITHERS, the lunatic suicide and murderer in his speculations, ought not to be expelled. And we have the case of HENRY SMITH BRIGHT, the great Hull corn-merchant and President of the Hull Flax Spinning Company, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for forging the transfer of certain shares to himself in order that he might raise the wind.

While 'merchant princes,' collapsing like pricked wind-bags, are exciting no sort of commiseration, except from their fellow-gamblers with others' means, an anxious sympathy will be felt for the distressed populations of our large manufacturing towns, whose trade has been deranged by the vicious system. But we have treated this subject at length in a separate article.

The careful discrimination of the jury who tried the Bramhall murderer between presumptive and positive proof of guilt has been followed in two remarkable cases this week. At the York Assizes, Fanny SPEED was tried for poisoning her husband with arsenic. A man to whom she had been attached returned from sea, and the fact, coupled with expressions which she had used in reference to her husband, strongly suggested a motive for taking away his life. Shortly before her husband's death she had asked a young man to get her some poison to kill a dog, which she said had flown at her. She had also applied at a druggist's for some arsenic, and been refused. When her husband was taken ill, she and the doctor who was called in were the only persons who attended upon him, and the doctor's medicine contained no arsenic. The man died, and his body was found to contain arsenic more than sufficient to cause death. No arsenic was found in the house; but a quantity was found in a place common to seven houses. There was a dog which might have flown at the woman. But a more material point in favour of the accused was that her husband was suffering from a disease which he kept entirely secret. He might, then, unknown to any one, have procured medicine for this disease, and so have poisoned himself. He might—for it could not be proved that he might not. The jury, therefore, acquitted his wife.

Again, in the case of PHILIP CLARE, tried for the murder of ELIZABETH HOPEY. The evidence against the accused rested solely upon the credibility of one witness. His account was horribly clear: he deposed to have heard a struggle between the murderer and his victim, to have heard her imploring expressions for mercy, to have seen the murderer take up her body, and bear it towards the canal in which it was afterwards found; and further, that the accused threatened the witness with death if he should reveal what he had seen and heard. But the body exhibited no marks of having been exposed to a violent struggle before death. The night was dark, and there were other circumstances of time and place to render a person liable to fall into the water at the spot where the murder was said to have been committed. The character of the witness, though not of the best, was not such as on ordinary occasions would have put his testimony out of belief, and there appeared to be no cause why he should seek to swear away the life of the accused man; but the chain of circumstantial evidence wanted a link or two, and the jury would not venture to supply them; they declared the prisoner not guilty. And it no doubt is better that fifty guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer.

Naples, France, and Ireland furnish stories of blood this week. At Naples, a confidential servant of the Count of AQUILA, brother to the King, has been sentenced to death for attempting to poison his master. Neapolitan justice is troubled with no such scruples as those just mentioned; therefore it made no difficulty in getting rid of numbers of the witnesses for the defence by keeping the man in prison for a year or so, and it did not hesitate to take measures to deter one of the leading advocates at its bar from undertaking the prisoner's defence. It was, in fact, determined to convict him. For what? His position in the royal family has put him in the way of becoming possessed of many secrets—which the royal family, no doubt, had the strongest reasons to desire should be kept eternally secret. The man is condemned to death.

In the French murder there is something of the same desire to get rid of a troublesome person. M. GUILLOT, a *mauvais sujet*, had troubled the house of Madame de JEUFOSSE, of St. Aubin-sur-Gaillon, in Normandy, by his unprincipled gallantries. He had, in spite of being a married man, made love, first to the governess in Madame JEUFOSSE's family, and next to that lady's daughter; he had, further, made these

persons his common talk, and shamefully compromised their characters. The whole JEUFOSSE family were indignant, and appear to have determined to bring him to a severe account. He was in the habit of entering their park by night for the purpose of conveying letters to the daughter, and Madame JEUFOSSE prevailed upon her gamekeeper one night to shoot at the intruder. The man did his mistress's bidding, and GUILLOT was killed. Madame JEUFOSSE, her two sons, and the man who fired the fatal shot have been placed on their trial; but we have yet to wait for the result.

While this French tragedy calls up vivid recollections of BALZAC and SOULIÉ, the Irish case we have mentioned brings to mind a score of Irish tales of fraud and bloodshed. On the 5th of April last year, Mrs. SARAH KELLY, landowner, was murdered in the open day, on her own land, and in the presence of a number of her workpeople. Some years previously she had conceived a great esteem for one of her nephews, named GEORGE STREVEY. She had made him the manager of some part of her estates, and had, moreover, made a will greatly in his favour. But between the time of the making of the will and the time of her murder she had received into her confidence a lawyer, who, after a while, gave up his practice and went to reside with her. The effect of his advice appears to have been to induce Mrs. KELLY to alter her will, in a great measure substituting her lawyer in place of her nephew. Mrs. KELLY was shot by two men dressed in women's clothes with their faces closely veiled. In spite of the outcry raised by the nephew who was with her, no one stirred in pursuit of the murderers, who got off, and have never been discovered. The lawyer, by innuendoes, endeavoured to make it appear that the assassins had been suborned by GEORGE STREVEY, and it is on these innuendoes that the nephew has founded an action against him for libel, the damages being laid at 5000*l*. The verdict of the jury will carry with it a significance strange to cases of libel.

Perhaps the most curious accusation of all is that virtually launched at Lord DERBY, in retaliation for his dreadful charge against Mr. VERNON SMITH, of having sent a letter to the Peninsular and Oriental Company proposing as new a scheme already in operation. It turns out that no letter passed; the *Globe* challenges evidence that there was even any 'message;' the story has been traced to Mr. ANDERSON, who tells it in a very vague way on the strength of a conversation with two gentlemen in the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Yet Lord DERBY told the story circumstantially, with minute particulars about the seal on the letter, &c. The enrichment of the tale with those traits of *vraisemblance* is left with Lord DERBY's anonymous 'informant,' a man of station and position, or with the Earl himself—an odd predicament for a gentleman and a peer.

AMERICA.

DIFFICULTIES seem to be once more growing up in Kansas. Governor Walker and the President are at issue on an important point; but they have already had an interview on the subject, and interchanged their opinions in a very friendly manner. Still the President does not seem inclined to withdraw from his position, and clouds are again lowering over what may be called the battle-ground of slavery. The *New York Herald* thus states the cause of difference:—"The President holds the ground that the Kansas Lecompton Convention was a legitimate convention; that it had the law authority to frame a State constitution; that it should have submitted such constitution bodily to the vote of the people; but that, in submitting the question of 'slavery' or 'no slavery' to the popular vote, the only material question at issue was satisfactorily provided for, and that accordingly the immaterial reservations of the Convention might be overlooked. Governor Walker, on the other hand, emphatically declares that this Lecompton constitutional programme is an outrage upon the people of Kansas—a shameless violation of all the principles of free government; that the constitution in question is yet a secret document in the territory, still in the hands of the committee, to be altered or amended as they may think proper, and that an effort on the part of Congress to force this constitution upon the people of Kansas, without their voice being heard for or against it, will be surely followed by rebellion and a bloody civil war."

The money market keeps generally quiet and easy, and there has been some improvement in the state of trade.

Mr. W. S. TUCKERMAN, formerly treasurer of the Eastern Railroad at Boston, has been arrested on a charge of stealing mail-bags.

A good deal of agitation has taken place at San Francisco, on account of the commercial failures at New York

and elsewhere. Several houses have succumbed to the storm.

Nicaragua has issued a declaration of war against Costa-Rica, in consequence of the attempts of the latter state to get the entire transit route into its power.

The Governor-General of Canada has dissolved the Parliament. The election votes are returnable on the 13th of January. The new Administration has been formed as follows:—Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Premier and Attorney-General of Upper Canada; William Cayley, Inspector-General; Robert Spence, Postmaster-General; G. E. Cartier, Attorney-General, Lower Canada; J. C. Morrison, Receiver-General; P. M. Van Koughnet, President, Executive Council; T. J. J. Loranger, Provincial Secretary; N. F. Belleau, President, Legislative Council; Charles Alley, Commissioner, Public Works; and L. V. Sicette, Commissioner, Crown Lands.

The American papers report the death of Mr. George R. Gliddon, the well-known Egyptian scholar and author, who died suddenly at Panama, of pulmonary congestion, on the 16th of November, aged about fifty years.

A serious disturbance has broken out at the Piermont terminus of the Erie Railroad in consequence of an attempt to reduce the wages of the 'navvies' and to employ a fresh lot of men. The 'navvies' have fortified the place and are in possession of a gun, which they have threatened to use if attacked. A body of police have been repulsed.

Advices from Yucatan report the capture of Sisal by the revolutionists. Campeachy was still holding out.

The National Convention at Lima has been dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

FROM Hong-Kong we learn that an expedition under Commodore Elliot has been cruising about the great west and north rivers as far as Macao. Several Mandarin junks and some forts were destroyed, but private property was not interfered with. The people of the towns which were passed willingly pointed out the Mandarin boats.

Another massacre by Chinese has been committed on board ship. The schooner *Neva* left Hong-Kong on the 17th of October, with a valuable cargo of treasure and merchandise, for Foochow. The following evening, some Chinese passengers, assisted by the carpenter of the ship, killed the captain and a couple of the seamen. The mate escaped up the rigging; remained there till the Chinese left the vessel at Mirs Bay, taking with them 22,000 dollars' worth of treasure; and then navigated her back to Hong-Kong by the 19th of October.

JAPAN.

The treaty between the United States and Japan has been published. It provides that American vessels shall be allowed to enter the port of Nagasaki; that American citizens may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodade; that the Government of the United States may appoint a vice-consul to reside at Hakodade; that Americans committing offences in Japan, and Japanese committing offences against Americans, shall be tried respectively by their own authorities; and that the Consul-General of the United States may go beyond the limits of Seven Ri. The consul has assented to a request that he will delay the exercise of this last right, except in cases of emergency. These are the principal provisions: the others are of no general interest.

STATE OF TRADE.

WE are unable to report any improvement in the condition of trade in the great manufacturing towns. The utmost stagnation universally prevailed during the whole of last week, and short-time-working was very general.

The City of Glasgow Bank has obtained the full assistance necessary to enable it to reopen, and it will, therefore, not have to apply to the Bank of England. The Western Bank has formally notified that it cannot resume business.

The failures this week include—Messrs H. and M. Toldorff and Co., Swedish merchants in London; Messrs. Rew, Prescott, and Co., the chief house in London connected with the Swedish trade (liabilities estimated at about 150,000*l*.); Messrs. Richard Willey and Co., silk mercers; Messrs. S. C. Lister and Co., woollen merchants at Halifax; Mr. Edward Smith, woolstapler, of Bermondsey; William Cheesebrough and Son, the largest woollen dealers in Bradford; Mr. Yewdall, of Rawdon, near Leeds, a very extensive operator in wools; and the Dartford and Gravesend Bank.—Six failures were announced on one day towards the close of last week. These were in connexion with the houses of Messrs. Heine, Semon, and Co., engaged in the German trade (liabilities about 700,000*l*.), which will probably be covered; Messrs. Weinhold, Weber, and Co., also a German house (liabilities approaching 300,000*l*.); Messrs. T. M. Elmenhorst and Co., likewise German merchants; Messrs. Montoya, Saenz, and Co., a Spanish house; Mr. T. G. Ward, of West Smithfield, whose business was chiefly that of agent to cattle salesmen; and the Worcester Bank of Farley, Lavender, and Co., in which case the liabilities are believed to be small.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE fulness of the telegraphic summaries which we published last week renders the detailed accounts received from India at the commencement of the present week of less interest than they usually are. One rather startling anecdote, however, did not appear in the telegrams. The Commander-in-Chief was nearly taken prisoner by the rebels on his road from Calcutta to Cawnpore! "He and his staff," says the *Bombay Times*, "appear to have been proceeding very injudiciously, without an escort, when they suddenly came up with a body of the mutineers of the 82nd Native Infantry. These were mounted on elephants, and were accompanied by seventy-five native troopers. The Commander-in-Chief, as soon as he observed the enemy, retreated, till he found refuge in a bullock-train some ten miles in the rear. The troopers continued for a while to hover round, and the marvel was that this piece of unparalleled rashness should not have terminated fatally." Had the enemy succeeded in capturing Sir Colin, the rebels would of course have been greatly encouraged; so that it is really not much to the credit of Sir Colin's judgment that he should have run so serious a risk.

Sir Colin Campbell crossed the Jumna in Cawnpore on the 9th of November, and is stated to have 7000 men with him, to march on Lucknow. Captain Peel, R.N., is at Alumbagh with a few of his men and some 32-pounder guns.

BRIGADIER GRANT'S VICTORY AT KANOUJ.

The following is the official account of Brigadier Grant's victory at Kanouj:—

"This force has achieved another brilliant success, though upon a smaller scale, at Kanouj, on the 23rd inst."

"A portion of the forces discomfited by the Cawnpore troops, composed apparently, in part at least, of the Delhi fugitives, were making for Futteghur as our column was advancing from Goorsubalgunge. Some of their guns were left, in the hurry of their flight, with the Nawab's Tehseeldar at Kanouj; and these we took possession of."

"On learning the approach of our column, a body of about three hundred of the enemy with five guns endeavoured to effect an escape towards Oude. Two hundred of the Lancers and Native Cavalry were sent in pursuit; and, a smart firing being immediately heard, Brigadier Grant followed with a second squadron of the Lancers, and two guns of Bouchier's Battery. The enemy attempted to form on crossing the Kallee Nuddee, and fired on our cavalry. They soon gave way before the guns, when our cavalry at once crossed and followed them up. The fugitives were now hemmed in between the Kallee Nuddee and the Ganges, and but few of them escaped. Some, both cavalry and Sepoys, were drowned in attempting to swim across the Ganges. Nearly two hundred were cut up, the remainder taking refuge in the fields."

"We captured their five guns, of which two (a 24-pounder howitzer, and a 6-pounder gun) turned out to be our own. The Cavalry were the 15th Irregulars. On our side Lieutenant Watson received a slight injury in the hand, and two Sowars were wounded. The rapidity and the completeness of this affair will produce the best results on both banks of the Ganges."

DELHI.

A crore of rupees has been demanded of the inhabitants of Delhi as the ransom of the city; and they have already offered eighty lakhs. One of the King's sons has escaped. Our troops, it is stated, have become rather unruly, and, having used their bayonets too freely, are now armed only with stout sticks. A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* writes:—

"Delhi is nearly in ruins from the effect of the heavy artillery fire. The church is riddled with shot holes, and the college and magazine as well. The ground outside the city bears unmistakable marks of the conflict. Hindoo Rao's house is a shell, as well as many of the houses in Subzee Mundee and Kishen Gunge. The boughs of the trees are lopped off, and many of them are wholly felled by round shot, and the ground, from the glacis to the ridge, is strewn with shot, grape, and pieces of shell: large quantities of treasure are being daily dug from the walls of houses and tykhanahs. It is expected the amount of prize money will be very large. The Jhujjur Nawab came in two days ago to stand his trial. The city is deserted by the inhabitants, and at night is silent as a grave-yard. The Military Governor is judiciously strict in allowing no one to enter without a pass. I hear some Europeans, as well as natives, have been creeping into the city through a drain or water-course, the iron bars of which were broken. They were soon caught, and will probably be severely punished. Their object was to loot, no doubt. They say there are many Sepoys still hidden in the city; if so, they should at once be shot. When one hears the sickening details of the almost incredible cruelties practised by these miscreants on the English ladies, women, and children, mercy to the wretches appears, and is, a sin. Such an example should be made of them as would be handed down to succeeding generations with horror. In Delhi,

nothing has been done in the way of retribution. The besiegers lost more than the besieged."

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

The 'Civilian' who has already addressed the *Times* from various Indian localities now writes from Allahabad, November 1st. He states:—

"The movable column in its march from Agra to Cawnpore met with no serious opposition, and passed through, to all appearance, a very friendly and well-cultivated country. Nothing is more surprising than the way in which, amid the crash of empire, the people have this year not only cultivated, but, in many districts, cultivated almost as well and as extensively as ever. Once out of the Googar country, the rebels do not seem to have resumed to the full the desolating habits of their ancestors, and perhaps plunder the people less than our troops now do; in fact, beyond supplying their necessities, the Sepoys have not generally ventured to assume the character of masters and tyrants of the country. The Mahomedan Nawab of Furruckabad has established his rule in the Futteghur district. We cut up his posts as we passed, and at one of them took three English guns left by the Delhi mutineers when they fled from Cawnpore. But the cry for aid to Lucknow was so great that it was determined not to attempt to occupy the country through which we passed, and passing we have again abandoned it; so that, though a junction has been formed by the troops, the communications between the upper and lower country are not at all re-established. From Agra to Cawnpore, the road is quite closed. From Agra upwards and Cawnpore downwards, it is open; but that there should still be a break is a very great subject of regret and of political weakness. . . . I am too recent an arrival to know much of the politics of these parts; but one thing strikes me strongly, and that is the change in the state of things in regard to Sepoys as we get down country. Down to Cawnpore, it was enough to ascertain that a man was a Sepoy; we should as soon have thought of sparing a mad dog, to inquire whether it could be proved that he had bitten any one, as of sparing a Sepoy. The only question was, Sepoy or no Sepoy—and many ingenious devices were resorted to, such as drawing the prisoners up in a line and suddenly shouting 'Attention!' when all who showed any signs of attention were carried off to the rear. But down here, to our horror and surprise, we see Sepoys of the old stamp coolly walking along the public roads in broad daylight, and find that the Government seem to have taken them under their especial protection."

Byrappersaud, the great banker at Benares, with his Jemadar and eight Hurkarus, have been tried at Jaunpore for carrying on treasonable correspondence with the insurgents in Oude. They were all condemned to be hung. The banker offered four lakhs for his life; but of course he was not listened to.

We read in the daily papers:—

"A collection of rules for preserving health has been drawn up for the use of the East India Company's service, by Dr. James Harrison, and issued to the troops by Sir Colin Campbell. The chief points insisted on are the necessity of keeping the head lightly covered from the rays of the sun and the fall of the dew, and the advantages of ventilation, dry clothes, bedding, and frequent bathing. Animal food is not so necessary in hot climates as in cold, and the use of vegetables and fruits indispensable to the preservation of health; moderate exercise, with a due amount of repose, and not dram-drinking, are the proper remedies for the debility induced by a warm climate. These simple rules are applied to the peculiar circumstances in which the troops in India are placed."

The official despatch from General Wilson, describing the capture of Delhi, and containing the thanks of the commander to the persons who chiefly distinguished themselves, has been published. It does not, however, present any noticeable features.

"General Havelock, in one of the new despatches," says the *Morning Star*, "modestly tells the story of his junction with the garrison of Lucknow, and he remarks that, to form a notion of the obstacles overcome in effecting relief, a reference must be made to the events that are known to have occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa; for his advance to the Residency was through streets of flat-roofed houses, each forming a separate fortress. He states that the number of those who fell into the hands of a merciless foe in this operation was four hundred and sixty-four, officers and men; and General Outram, he writes, had received a flesh wound, but that nothing could subdue his spirit, and, though faint from loss of blood, he kept on his horse and only dismounted at the gate of the Residency. This despatch of General Havelock is dated from the Lucknow Residency, 30th September, and was received by telegraph from Cawnpore; but by what means it was conveyed from Lucknow to Cawnpore is not stated."

AN INCIDENT OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

(Extract from a Private Letter.)

Shikarpore, 6th October.—We have had a jolly scrimmage here, dear S. It began thus:—On September 23-24, at about twelve or half-past A.M., Lloyd and Millar (Robert Millar, Assistant-Surgeon of what was the 14th N.I. Bombay) were awake by the report of guns firing in camp. They were sound asleep at the commencement of the firing, having sat up late,

as Lloyd only slept in Millar's house that night, as his khit had gone on in anticipation of his march at two A.M. in charge of two of the guns on Sukkeer. Gowind (a driver) went to call them, and on the way down they thought it might be a mere trap into which they were being led, but also felt that if the mutiny were a general one, half an hour of existence would be a matter of little moment. I give you these accounts partly from what I saw, and also my gleanings from those present. After the fight, and from some good letters that were shown me with full details, these two went to Captain Murray's, but found him out, and concluded he had gone to the guns, and therefore went in that direction. While going, they heard the rolling of wheels, and were then sure that the drivers had joined, and that they had harnessed the horses to the guns, and were going to attack the bungalows. However, to their great delight, it was only Mrs. Munro's carriage. On going towards the guns, Lloyd saved Millar's life; for, never doubting, as they had never heard the guns, that the 16th were in the square, Millar was going straight, when Lloyd called out, "No, no—don't go there!" The words were hardly out of his mouth, and they out of the line of fire, when the space between the gun-shed and the barrack was swept by a shower of canister. On going behind the barracks, the men of the artillery rushed towards them. They could not see the expression of their faces, for it was dark, and they both thought they were about to be made prisoners. However, such was not the case. They were most glad to see them, and nothing could have been greater than their care and kindness to them the rest of the night, some leading Lloyd by the hand through the dark barrack-room, and the others never leaving Millar for a moment, who asked the subahdar-major and the jemadar how many men there were, and they said "About four or five" (there were really about twenty). Millar called out, "What! only those? And shall we allow them to keep the guns?" They replied, "Wait a little." Then they arranged their few muskets, and still fewer cartridges. Millar with his own hands helped to unfasten their white belts, and before they began to shoot, he promised them, from his own funds, thirty rupees for every man they should shoot, and, in the excitement of the moment, increased the promise to fifty rupees, which he actually paid! Just like Millar—a fellow that would risk anything in a moment of service. He (Millar) then said to the subahdar, "Subahdar, lend me the pair of pistols which I came to your house to-day to see—the present of Mr. Frere—and I will go in and try to shoot them." The subahdar replied that they had no ammunition; so they had to wait. Lloyd and Millar were among the artillery for three-quarters of an hour before any one joined them, and during all that time the men were saying, "But where is the captain-sahib?" As they did not know, they replied, "He will be here directly." It afterwards appeared that he had gone to Colonel Macdougall, who had directed him to go and hurry up the 16th. Well, about the end of the three-quarters of an hour, Montgomery (of the police) came up, and said, "Where is Murray and the 16th?" They replied they did not know. During all this time the firing was going on from the big guns and the muskets of the very few loyal men, who had a small number of cartridges. Millar then said: "I will tell you what it is, Montgomery. If this goes on, and no one comes quickly, these men will think we are not worth fighting for, and join the mutineers. Let us tempt them to discharge all their guns, and then we will charge them and seize them." He answered, "I will; and I will go and get my rural police." He had only his mounted men with him, and did not think it safe to dismount them. He then left Millar, who did not meet him again till the end of the fight. Millar told me that some time after (how long he couldn't say, for he was very anxious, and the time naturally appeared long) Murray came up with a lot of the 16th, under Yonge. He then desired them to take off their cap covers (this was Lloyd's suggestion), and Millar, seizing one of the muskets, was one of the very earliest, if not the first man, in the barracks. He then got Yonge (who was in sick quarters from fever, and so weak he could hardly stand) to desire his men to load as fast as they could for him (Millar), and he would fire. He desired the Jemadar of Artillery to do the same, and thus they went on to the end of the fight. Millar's fingers were all burnt from the friction of the hot muskets, and his shoulders black and blue from firing—and lots of us can swear he was nearest the guns, not more than thirty paces while attacking them, and they vomiting forth showers of grape, and firing round shot, so that the verandah over our heads was often struck by round shot, and shattered by grape, while the incessant fire he kept up from the last arch was so annoying to the enemy, that they directed their chief fire upon it. There was an artilleryman who stood close to Millar all the time (whom he has most strongly recommended to Murray for promotion) who kept saying to him, "Come along, sir, and we will seize it;" but he pulled him back, saying, "No, I can see they are hiding their port fire." At that instant the gun flashed in their faces, and the canister pattered against the verandah where they stood. Millar was against the "Cease firing," as he said he was sure the men only ran out of cover then and fired at us, and our only chance was to try and hit them, to prevent them firing, until we could ascertain when we could rush in and cut them down. He also wanted Lloyd to send the men to creep behind

Munro's Wall, mount the steps at the back of the gun-shed, and fire down on the mutineers, who, being unable to touch them, would soon be cut up; but it could not be done for want of cartridges, and he also remarked, that had a few blue lights been thrown in, the men would have been shot down in a quarter of an hour, for they could not have lived under such a fire, and thus the risk been spared! We owe our lives to their firing half an inch too much elevation to their guns, or every man of us had been shot. Well, dear S., what do you think? Millar's name was not even at first mentioned with the others, though Colonel Macdougall, Murray, Lloyd, and others, have complimented him on his bravery, and he has quite won a name amongst the men. It is not cheering to the soldier who lives and dies for laurels, is it? Millar, being a surgeon, might have gone to the rear without dishonour; but he nobly risked his life and purse for success. This is the stuff to make a Havelock! and methinks the Victoria Cross might be worse placed than on his breast. We have talked about it amongst ourselves, I assure you, and as you knew and liked him so much, I thought it would give you pleasure to hear of his gallant conduct in this affair. Fred. Legrave behaved gallantly, and was the first to step to the front to charge the guns. We have four or five to blow away from guns presently. After two or three battles, we shall do, and never trust blacks again. Millar has started a sleeping party at the top of his house. They have a battery of rifles, guns, muskets, revolvers, and dogs, that will astonish the natives, if the 16th Scinde Horse and Bengal Cavalry join the hill tribes. A battery of European artillery comes to-morrow, and a company of the Queen's 4th. I shall volunteer for the 'Avenging Angel'—the army that will assemble here, and sweep Bengal.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM INDIA.

We are at length enabled to present a series of special letters from the heart of India written by a British officer on the field of contest, which reflect the real opinion of the highest civil and military classes. Our correspondent is an old and valued collaborator, and the letters we shall continue to publish will show that he commands the best information, and is capable of appreciating, with rapidity and precision, every event as it arises.

Nagpore, November 10, 1857.

The map of India will show you what a central position this large city occupies in the peninsula; and the course of events within the last six months has proved it to be as critical and influential a position politically as it is locally central. Here the two great languages of Central and Western India, the Mahratta and the Oordoo meet and partially coalesce, and nearly all the races of Hindostan, the Deccan, and the Carnatic are to be found either settled in trade or in the public service, or following in the train of the large brigade of Madras troops. For with the exception of two or three small detachments of one or two companies on the banks of the Nerbudda, this has been for years the advanced post of the Madras army. Here then, if anywhere, the contagion of the mutiny would first have affected that large body of native troops who have hitherto proved themselves so worthy of reliance. The Madras army has always been kept in a state of stricter discipline than the Bengal army, and its ranks are in a great measure recruited from humbler and more tractable ranks of the population. But more than one-third of its numbers is composed of Mussulmans, and a good proportion of these are what is called 'ashraff,' or nobly born, men of respectable families, who formerly, according to their traditions, could aspire to posts of the greatest distinction in the service of the Nabobs and Rajahs of the Deccan, Mysore, and the Carnatic; and we must never forget the mutiny at Vellore. Our great mistake in almost every department of the Government and administration of India has always been the notion that the natives were a cold, spiritless race, who cared for nothing but the satisfaction of their daily wants, and who were almost entirely devoid of ambition, national feeling, and attachment to their ancient princes and nobles. From sheer want of sympathy our Government has been purely *doctrinaire*, unable to believe that a well-arranged and well-intended system could ever fail to produce the desired result, and forgetting that no machine can ever be stronger than its weakest point. Our weakest point has been caused by the deluge of young ignorant Englishmen, whom the lust of patronage has sent forth in a stream, increasing steadily during the last quarter of a century. This had led to the establishment of the 'damned nigger' system in every department, civil and military. Boys just emancipated from school, who care for nothing but beer, billiards, and 'baccy,' whose very ignorance of their language and customs makes them dislike and despise their native subordinates, are placed in charge of companies of Sepoys; and the Sepoys are told, and the world is told, that the native troops can do nothing without their European officers. The fact is that the Sepoys, like all troops, will not fight without leaders, and the European officers are the only leaders they have; the so-called native officers, the Subahdars and Jemadars, are for the

most part old worn-out men, and even in the Bombay army, where promotion by seniority is not the rule as it was in the late Bengal army, and as it is in a slightly modified form in the Madras army, the native officers are not men calculated by any superiority of social rank, erudition, or distinction, to command the respect or obedience of their men. They have all sprung from the ranks, and they have at once too little and too much influence with the common Sepoys—too little from their possessing no personal claims to respectful consideration, too much from their prejudices and predilections being identical with those of the common Sepoys, in whose ranks their own brothers and sons are serving; so that in a time of temptation and excitement they can do nothing but follow the multitude, with whose objects they cannot but sympathize, or, should the feeling of duty be paramount, devote themselves and die with the European officers. Resist the tide they cannot, and but seldom, it is said, have the native officers of the mutinous regiments been able to preserve their rank in the rebels' camp; they have had to give way to leaders chosen for their prowess or intelligence.

The 'damned nigger' delusion and the lust of patronage, in defiance of facts and experience, have persuaded our rulers that there is no such thing as a native gentleman in existence—no possibility of our inducing any native to qualify himself for the position of a really trustworthy officer of rank over the native soldiery. There are several stereotyped objections, besides, to any admission of natives to such posts; but they are really unworthy of notice in the presence of the total and final smash of the Bengal army on the 'damned nigger'-and-beer-and-billiard-Ensign system. The break-down, after all, has been in the European officers. They have proved themselves, throughout the late mutinies, to be utterly useless as a part of the regimental establishment. They showed themselves to have no commanding or restraining power over their men, and they were invariably up to the last moment utterly ignorant of their men's intentions or views. They had, in fact, nothing in common with them, no influence over them. The native officers, for the reasons already detailed, were equally useless, and as unwilling to give information as the European officers were unable to obtain it. The fact is, that the European officers—with the exception of about two or three in each regiment, of whom the commanding officer is occasionally one—are in the Madras and Bombay armies now as they were in the late Bengal army, perfect nonentities, with hardly any duties or responsibilities, and no inclination to discharge even those. In the field of battle, in active service, they feel themselves called upon for exertion; they have a motive and an object, and they behave as English gentlemen always do. The duty, however arduous, is usually for the regimental officers simple and straightforward. The Sepoy understands them, and they understand the Sepoys under such circumstances, and they learn to appreciate their respective good qualities. There are good men among the officers of the Indian army, as all may see in those who are brought forward and placed in positions of activity and responsibility; but ordinary regimental duty, without authority or the possibility of useful action, which oppresses all alike, from the colonel bound by the fetters of routine and centralization, down to the ensign whose ignorance and instinctive dislike of 'blacks' hand him over to beer and billiards, must be demoralizing and depressing beyond all other spheres of existence. And it is so. Hundreds of promising boys are ruined by it in body and soul.

And, after all, even setting aside for the moment the grand explosion and collapse of the Bengal army, what earthly excuse has there ever been for this deluge of young European officers, who have destroyed the self-respect, alienated the affections, and washed the spirit out of our Sepoys? Our local and, as they are called, irregular regiments, both cavalry and infantry, are quite equal in appearance and steadiness on parade to the average of regiments of the line with the full complement of European officers, and have always proved themselves quite equal in their conduct under fire. The irregular cavalry regiments of the Hyderabad contingent, who are better paid than the majority of such corps, are far superior in appearance and for all practical purposes to any of our regular native cavalry corps, and costs, man for man, less than a third of the expense of the regular regiments. Does any one suppose that twenty European officers add to the physical strength of a native corps? We see from the fate of the Bengal army how much they add to the influence and authority of Government over the men, and the same faults, in a not much mitigated form, may be seen by any observant and independent looker-on in the Madras and Bombay armies also. Let me in a few words sum up my recommendations. Only two or three selected and well-qualified officers should be placed in each native battalion, and the commandant should be supreme. General Jacob, whose pamphlets I am glad to see have not escaped notice at home, long ago enforced, with considerable clearness and point, that with a system of publicity, open *durbar*, or orderly room, and reports to superior authority, a commandant cannot be trusted with too much or too summary authority. If his reports and returns prove his incorrigible incapacity or injustice, send him back to ordinary regimental duty. In the Queen's regiments serving in India, and in the Company's artillery and European infantry, there is quite a

wide enough field for selection; and officers will soon commence to qualify themselves, if prospects of command, emolument, and promotion are held out to them. For Heaven's sake don't let the twenty-five new Sikh regiments raised by Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab be spoiled by deluging them with the broken-down officers of the Bengal infantry. I am sorry for them; I don't blame them so much as the system which had been established by four generations of Bengal officers and Bengal Sepoys; but they have broken down with the system, and with the system they ought to disappear. With the regimental system they ought to disappear as regimental officers. A vast number of them are doing good service on the staff, in civil employ, with the irregular regiments before mentioned, and in European regiments; but as to the remainder, let them be pensioned, or made bishops, or anything else that is ornamental and harmless; but let them never again be placed in charge of men whom they never understood, never liked, and never commanded.

E. B.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A THIRD-CLASS train from Liverpool ran, a few days ago, into another train in one of the tunnels on the Stour Valley line. Both trains were moving in the same direction at the time, or the consequences might have been worse; but, as it was, the collision was sharp. Sixteen or eighteen persons were hurt—some very considerably. The line is generally so admirably managed that this is the first accident which has taken place in the tunnels since the opening of the rail five years ago. Trains are not allowed to enter the tunnels unless it has been ascertained by telegraph that the line is clear through; but on the present occasion there is some disagreement of statement between the officers at the two ends of the tunnel as to whether a message had been sent, authorizing the third-class train to proceed.

For some time past, certain alterations have been going on in the East Bute Dock, Cardiff. The water was accordingly turned out of the dock, and the inner gates of the lock were taken away, as it was considered that they were not strong enough for the pressure of the water. Another pair was ready to be placed there; but, a few days ago, a large portion of the eastern wall gave way, carrying with it the foundation, the tramway, and a quantity of iron ore which was alongside. No one appears to have been hurt. The ground, until recently, was a marsh; and this, combined with the withdrawal of the support given by the water, seems to have led to the accident.

A singular death, though not unlike one which we recorded a few weeks ago, has taken place at Carlisle. John Pattinson, a brazier and tinsmith, became very much embarrassed, and last Saturday he was arrested in the market-place by a County Court officer. He appeared greatly agitated, and, after a vain endeavour to arrange matters, was taken off to gaol. In accordance with his request, he was conveyed through a very private part of the town. Suddenly he dashed away, ran down a street with a field at the end, leaped a gate, and made for the river Eden, which flows at the further extremity of the field. The officer followed, and saw the fugitive jump into the stream. A man on the opposite bank shouted out some directions to Pattinson how to proceed; but in another moment he was carried away by the current, and drowned.

A large chimney, one hundred and twenty feet high, in connexion with the Ouse Chemical Works at Howden-dyke, near Howden, fell into the vitriol chamber of the establishment last Saturday evening, causing a great destruction of property, the loss of seven lives, and severe injury to four persons.

IRELAND.

THE MAYO ELECTION.—Mr. Ouseley Higgins, who contested Mayo at the last general election, and was beaten by the exertions of Fathers Conway and Ryan—for which services to the Church they are about to be prosecuted, as the reader already knows—has issued an address intimating that he will not again stand for the borough. "If the battle could be fought constitutionally," he writes, "there would be no doubt as to the result;" but he has received so many proofs that the same illegal acts would be again resorted to in order to defeat him, that he does not feel warranted in subjecting the electors and himself to the dangerous and wearisome ordeal. It is thought that Lord John Brown will be the man favoured by the electors.

TRIAL FOR SLANDER.—Mr. George Strevens, nephew of the Mrs. Kelly who was mysteriously murdered last April twelvemonth, has brought an action in the Dublin Court of Exchequer against Mr. Christopher Campion, an attorney who for many years acted as the legal adviser of the murdered woman, and who was residing in her house when the crime was committed. The offence imputed to Mr. Campion is that he has publicly used words implying that Mr. Strevens was concerned in the murder. Both the plaintiff and the defendant were arrested at the time under suspicion; but they were discharged, and the murderers have never been found out. The action is not yet completed.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

GREAT distress prevails among the workmen of Lyons, many of whom are out of employ, owing to the closing of factories during the present time of financial trouble. M. Billault has addressed a report to the Emperor on the subject; and a decree has been published authorizing a grant to the Minister of the Interior of an extraordinary credit of a million francs, that he may enable certain communes, where people are out of work, to open ateliers and kitchens for them.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* speaks of a "projected conquest of Morocco." It seems quite certain," he adds, "that war will be declared in the spring at latest. There is no doubt, of course, if the French set their hearts on the acquisition, that they will be able to accomplish their designs; but will England be satisfied to see this vast addition to the French Empire in Africa? Ought we not, at least, to make preparations to compensate ourselves?"

Some curious statistics with reference to the new buildings recently erected in Paris are contained in the last annual report of the Prefect. "Since 1852, and up to the present date," says a summary in the *Building News*, "2971 structures have been wholly or partially pulled down—viz., 2524 up to the end of 1856, and 447 during the present year; of these 1768 were demolished by the municipality for the improvement of the city, and 1203 by the landlords of their own free will. The number of new buildings finished and inhabited was 5238 from 1852 to 1856, and 1345 in 1857, giving a total of 6583; of these 3743 were entirely new constructions, and 2840 structures partially rebuilt or raised. So much for Paris proper. In the suburbs of St. Denis and Sceaux—in the former, 1500 houses were pulled down, and 11,206 built; in the latter, 968 houses were demolished, and 6185 constructed from 1852 to the present year. These different figures give a total of 5439 houses wholly or partially pulled down, and of 23,974 houses wholly or partially rebuilt in the last seven years. Evidently this statement would not convey a correct idea of the house accommodation for the inhabitants of Paris. The Prefet has taken care, therefore, to add the number of apartments or dwellings—for the reader will scarcely require to be told that Parisians live in lodgings—to be found in the city. He states that last year there were 432,639 dwellings, of which 426,896 were occupied, and 5743 empty. This year there are 443,315 dwellings, of which 8560 are vacant. The floating population, which was estimated at 60,000 in 1852, is set down at 150,000 to-day, to accommodate which there are 2412 ready-furnished houses or hotels, and 6038 houses partially appropriated to this purpose. Consequently, there are 8460 persons who let furnished lodgings or rooms now, against 5380 in 1852. From these figures it is estimated that an equivalent to 4000 houses are devoted to the accommodation of travellers to Paris."

The Shah of Persia has officially put an end to the mission of Ferukh Khan.

It is stated to have been officially intimated to the Procureur Imperial at Colmar (Haut Rhin) that he is not to appeal from the decision of that court in the case of M. Migeon. The sentence is regarded by Government as too lenient, and indeed almost a defeat to their designs; but they probably fear that the reopening of the case would lead to further disclosures in connexion with the late elections, of a still more damaging character than those which came out during the recent investigation.

An Imperial decree in the *Moniteur* announces that foreign brandies have to pay on importation into France a duty of twenty-five francs per hectolitre of pure alcohol.

A singular trial for murder is now occupying the attention of the Court of Assizes of the Eure; but it is not yet finished, and we therefore reserve our summary of the facts until they have been all elicited.

TURKEY.

A telegram received at Vienna from Constantinople says:—"Lord Stratford is going to England. Mr. Alison has taken charge of the business of the Embassy. The Turkish member of the Riverain Commission has returned to Constantinople. The line of railroad between the Danube and the Black Sea is traced, and the plans will be laid before the Sultan for his sanction. Great preparations are being made for the reception of M. de Lesseps, who is expected to-day. The Smyrna firm of Lochner and Salzani has resumed payment."

Jerusalem is again in a very agitated state. Several conflicts have taken place between the various religious sects; one man has been killed, and several wounded. The crews of an American and three Russian vessels are now visiting the holy places.

Laz Billal, a famous brigand who has long been the terror of the country about Samsoun in Asia Minor, has been shot by a party of soldiers after a hard fight. Some of his comrades escaped.

SPAIN.

An attempt has been made by the Camarilla of the King Consort of Spain to obtain for his Majesty the authority to sign decrees and perform other acts of royal authority during the period the Queen should be unable

to transact public business with her Ministers. The design, however, was defeated.

The newly-born Prince of Asturias has been baptized by the name of Alfonso; so that, if he lives to be king, he will be Alfonso XII. A great deal of previous discussion was excited among the various political parties as to what ought to be his name. Several promotions have taken place in honour of the event; and an amnesty for political offences has also been proclaimed. The Madrid journals state:—"In addition to the amnesty, an order had been given that all persons arrested by the preceding Cabinet on what is called administrative measures, should be set at liberty, and that reductions of the periods of punishment, varying from one-fifth to one-half, of condemned criminals should also be made." It is related that the infant cried most lustily during the ceremony, which was looked upon with favour as a sign of his being a robust child, though of course it might indicate the contrary. But courtiers are bound to be hopeful. They are also bound to maintain grave faces in the presence of more than pantomimic absurdities. For instance, this infant was made a Knight of the Golden Fleece, with all the customary ceremonies! Who dares to laugh at the Siamese ambassadors after this?

HAMBURG.

The crisis continues, and matters even seem to get worse. The savings banks have been crowded with persons anxious to draw out their deposits; and the authorities have found it necessary to resort to military aid to keep order. The Assembly of Citizens has adopted the proposal of the Senate not to place the 10,000,000 received as a loan from Austria in the Discount Bank, but to employ them in giving pecuniary aid to some great houses on the point of stopping payment. A 'Commission of Confidence' has been formed to distribute the money. On the other hand, the Treasury is authorized to lend to the Discount Bank the surplus over what it requires, not exceeding 5,000,000.

DENMARK.

"With a view to meet the commercial crisis," says a telegram from Stockholm, "the following measures have been proposed to the Diet:—A state loan of ten millions. Employment of the disposable portion of the loan for railways to the amount of ten millions. Permission for the banks to issue notes bearing interest. A delay of three months to be granted to the debtors of the National Bank. Modification of the bankruptcy law." Five additional houses have suspended payment at Stockholm. A great number of workmen have been discharged in the woodyards and sawmills.

ITALY.

A parallel to our failure with the Leviathan has occurred at Ancona. An attempt was made on the 2nd inst. to launch the ship *Adria Dorica*, of 1600 tons—the largest ever built in that port. A vast crowd assembled to witness the achievement; but—let Mr. Brunel take comfort—the vessel stopped after proceeding some way, and now lies broadside on the shore. Efforts were made by a steamer to get her off, but they failed.

Since 1848, it has been customary at Genoa to observe the 10th of December, as being the anniversary of the expulsion of the Austrians in 1746. This year the occasion has been marked by a slight riot. A crowd went to the house of the Austrian consul-general, with a view to breaking the windows; but they were soon dispersed by the military, and not a stone was flung. It is said that the demonstration was secretly fomented by Austrian gold, in order that the paternal Government of the Emperor Francis Joseph might point to the 'anarchical' condition of free Piedmont. But the plot, if it existed, has utterly failed.

Redpathism seems to be developing itself at Rome. The Marquis Campana, Director of the Monte di Pietà, has been arrested on a charge of making away with the funds entrusted to his care. He had married an English lady, and was well known for his profuse expenditure, for his charity, and for his tastes as an archaeologist, a lover of art, and a patronizer of science. The deficit is estimated at nearly 4,000,000*l*. Some have attempted to give a political colour to the arrest, alleging that the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli have never forgiven the Marquis for having served under the Revolutionary Government. It is said that a popular disturbance was feared on his arrest; but this is doubtful.

The brigands are very active in the Papal States. A party of English travellers (including Dr. Connolly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Halifax, who was on his way to pay his homage to the Pope) have recently been robbed. The Bishop, besides losing a good sum in cash, was lightened of several of his religious insignia. One of the travellers, who resisted, was much ill-used.

The Sardinian Parliamentary session has just opened. The King was very well received.

A man named Luizzi, one of the confidential servants of his Royal Highness the Count of Aguila, has just been condemned to death at Naples on a charge of attempting to poison his master. The evidence was of a most incomplete character; and his advocate and the witnesses for the defence were terrified into silence. The trial has created great, though suppressed, indignation in the country. It is thought that the capital sentence will be commuted to a fine and imprisonment in irons for thirty years—an aggravation rather than a

commutation of the punishment. But in Naples even 'clemency' is cruel.

It is stated that a report on the present condition of the Two Sicilies is now being prepared by order of the French Government.

"Mr. Acting-Consul Barbar," says the *Daily News* Naples correspondent, "visited the English engineers again on the 5th inst., and found them tolerably cheerful. They still complained of the treatment which they had received, and begged, so it is said, Mr. Barbar to see the room in which they were first visited. It is a portion of the prison, and is a wretched room, with scarcely space enough for them to walk up and down at the bottom of their beds. The room had no door—nothing but a curtain, through which the wind rushed from a long corridor. A room close by it was occupied by the guard, who were singing and shouting and smoking all night, utterly destroying all sleep. There certainly was no comfort in such a room."

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A great many failures are announced from Sweden and Norway. The Norwegian Government has advanced one million dollars. Four hundred thousand marks banco have been already sent to Kiel.

MM. Homann and Halow left Christiania on the 8th inst. for England to negotiate a loan of 1,000,000 rixdollars. Three manufactories and two custom-houses have been destroyed by fire at Hammerfest. The loss is estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000 rixdollars. The property was partly insured.

BELGIUM.

The result of all the elections (says a contemporary) is known. The number of Liberal deputies, which was forty-four in the last Chamber, is now increased to sixty-nine. The Liberal majority is thirty. In all the important towns—Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Liège, Bruges, Mons, Tournai, Charleroi, Verviers, and Nivelles—the Catholic party has been unable to elect a single candidate. MM. Dumon and Mercier, both ex-Ministers, were defeated, the one at Tournai and the other at Nivelles. M. Delahaye, the late President of the Chamber, was defeated at Ghent. Two influential members of the Catholic party, MM. Osy and Deschamps, have been thrown out at Antwerp and Charleroi. M. Rogier, the Prime Minister, has been elected both at Brussels and Antwerp.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE inspected the garrison at Woolwich last Saturday morning.

MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADISCOMBE.—The public half-yearly examination of the gentlemen cadets educated at this college, and destined for the military service of the Company, was held on Friday week at the college, in the presence of Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., Chairman of the Court of Directors, Sir F. Currie, Deputy-Chairman, and other members of the Court of Directors, as well as a distinguished company of visitors. The prizes, &c., having been distributed, and the examinations gone through, Mr. Mangles and the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the students—the former with reference to Indian politics and our military heroes in the East, and the latter with respect to Christianity in our Oriental possessions.

COLLISION AT SEA OFF THE COASTS.—The Times, screw steam-ship, arrived at Liverpool from Dublin on Sunday morning. She came into collision off the Skerries at three A.M., with the brig *Atalanta*, bound from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, which immediately sank. The crew were saved by the Times, which sustained but little damage.—A collision took place on Sunday night, off the Newarp light-ship, between the New Pelton screw steam-ship and another steamer, which is supposed by the captain and crew of the former to have foundered. The New Pelton was also a good deal damaged. The Rapid, screw steamer, has sunk on the Cross Sands, off Yarmouth; and this is believed to be the vessel which was in collision with the other ship. The crew and passengers were saved.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AT WOOLWICH.—A general court-martial was held at Woolwich during the greater part of last week, for the trial of a considerable number of prisoners. Three of these, convicted of insubordinate conduct to the non-commissioned officers, were sentenced to fifty lashes each. One of them, a Scotchman, and a gunner in the Horse Artillery, said, after receiving punishment, "I'll never die happy till I have revenge on the man who brought me to this." The men will also be imprisoned.

THE PENSIONS TO THE INDIAN GENERALS.—A special general court of the East India Company was held on Wednesday to consider the subject of the pensions to be granted to General Wilson, Lady Neill (widow of the late General Neill), and Mrs. Nicholson, mother of the late General Nicholson. The Chairman introduced the respective cases in a long speech, and it was finally determined to grant an annuity of 1000*l*. to Sir Archdale Wilson, and of 500*l*. a year each to Lady Neill and Mrs. Nicholson. An attempt was made to enlarge the two latter pensions; but it only succeeded in so far as the Chairman consented to give Lady Neill over and above the 500*l*., the ordinary pension, to which the widow of an officer killed in battle is entitled, of 120*l*.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

ASSIZES.

ANDREW O'BRIEN, a publican, has been tried at Liverpool for the murder of Ellen Molyneux, at Woolton, on the 1st of November. The case will be within the recollection of our readers. The man was an habitual drunkard, and had got into a state of *delirium tremens*. One day he was in company with Mrs. Molyneux, who was his mother-in-law. Suddenly, he thought he saw the figures in the pictures on the walls moving; and, in a fit of uncontrollable fury, he beat the old woman's head against the floor, gripped her throat with great vehemence, and killed her. He was now Acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Much laughter was excited in the course of a trial for bigamy at York. The prisoner, Thomas Hitchin, aged forty, was undefended, except by himself. The case seemed to be clearly proved; but Hitchin cross-examined the second wife with a good deal of keenness, though in thoroughly Doric language, with a view to showing that, though he had been to church with her, he had said, in answer to 'parson's' question as to whether he would have the woman as his wife, "I sha'n't;" that he had then been ordered to 'stand down;' that he nearly fell in doing so; that there were nine couple being married at the time; that one Billy Walsh was present, and said he would marry the girl; and that on a subsequent occasion Billy put the ring on her finger. All these things the girl admitted; but the Judge said it was evident that she had perjured herself in order to screen Hitchin. He was therefore found Guilty, but recommended to mercy 'on account of his ignorance.' Sentence was deferred.

Thomas Willis was tried at the same Assizes on a charge of cutting and wounding a girl with whom he had been living. She had hoped he would marry her, but, on finding herself disappointed, she left him, which so moved his jealousy and wrath, that, on meeting her in the street, he dashed her violently against a wall. At the same time he said he could not bear this, and exclaimed, "Oh, what shall I do?" Following her, he cried, "Come, Polly, let me kiss thee; thou know'st that I love thee." She refused, and he then twice stabbed her and himself with a penknife, saying they should both die together. He was then taken into custody, and afterwards appeared deeply sorrowful. He was found Guilty, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Jordan was indicted for a burglary at Scothern on the 18th of May. This was the affair in which the daughters of Mr. Pinder Worth behaved with such noble courage and devotedness. The other burglars were tried and convicted at the last Assizes, but Jordan was not then in custody. He was now found Guilty, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Thomas Wright, wine and spirit-merchant, was indicted at Lincoln for embezzling and stealing £3021. 9s. 9d., the moneys of the Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Company, by which he was employed. He had for twenty years conducted an agency bank at Wainfleet; but in the course of last September it was found that his cash was short to the amount of the sum specified. In what way he appropriated this sum, or how he applied it, was not clearly made out. This was the ground of defence; but the jury found him Guilty of larceny, it being their opinion that he took the money from the strong-box after it had been received from the customers. He was sentenced to six years' penal servitude; but there is a possibility that the legal question will be argued before the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Hannah Wright, aged nineteen, a servant, was indicted for attempting to murder her child by suffocation. The Judge having summed up the evidence, the jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty, and his Lordship sentenced her to twenty years' penal servitude.

Sarah Cherrington was tried at Stafford for the manslaughter of Susannah Cartwright. The case was rather peculiar, and of a very painful nature. Mrs. Cartwright was a poor woman who, on the approach of her confinement, hired Mrs. Cherrington to attend on her, as she could not afford to pay a medical man. An error, however, was committed; hemorrhage ensued; and the poor woman died. It was clearly proved that Mrs. Cherrington is a most humane and excellent person; and the Judge said the only object of the prosecution was to teach others that they must not undertake such responsible duties without due qualification. The woman was then discharged on her entering into her own recognizances to appear and receive judgment if called upon.

Elizabeth Littlehales was tried for manslaughter. This case was very singular. The woman's husband was much addicted to drinking; and one day, while he was chasing her out of a house where she had taken refuge from his violence, she threw at him a poker which she had in her hand. The missile fell to the ground, rebounded, and struck a child with such violence that he was killed. The woman was found Guilty, and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

George Priest, an engineer, has been Acquitted of a charge of causing the death of Aaron Davies. He was winding up the deceased from a pit at Darlaston; and, the speed being too great, the vehicle was dashed about from side to side, and Davies was thrown out and

killed. It appeared that the employer had enjoined the particular rate of speed, and that a former engineman had left the place because the practice was dangerous. Mr. Baron Martin observed that they had got the wrong man; and the jury, acting on the same view, exonerated Priest.

William Owen, an innkeeper at Stone, has been tried on a charge of causing the death of James Wilson. Wilson was a man of extraordinarily intemperate habits, and one day, as he sat beneath the table at Owen's house, the innkeeper turned a stream of six successive liquors into his mouth—but only, as the witnesses said, for an instant. However, shortly afterwards he had an apoplectic fit, and died. A medical man said he was ripe for apoplexy before the circumstance in question; and the jury Acquitted the prisoner.

Henry Buxton, a labourer, has been found Guilty at Derby of assaulting a Miss Bagshaw on the high road, intimidating her with threats, and stealing valuable property from her. He pleaded Guilty to several other offences, and was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Thomas John Ouseley, editor and proprietor of the *Liverpool Herald*, a furious Protestant paper, was indicted at Liverpool on Monday for a libel on Mr. Robertson Gladstone, the well-known Liverpool merchant, and brother of Mr. Gladstone, the member. Mr. Robertson Gladstone had made in the Town Council, on Saturday, the 3rd of October, some observations condemnatory of the then approaching Fast Day; attributing the revolt in India to the wrong-doings of the East India Company; and denying that we are bound to humiliate ourselves for their sins. He also remarked that, if the fast was to take place at all, it should be on a Sunday, as the Roman Catholics had arranged for themselves, and not on a working-day. Hereupon, the *Liverpool Herald* accused Mr. Gladstone of being a Sepoy, an infidel (or, what was worse, a Papist), a blasphemer, a turncoat, and a 'brutal specimen of humanity.' The case was now arranged by Mr. Ouseley consenting to sign an apology drawn up by the Judge.

Henry Smith Bright, the Hull merchant, has been tried at York on nine indictments charging him with having forged and uttered transfer deeds and other instruments. He was found Guilty on the first indictment, and the others were withdrawn. The Judge sentenced him to ten years' penal servitude.

Ann Plant, a young unmarried woman, has been found Guilty at Stafford of the wilful murder of her male child; and sentence of death was recorded.

John Doherty surrendered at Liverpool on Friday week to take his trial on a charge of having, on the 13th of last May, by false pretences, obtained from the Borough Bank of Liverpool certain bills of lading, with intent to defraud the bank; also with having, by false pretences, obtained from John Bingham and another, their acceptances to two bills of exchange, drawn by himself, of the value of £2950L, with intent to defraud. The case, however, failed for want of an important witness whom it had been impossible to find. Doherty was therefore discharged.

Philip Clare, a miner, was tried at Oxford for the murder of Elizabeth Hopley on the 29th of last April. The facts of this case are already known to our readers. They are extraordinary from the circumstance of the chief witness against Clare being a watchman who says he saw the murder committed, but for a long time said nothing about it, out of fear. The medical man inclined to the opinion that the woman was drowned accidentally; and other evidence was adduced to show that Clare was not on the spot at the time of the alleged murder. The statements of the watchman were therefore unsupported, and the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

A convict at Dartmoor Prison has been tried at Exeter for an assault on one of the warders. It appears that the man had put on him a body belt, which is a covered chain, whereto are attached two handcuffs, in which the prisoner's wrists are placed, giving him five inches' play for his hands. This, and some alleged violence, seem to have been the provocations to the assault; and Mr. Justice Willes at first strongly condemned the application of such an instrument (which is sometimes kept on for six weeks at a time), and appeared to consider its use as a great palliation of the outrage. It was stated that the punishment is authorized by the Governor and the Home Secretary; but the Judge said he was not aware of any Act of Parliament justifying such authorization. He also condemned the infliction of corporal punishment by order of the Visiting Justices. Subsequently, however, he retracted his condemnation of the body belt; and the prisoner, having been found Guilty, was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. It appeared that he was an old and incorrigible offender.

Jonathan Roose was tried at Exeter, on Thursday, for a felonious assault on Jane Stone, at Torquay, with intent to murder. The case presented features of a most frightful character. Roose is a man of good education, and has lived in a respectable sphere of life. He seduced the girl Jane Stone; then told her to put off the consequences on his uncle or any other man, gave her medicine with a view to procuring abortion, and finally murderously attacked her, in the garden of a cottage where she was living. It was on the night of the 11th of November, and they walked about the garden for some

time, talking rather angrily. At length, Roose threw the girl down, knelt on her left side with great force, thrust his hand as far as he could down her throat, and pinched her nose so as to prevent her breathing. She gave a suppressed scream, which appears to have been heard by a little pet dog in the house; for it barked furiously. The people in the dwelling becoming alarmed, issued forth, procured assistance, and discovered the girl in a dark part of the garden, making a low moaning. The ruffian had fled, but not before he had consummated his atrocities by reducing the poor girl's face to a mass of bloody and unrecognizable flesh by beating it with a heavy stone, nine pounds in weight and a foot in length. It lay beside the victim, broken into two pieces. The only defence was that the act was committed in a sudden and ungovernable fit of passion. Roose was found Guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

A young woman, named Fanny Speed, was tried on Thursday, at York, on a charge of having poisoned her husband. She was Acquitted.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The December Sessions commenced on Monday, but no case of great importance was heard on that day. The Recorder, in charging the grand jury, said there were fewer cases than usual, and that those which had been sent up for trial were, with a few exceptions, of a comparatively trivial nature.

William Attwell, Edward Jackson, and his wife, were tried on Tuesday for the extraordinary robbery of the Countess of Ellesmere's jewels, with the circumstances of which our readers are familiar. Attwell, the informer, of course pleaded Guilty; Jackson was convicted, and his wife acquitted. Jackson, being known as an old offender, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude; while Attwell, in consideration of the assistance which his confession has given to the police, was only condemned to six months' additional imprisonment to the sentence he is now undergoing for a separate offence.

The Recorder, on the same day, made an order that a warrant should issue for the apprehension of Edward Auchmuty Glover, the ousted member for Beverley, against whom the grand jury had returned a true bill for misdemeanour in having made a false declaration to the House of Commons as to his qualification to sit as a member.

Thomas Fawn has been found guilty of a murderous attack on his wife with a life-preserver. At the time the occurrence took place the man was cohabiting with another woman; and, as this greatly aggravated the offence, Fawn was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Robert Scott was charged with stealing a cheque for £1, the property of Mr. Spicer, a solicitor, by whom Scott had been occasionally employed in copying. A question was raised as to identity; and it turned on a curious point. Had the prisoner ever worn a beard or whiskers, and shaved them off since the alleged commission of the offence; or was he devoid of those hirsute adornments? The prosecutor and his clerk swore that he *did* wear hair on his face; while the person who shaved him in prison gave it as his opinion that he never had any hair to wear. A medical gentleman in court examined Scott's face, and spoke in favour of the existence of hair; but the jury gave the accused the benefit of the doubt, and returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Two miserable-looking youths, named Williams and Green, pleaded Guilty to an indictment charging them with a singular misdemeanour. They had been committed from the Guildhall police-court, Williams for twenty-one days, and Green to three months' imprisonment in the Holloway Gaol. While in the cell at the court, Williams, who appeared to be a poor houseless boy, agreed with Green to personate him, and remain in three months, as he should be better off in prison than out. They were overheard, and the Governor was informed of their intention. The Common Serjeant sentenced them to three months' imprisonment.

Joseph Bingham, attorney, was on Thursday indicted for perjury. This was the case in which Stowell, the informer, was the prosecutor. There was some legal flaw in the management of the case, and the accused was discharged.

HOLYWELL-STREET IN DUBLIN.—The Dublin police have made an extensive seizure of books, prints, casts, &c., of a most atrocious nature. The proprietors of the houses where the filth was found have been summoned before the magistrates.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Frank Smith, a marine, belonging to the Peruvian war frigate *Amazonian*, lying in the East India Docks, was, on Tuesday, brought up on remand, at the Thames police-office, charged with attempting to murder a police constable, and with assaulting several other persons. An affray arose between some American and Peruvian sailors in Ratcliffe-highway, last Saturday night. The neighbourhood was disturbed for several hours, and nine or ten persons were injured. There were about twenty Peruvians belonging to the *Amazonian* in a public-house, all armed with knives, dicks, and daggers, and they met a number of American seamen whose hands were covered with weapons called knuckle-dusters, made of brass, with

small and sharp spurs in them to rake out the eyes or tear up the flesh of any person struck with them. A horrible fight ensued, and Smith endeavoured to stab the policeman with a dagger. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

A CLERGYMAN IN TROUBLE.—A commission, appointed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, has been sitting at Yeovil to inquire into a charge of drunkenness and undue familiarity with his servant maid preferred against the Rev. Joseph Davenport Elliott, incumbent of Handford, Yeovil. The commissioners have decided that there are sufficient grounds for proceeding further.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE AT PRESTON.—The inquest on the body of Edward Turner, reed-maker, was held on Friday week. The prescriptions given by Mr. Monk were produced, and pronounced by three medical men suitable to the deceased's bowel complaint. There were no appearances of poison in the body. Dr. Taylor's analysis stated that only a few small portions of mercury were discovered; and these might have been medically prescribed. The jury immediately returned a verdict of 'Death from natural causes.'

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—A large amount of property, in gold and silver watches, rings, jewellery, and cash, the whole valued at nearly 1000*l.*, has been carried away by burglars from a shop in Castle-street, Swansea, a central thoroughfare. The thieves entered through the cellar-plate, and were not heard, although three or four persons slept in the house.

THE EASTERN BANK.—The examination of Stephens has been brought to a sudden stop by the disappearance of the bankrupt. Application was on Monday made on his behalf for an adjournment; but this was met by a request for a warrant for his apprehension, which was granted. In a letter to the trustee, Stephens states that his health has suffered greatly from his long-continued and harassing examination. It was unreasonable, he adds, to expect that he should on the instant account for the contents of the many letters, books, and documents of the bank kept by subordinate officers, and that he should have the responsibility of all their entries fixed on him. On subsequent inquiry, he finds that he has made statements to his prejudice, which are acknowledged to be erroneous, and he therefore wishes ample time to look over the bank books that he may rectify and prevent erroneous statements in future, and that he may show that all the advances to Waugh were sanctioned by the directors, and that so late as last February he was assured by Colonel Yates that Waugh's security only wanted time to be worth a million.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A human skeleton has been dug up in a field at Middleton, Norfolk. It is supposed to be the body of an old gentleman named John Bell, who is thought to have been murdered about eight years ago. An inquest has been opened and adjourned, and the police are making inquiries.

A THIEF OF HIGH DEGREE.—A young man, who gave his name as Richard Johnson, but who was said to be the son of a clergyman and the brother of a baronet, has been examined at the Mansion House, charged with stealing a bag, valued at two shillings, from a shop in Gracechurch-street. He was partly dressed like a sailor, and a gentleman in court privately gave to the Lord Mayor some particulars of him, from which it appeared that he has been condemned before for thefts. There does not seem to have been any excuse of poverty, and the young man himself said, in a desponding way, that he couldn't think why he did such things. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour; but the case seems rather to be one for an inquiry *de lunatico*.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—A child of six years old, named Philip M'Guinness, living at Short's-gardens, Drury-lane, has been charged at Bow-street with having seriously wounded an errand-boy of the name of John Hall. The child's mother was drunk, and creating a disturbance in the street, in consequence of which a mob had gathered about her. Hall and another boy were in the crowd, and when the former saw what was the matter, he said to his companion, "It's only a drunken woman. Let's go on." He had scarcely uttered these words when M'Guinness rushed upon him and stabbed him in the shoulder with an open knife. The boy Hall immediately fled, but was pursued by his assailant, who then inflicted so severe a wound in his ribs, that he fainted from loss of blood. A policeman having witnessed the occurrence, took M'Guinness into custody. He was remanded for a week.

THE TRAGEDY AT CROYDON.—The inquest on the bodies of the persons poisoned at Croydon at the latter end of last week was held on Tuesday, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"That Mary Smithers and Charles Smithers were wilfully murdered by the administration of poison by William Holton Smithers, and that William Holton Smithers afterwards committed self-destruction, while suffering under temporary mental derangement."

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A FRENCHMAN.—About a fortnight ago, a man and his wife, who had apparently just arrived from the country by rail, inquired at a coffee-house in Drummond-street, Euston-square, within a very short distance of the London and North-Western Railway terminus, if they could be accommodated with lodgings there. They were answered in the affirmative, and were afterwards shown into a room on the first floor,

which they took possession of and remained in until last Sunday, without paying either for the lodging or anything with which they had been accommodated during their stay. About one o'clock on Sunday afternoon the waiter asked the man to pay the bill, which by that time amounted to more than 5*l.*, but, being answered evasively, he called Mr. Harper, the person who kept the house, by whom a request was likewise made for the money. The man and his wife upon this went to their own room, for the purpose, as was supposed, of bringing the required sum; but several hours passed, and they did not make their reappearance. At last, at ten o'clock at night, Mr. Harper went up-stairs to the room they occupied, and knocked repeatedly at the door, but not receiving any answer, he called in the aid of the police, and the door was then forced open, when the man and woman were both discovered lying dead on the floor. They were weltering in blood, their throats having been cut by a razor, which the man still held in his hand. A towel in the room, and some clothes which were scattered about, were stained with blood, the blade of the razor having apparently been wiped on them by the man after he had killed his wife and previous to destroying himself. Although many persons were in the house the whole of Sunday afternoon, nothing calculated to create alarm was heard by any of them. A good deal of property, including some articles of jewellery, was found in the room occupied by the deceased couple.

A BURGLAR STRANGELY CAUGHT.—A man, named John Palmerston, has been several times remanded at the Mansion House, for firing off a pistol on Fish-street-hill. On being again brought up on Monday, a warrant by a magistrate at Shrewsbury was produced, authorizing the man's apprehension on a charge of burglary; and a woman, in whose house he lodged at Shrewsbury, identified him. The Lord Mayor accordingly endorsed the warrant, and he was removed.

ASSAULT.—Frank Valentine Saunders, a tidewater, has been charged at the Mansion House with violently assaulting Mr. D. S. Harding, Inspector-General of the Water-Guard at the Custom House. He had been accused of not keeping his watch, and Mr. Harding, having inquired into the case, found that the charge was not proved. Saunders was committed for trial. He has pleaded Guilty at the Central Criminal Court, and sentence is deferred.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

An action for breach of promise of marriage, with a singular plea on the part of the defendant, was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday. The plaintiff is the daughter of a gentleman's coachman, and the defendant is a miller. The young woman, on the strength of the miller's proposal of marriage, declined a situation which she might otherwise have obtained. The defendant pleaded that, since he made the promise of marriage, he had become afflicted with a pulmonary disease, which rendered the least excitement dangerous to him. It was stated on the trial that he was not expected to live long; and this statement was clearly proved by the medical testimony. The jury, after a short absence, stated that in their opinion marriage would have been dangerous to the defendant, but that the plaintiff had no notice of the fact; and they therefore assessed the damage at 100*l.* Mr. Justice Erle said he considered the plea substantially proved, and would direct a verdict to be entered for the defendant on it, with leave to the plaintiff to move to enter it for 100*l.*

A Mr. Brown, a cork-manufacturer, has brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas against the South-Eastern Railway Company, for compensation for injuries received by him while travelling on their line, on the occasion of the lamentable casualty which occurred on the night of the 30th of October, 1856. There was no doubt as to the plaintiff having been hurt; but the points were, whether he had not exaggerated his injuries, and whether the fact of his having accepted the sum of 6*l.* as compensation did not bar all further claim. Mr. Brown asserted that, when Mr. Adams, the surgeon of the company, called on him, and proposed 6*l.* as compensation, he was in so confused and bewildered a state of mind, owing to the accident, that he did not know what he was saying or doing; in fact, he might have taken a tithe of what was proposed, if he had been asked. The evidence of one of his workmen confirmed his assertion that he had not had entire possession of his faculties since the accident. This witness had assisted him in writing an account of the collision, which was sent to a daily paper; and had also helped him in the composition of letters. Mr. Adams admitted that he had only been ten minutes with Mr. Brown; that he did not examine his injuries; that he (Mr. Adams) proposed the sum, to which Mr. Brown assented; and that he was in the habit of making bargains with sick persons in their beds (he was alluding to persons injured on the railway). He thought Mr. Brown's seemed a slight case; but the patient's own surgeon gave a very different account. The jury, however, after some consideration, found a verdict for the defendants.

The hearing of the case of Lord George Townshend was resumed last Saturday, in the Insolvent Debtors'

Court. The Commissioner said it was clear that the insolvent had deliberately lived beyond his means, though he acquitted him of any intention to defraud; but the Protection Acts were manifestly not intended for the protection of such persons, and the case was therefore adjourned *sine die*, without protection. On leaving the court, his Lordship was arrested.

An action for libel, presenting some unusual features, was tried in the Court of Common Pleas on Monday. Captain Godden, the plaintiff, is the commander of the Harlequin, a vessel belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company; and the defendant, Mr. Abel Haisman, was a passenger on board this vessel, from Yarmouth to London, on the evening of September 10th, 1856. At one time, there were several persons below drinking champagne; and Mr. Haisman observed the captain take some of that liquor, after having already disposed of what seemed to be a glass of brandy-and-water. According to his account of the affair, the captain got intoxicated, and he then asked him who had the middle watch that night. Godden at first refused to answer, and was very abusive, the company backing him up, and using exceedingly low and even threatening language. However, at last the captain said that he himself had the watch; upon which Mr. Haisman retorted that he was not in a fit state for it, and next day he made observations to the same effect. Subsequently, he wrote two letters, one to the registrar of seamen, and the other to the *Shipping Gazette* (which refused to insert it), accusing Captain Godden of getting drunk on the voyage. The Board of Trade directed proceedings to be taken; but the investigation ended in a complete acquittal of the captain. It appeared, from his statement on the present trial, that what seemed to be brandy-and-water was in fact only water coloured with bitters, it being a rule on board these vessels to practise that evasion when the passengers (as they frequently do) ask the captain to drink with them. If gin-and-water be the beverage proposed, plain water is brought for the captain; in the case of a darker liquor being ordered, the water is disguised with bitters, as already stated, or with porter. The evidence as to the alleged drunkenness of Captain Godden was conflicting; but the jury gave a verdict in his favour; damages, 50*l.* In the course of the cross-examination of the plaintiff by Serjeant Byles, counsel for the defendant, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn reproved the learned gentleman for asking frivolous questions. This elicited considerable applause.—Another action has been brought by the commander of a vessel. The plaintiff sought to recover compensation for his dismissal from the command of the ship Prince Albert, belonging to the Belgian Transatlantic Company. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff had grossly misconducted himself, and was of intemperate habits. 60*l.* were paid into court; but the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 600*l.*, including the 60*l.*

A boy has been charged at the Lambeth police-office with disturbing a congregation of Johanna Southcottians, meeting at a place in Walworth known as the Royal Manger. It appears that the edifice is a great nuisance in the neighbourhood, especially on Sundays, when flags are hung out, drums beaten, and candles lighted inside, so that the place resembles a 'penny gaff.' The boy now accused of misbehaviour went in to see the proceedings, and for a time sat with great decorum while a man, wearing a number of sashes, and having a sword in his hand, gave out a prayer, and while the drum was beaten, and the congregation sang. But, when a woman got up and related her experience of a French famine, saying that she had received a loaf which contained 'a rats'-nest,' he burst out laughing, and for this profanity was given in charge. He was merely required by the magistrate to put in bail to be of good behaviour for a month.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday, an order was made for winding up the London Unadulterated Food Company. There are some allegations of dishonest conduct on the part of the company towards shareholders; but these are denied.—An adjournment of the examination meeting was ordered in the case of Messrs. Gotch and Gotch, bankers, of Kettering.—Two cases came before the Court, in which small tradesmen had been induced to accept accommodation bills for Messrs. D. and J. McDonald, of London and Glasgow, whose estate is under sequestration in Scotland.

Francis Smith, James Hilder, Tilden Smith, and George Scrivens, bankers of Hastings, applied in the Bankruptcy Court on Thursday for their certificates. Mr. Lawrence, who appeared for Mr. Scrivens, said that the estate had already paid ten shillings in the pound, and that it would probably yield a further dividend of from three to five shillings. The Commissioner paid a very high compliment to Mr. Scrivens, and gave him a first-class certificate. The same was also accorded to Mr. Francis Smith. The examinations of Mr. Tilden Smith and Mr. Hilder were adjourned to the 5th of February.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and Royal Family still remain at Osborn. Nothing worthy of record has occurred during the week.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.—The two Houses were adjourned last Saturday to Thursday, the 4th of

February. Both met for a short time; heard the Royal assent given by Commission to the Bank Issues Indemnity Bill; and put a few questions to the Government. In the House of Lords, Lord Pannure read the following letter from Sir Colin Campbell, which he said completely refuted the stories with respect to disagreements between the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Canning:—"Now that I am about to leave Calcutta, I would beg, with the greatest respect to the Governor-General, to record the deep sense of the obligations I entertain towards his Lordship. Our intercourse has been most cordial, intimate, and unreserved. I cannot be sufficiently thankful for his Lordship's confidence and support, and the kind manner with which I have been favoured to my great personal satisfaction. When at a distance, with the ordinary mode of transacting business in this country, they could hardly estimate the gain to the public service which had thus been made; but I owe this explanation principally to my own feelings of satisfaction."—In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston said that, on the reassembling of the House, he should move the reappointment of the select committee on corrupt practices at elections. Sir George Grey gave notice that he would, on an early day after the reassembling of Parliament, move for leave to bring in a bill to reform the Corporation of the City of London; and he also said, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, that Ministers will state their opinions with reference to the Government of India shortly after the recess.

THE MURDER AT BOLTON.—It appears that the sentence of death upon Aaron Mellor, besom-maker, who was found guilty at Liverpool Assizes, on Monday week, of the murder of his wife at Bolton, will not at present be carried into execution. Mr. Justice Wightman, who tried him, has discovered a mistake in the jury panel, which may perhaps be held to have invalidated the trial. Amongst the jurors summoned were two, one named Thorne and the other Thorniley. When the names of the jury were called over, Mr. Thorniley entered the box, but the clerk of the court understood that it was Mr. Thorne, and the name was entered in the panel; therefore the prisoner had not the challenge of Mr. Thorniley. There was a similar case in the year 1703. His Lordship has suggested that judgment should be respited until the judges have met in chambers and considered the subject. The counsel assented to this, and a case will be prepared for their decision. If the objection hold good, a new trial at the next Assizes will probably take place.

FAIR AND FOUL ILLUSIONS.—For once in the way, we are enabled to praise an advertising doctor, and we seize the opportunity of doing so with delighted avidity. Professor Wiljalba Frikell, describing himself as "Physician to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia," announces that "his new and original entertainment, performed without the aid of any apparatus, entitled "Two Hours of Illusions," will commence at eight, and terminate at ten o'clock." Here we have a physician candidly avowing that his professional practice consists in the production of illusions. How much more honest and respectable is such a physician than an M.D. who professes to cure diseases by means of homoeopathic globules! Those illusions are merely harmless, but the illusions of Dr. Frikell are not only harmless, but amusing, and hence probably in some degree medicinal. Entertaining illusions are better cures for low spirits than quack medicines. These pretended specifics are illusions of the nature of the Jack-o'-lantern, and lead those who are deceived by them through long and dreary mazes into final grief. The patent medicine is the lantern; the advertiser of it is the Jack, or knave, that goes about with his imposture under the patronage of the Government, whose stamp is a warrant to the British Public that the rascal's good-for-nothing or pernicious compounds are genuine.—*Punch.*

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Commodore Wise, on the night of the 20th of October, seized two canoes full of slaves off Cabenda. Their owners intended to have conveyed them to a barracoen fifty miles northward. The steam-sloop Alecto, 5, Commander James Hunt, took her sixth prize into Sierra Leone on the 13th of November. The case of the Spanish barque Conchita, Eugenio Bayona, master, seized by an English vessel in the roadstead of Whydah, for being equipped for the slave trade, was heard in the British and Spanish Mixed Court of Justice, on the 5th of November. The barque was condemned to the crowns of England and Spain.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON continues his benevolent ministrations. He preached on Sunday morning at St. Thomas's Church, Charterhouse, in aid of the Golden Lane Schools, established by the Rev. William Rogers, one of her Majesty's chaplains, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prince Consort last year. A liberal collection followed his Lordship's appeal for aid.

EQUALIZATION OF POOR RATES.—A meeting of ratepayers was held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, in the Borough-road, on Monday night, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to pass an act for the equalization of poor rates, and for uniformity of assessment throughout the metropolis.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' WIVES AND FAMILIES.—A numerous meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held on Monday evening, at East Coombe, near Blackheath, the

residence of Mr. M. Mott, in behalf of the wives and families of the soldiers who have lately gone out to India. Lord Shaftesbury presided, and the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That it is desirable an association be formed with a view of extending relief to the wives and families of our soldiers and sailors gone out to India; and that it be also of a more permanent character, for the purpose of directing its attention to the condition of the wives and children of our soldiers and sailors whenever they are removed on service, whether in war or peace, in distant and foreign countries; and that a committee (consisting of gentlemen whose names were read) be formed for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing resolution, and of organizing a central board in London for receiving subscriptions and devising ulterior measures." It was arranged that the first meeting of this committee should take place on the following Monday.

REFORM OF THE CITY CORPORATION.—In the Court of Common Council, on Tuesday, a bill for effecting a better regulation of the municipal government was read and passed; the object being to deposit it in Parliament.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—In consequence of Dr. Goulburn's resignation of the head-mastership of Rugby School, both the old and present Rugbeians have presented him with a piece of plate, as a mark of their personal esteem and regard.

SHIPWRECK.—The Susan Crisp, of London, has been wrecked in Plettenbergs Bay, when five of the crew were drowned.

THE ELECTIONS.—Mr. Hunt (Conservative) has been returned for North Northamptonshire by a majority of 326 over Mr. Vernon (Ministerialist.) Mr. Dent has been returned for Scarborough by a majority of 93 over Mr. Cayley. Mr. Milner Gibson has been returned for Ashton-under-Lyne by a majority of 132 over Mr. Mason.

THE LEVIATHAN.—Further attempts were made on Wednesday to move the Leviathan; but, after four hours' hard labour, and a succession of mishaps, causing the apparatus to break down in several parts, the attempt was adjourned *sine die*. During the operations, she jerked a distance of between thirty and forty inches, but made no continual progression.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.—The adjourned meeting to promote the extension of the missions in India of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday. The Right Rev. the Bishop of London presided, and the chief speakers were Lord John Manners, M.P., and Mr. Justice Coleridge, who both insisted on the necessity of spreading Christianity among our Indian possessions. Resolutions to this effect were unanimously carried.—A public meeting was held on Thursday evening at St. Martin's Hall, to consider the condition of India and the working of the double government. Lord Bury, M.P., was in the chair; Mr. Roebuck was the chief speaker; and resolutions were passed in favour of vesting the government in the Crown, under the control of the House of Commons, and of reforming that House, as the chief step towards better administration throughout the whole empire. The meeting refused to receive an amendment by Mr. Collett, advocating 'restitution' to the native princes and people. A petition to Parliament having been adopted, the meeting separated.

A BOLD SURGICAL OPERATION.—Professor Syme performed on the 8th inst. at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, in presence of a large gathering of medical men, a very delicate operation. A man was suffering from cancer of the tongue, and the professor, having thrown the patient into a state of insensibility by means of chloroform, cut the organ away bodily at the root. To effect this, he made an incision in the integument covering the chin, sawed through the lower jaw, and completed the operation. Very little blood was lost, and the man was able to walk out of the room, and is now recovering. A similar operation has been successfully performed in Italy; but the mode of procedure was different.

THE RECORDERSHIP OF POOLE, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Hodges to the Chief Justiceship of the Cape, has been conferred on Mr. William Major Cooke, of the Western Circuit and Hampshire Sessions.

PLAN OF LUCKNOW.—Mr. Wyld has just published a plan of the Residency and Palace at Lucknow, in which all the points of interest are marked, including the line of road between Outram's position and Allumbagh. The publication is most opportune, since the forthcoming Indian mail will probably confer importance on every street and building indicated by the engraver. Certainly the sketch will be serviceable to all who care to follow Sir Colin Campbell's operations in detail.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.—The Colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs, which has just become vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Wodehouse, will be conferred on Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, and not upon Sir Richard Airey, as had been anticipated in some military circles.

MONUMENT TO EUGENE SUE.—Mr. John Stuart Mill has sent a subscription of ten pounds to the collection at Brussels for erecting a monument to M. Eugene Sue.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.—Terence's *Adelphi* has been performed this year by the Westminster scholars, with great ability and success. The scenery and accessories were all new, and presented a great improvement on

those of former years.—The winter speeches, also, have been delivered at St. Paul's School.

MISPLACED LENITY.—A General Order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, reprehending the lenity of members of General Courts-Martial on the trial of officers convicted of grave offences, was read on Thursday morning in the garrison mess-room at Woolwich.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS BEAUFORT, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.A.S., &c., died at Brighton on Wednesday. He served with distinction during the last war with France.

SIR GEORGE CAYLEY, a gentleman distinguished for his scientific attainments, died on Tuesday, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

HERR KOENIG, the celebrated *cornet-à-piston* player, has just died at Paris.

A NEW CURRENCY.—We have received the following letter from a distinguished man who is modest enough to sign himself 'A Fanciful Financier.' The fanciful men of one generation are sometimes the practical men of another; at any rate, the originality of our correspondent's suggestions deserves the attention which would be due to the authority of his name if we were at liberty to publish it:—"Sir,—Although the Government seems to consider it to be no part of its duty to do anything to relieve the distress which has been caused among the working classes by the commercial crisis—distress which it is pleased to call 'local'—I conceive that now would be the time to try an experiment which might lead to very great results. Let the Government temporarily relieve—not particular districts, but the whole country—from the burden of certain taxes that interfere most with its comfort and its industry—let it commence, in fact, the abolition of the customs-duties, say to the extent of ten millions. To make up for the deficit thus created, let the Treasury—not the Bank—issue, in payment of officials and other modes of expenditure, *notes*, as small as is consistent with safety, with the expressed condition that these notes will be received at any future time by all tax-gatherers, &c.—by the Government, in fact—in payment of taxation, at a fixed premium. The amount of this premium need not be arbitrary. The collection of taxes always costs so much per cent. which will be saved by the Treasury. Besides, the issue would have something of the character of a loan. The two advantages of this measure would be, in the first place, a great relief to the country and stimulus to its energies; and, in the second, the establishment of a New Currency—at any rate for a time, probably for ever. Notes, which the Government is always ready to buy as it were at a premium, will be as readily exchangeable against gold, at money-changers and elsewhere, as are now bank-notes. Every one feels the necessity of an increase of the circulating medium; but most people naturally shrink from anything like a forced currency. The system I propose might be extended gradually, if found to be successful, until its natural limit was reached. I conceive that the amount of one year's taxation, less the expenses of collection and a certain discount, might fairly come to be represented by this new kind of paper. The Government would have, however, carefully to watch in what kind of favour it was held, to cease its issues and destroy what it received, if the notes ever showed a tendency to fall below par. But this would never be the case if the premium were properly calculated. A bold Minister and a patriotic House of Commons—disdaining routine—might thus not only establish that immense desideratum—a New Currency—but inaugurate a system by means of which, at all critical periods, the Chancellor of the Exchequer could relieve, not Lombard-street only, but the whole country. Yours, &c.—FANCIFUL FINANCIER."

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.—"A meteor of extraordinary brilliancy was seen in this neighbourhood," says a writer from Wokingham in the *Times*, "on Wednesday evening, about ten minutes before eight. It was of a blood red colour, and traversed the heavens from north to west. The labourers who saw it were quite terrified at its appearance. At four A.M. this morning, the sky presented an extraordinary appearance, the heavens being illuminated in the north-west with a bright fiery red, as if lighted up by a conflagration."

HILLS v. SHEPHERD.—An action was concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday (Friday), arising out of the seduction of Miss Hills by Mr. Robert Ezekiel Smith, of which the public have already heard more than enough. The claim was made by the father of the young lady against Mr. Shepherd, an attorney, for the recovery of 50*l.* paid to him for conducting the prosecutions against Mr. Smith. Mr. Hills now asserted that he never gave any authority for the prosecutions. This Mr. Shepherd denied, and said, the plaintiff, in fact, owed him 200*l.* more. The jury returned a verdict for Mr. Hills for the amount claimed, less 5*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, the costs actually incurred in the actions.

ROMAN PAVEMENT.—During the process of excavating a drain through the Red Lion Hotel, Colchester, last week, the workmen found a very beautiful specimen of Roman tessellated pavement, about thirty inches beneath the service, which was saved entire, and will be placed amongst other antiquities of the town.—*Essex Standard.*

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, December 19.

THE CONTINENT.

THE Bank of France has reduced its discount on commercial bills to six per cent., uniformly from and after yesterday (Friday).

A message from the King of Belgium has been communicated to the Chambers, to the effect that the Princess, wife to the heir to the crown, is in a condition which holds forth hopes of a continuation of the dynasty.

M. Pelissier, French Commissioner in Turkey for settling the frontiers on the Asiatic side, is about to return to France. Sir Henry Bulwer, English Commissioner at Bucharest, is also preparing to take his departure. The commercial crisis is continuing at Constantinople.

The meeting of the Spanish Cortes is postponed to the 10th of January, when the Queen will open the session in person.

SIR HENRY ELLIS.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on Thursday night, Mr. Hawkins, Vice-President, in the chair, a letter addressed by Sir Henry Ellis, director of the society, to Earl Stanhope, President, was read by the secretary. The communication was one which took the members generally quite by surprise, inasmuch as it announced the resignation of Sir Henry Ellis both of the office of director and of his official seat at the council.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A serious collision has occurred upon the Shields, Sunderland, and Newcastle branch of the North Eastern Railway. About four o'clock in the afternoon, a coal-train broke down about half a mile on the Gateshead side of the Brockley Whins station, and the four o'clock train from Newcastle, Gateshead, and Pelau Main, with passengers from the two first-named towns, and from the south for Shields and Sunderland, ran with fearful impetus into the obstruction, throwing its own engine off the line, and bringing all the passenger-carriages together with very considerable violence. Several passengers were a good deal hurt, but there were no fatal cases.—A girl, the other day, while travelling in a railway carriage from Grantham to Sedgebrook, endeavoured, it is supposed, to get a glance at her house in passing. The door flew open, and she dropped on the line. When picked up, she was insensible, and she continues in a very doubtful state.

THE SHIP HANNAH, laden with guano, has foundered off the Azores. The crew took to the boats, and were rescued by another vessel.

AN EDUCATIONAL FRANCHISE.—A memorial in favour of an educational franchise, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Brougham, and a vast number of persons of political and literary distinction and of various shades of opinion, has been forwarded to Lord Palmerston.

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 has much profited by reading controversies, his sense 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.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—I know how valuable space must be with you at the opening of the Session, but will you allow me briefly to ask a few questions on the subject of our currency?

The income of the kingdom is estimated by McCulloch at 370 millions, and this must be a very moderate estimate. Now, why should 10 millions, more or less, abstracted from this, either in American shortcomings, foreign wars, or home speculation, alter the value of all the rest, produce panic, and check trade, by the usual credit being denied or doubling its customary price?

If we over-import, and turn the exchange against us, why should not the importer find the gold to pay the balance required? or if people over-trade and over-speculate, why, in these cases any more than the former, must the whole country be called upon to pay the penalty? Could no system be devised by which the penalty should fall upon the offenders only?

If we lose 10 millions by potato rot, or bad harvest, and we are obliged to send that amount abroad to purchase food, we surely ought to produce more to replace the deficiency; why then is all production stopped till the gold is brought back by the sale of bankrupt or depreciated stocks, &c.?

Why should money, the representative of produce

the medium of exchange, be made so scarce by legal enactment, that under exceptional and peculiar circumstances, or indeed under any circumstances, banks and houses who have 25s. and 30s. in the pound should be obliged to stop for the want of it?

Lastly, and in fact, why must the convertibility of labour and produce be always sacrificed to the convertibility of the note?

Doubtless, the answer to all these questions is very easy, on one supposition. If gold is the only standard of value, if it is the only money, or proper medium of exchange, then it must be kept in the country at all cost, at every sacrifice, and we must be governed by the exchange, and the industry of the country made secondary to such exchange. But does such necessity really exist? The Bank now issues fourteen millions of notes on Government security, and these are as valuable as those that are really convertible; and their value does not depend upon their supposed convertibility into gold—few think of that—but they rise and fall as they are scarce or plentiful in relation to produce, or to the current demand. "What can be bought or sold with each particular portion (or 5l. note) (rises or) falls in exact proportion to the increase (or decrease) of the whole." Labour, or the cost of production, is the only real and natural standard or measure of value, and production is the first thing we have to care for. Do we not then require a Monetary System that shall foster, rather than constantly check, healthy, sound, and legitimate trade? and if we thus took care of production, might not the exchanges safely be left to take care of themselves, and the gold to come back in the natural way, without forcing? for, under such circumstances, we should be certain to import as much gold as the wants of the country required, and those who wanted it would have to pay for it, and not the country at large.

It is taken for granted by most, if not all writers on monetary science, that a metallic currency is the only sound one; that gold or silver is necessary as a standard of value, and that together they constitute the best media of exchange. To both of these propositions I dissent. In barbarous times, in unsettled countries, it may be so, but at the present time, as compared to what we might have, and in relation to our wants, gold, as the medium of exchange, seems to me a wretchedly bungling and worn-out contrivance. As a standard of value, gold is said to be the best 'yard measure,' 'bushel,' &c., but a standard of value and a measure of quantity are entirely different things. This is illustrated in the difference between the Declared and Official value of our exports and imports. A yard, or bushel, is a fixed quantity, but a standard value is a fixed relationship of one thing to another. Thus, if the pound sterling, the 'mere unit of calculation' was equal to three bushels of wheat, or five yards of cloth, or four of silk, or fifty of cotton, &c., this is the relative value that ought to be maintained, and not that of the pound sterling to a quarter of an ounce of gold. By maintaining the latter relationship is that, the gold standard—as gold cannot be made to increase as fast as wheat, cloth, silk, cotton, &c., the holders of gold,—that is, all who live on fixed incomes—are benefited at the expense of the producers. Mill tells us that there is an African tribe that calculate the value of things in a sort of money of account, called macutes. They say, one thing is worth ten macutes, another fifteen, another twenty, but that there is no real thing called a macute; it is a conventional unit, for the more convenient comparison of things with one another. Now, if I were asked the oft-repeated question "What is a pound?" I should say merely a macute. No doubt this abstract idea could scarcely be got within the compass of the material faculties of our members of Parliament, and they would laugh consumedly.

Now as to gold as currency. In these civilized times, the facilities that good banking establishments afford render money almost unnecessary on ordinary occasions; the country—and, indeed, the whole commercial world—becomes one vast clearing-house. But this ordinary quiet state of things is liable to sudden derangement on account of bad harvests, over-speculation, want of confidence, &c., and then the money is again wanted, and that so immediately, that it has now been proved that gold cannot be made to adapt itself to the demand with sufficient despatch. The foreign exchanges—that is, the foreign trade in gold—works too slowly, as our oft-recurring monetary difficulties show. If the State made the money—that is, the medium of exchange—the legal tender, it might be much more suddenly and correctly adapted to the wants of the trading community, and that by known and recognized laws, and not by discretionary powers of administration. The foreign exchanges give them time, act correctly enough, and we could then afford to give them time, and they might safely, and without any anxiety on our parts, be left to the bullion dealers, as silver and the corn and cotton trade are now left to their respective dealers.—I am, sir, faithfully yours,

CHARLES BRAY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are again compelled, by the extraordinary pressure of political, and more especially of literary matter, to omit our 'Portfolio' this week.

A. ROBINSON.—Our sympathies are entirely with the class to which our correspondent belongs, and we deeply regret that so much suffering should be occasioned to them by recent events. Our Friend's fallacy seems to be the possibility of an internal currency having no intrinsic value.

Several communications unavoidably stand over.

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

The Leader.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 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.—DE ARNOLD.

THE CURRENCY DEBATES.

THE Houses of Parliament completed their preliminary session on Saturday last, having effected all that was absolutely necessary for them to do. It is seldom that so much real business is achieved so promptly; but our legislators were anxious to get home for their Christmas holidays, so they finished their work and broke up on Saturday for the vacation, which will terminate on Thursday the 4th of February.

Our readers will be glad to know exactly what has been done, and what has been said, on the deeply interesting question of the Currency. Few of them will have had the leisure to wade through the whole of the speeches, and still fewer will have analyzed what was said. No small amount of labour is required to pick up the few grains of gold to be found here and there, amidst the masses of verbiage and palaver that lie scattered about the Currency Diggings. We think it will, therefore, be acceptable to them, to present a clear and succinct statement of the results of the debate—and to bring before them the subjects that await further investigation and discussion.

In the first place, the Government has obtained its Bill of Indemnity for having advised the Bank of England to break the law, and that wealthy and powerful corporation is not only excused for having obeyed the established authorities by disobeying the law, but it has received the permission of the Crown, the Lords, and the Commons to go on violating, until the 1st of March, 1858, the Act which confers its charter—only one condition being imposed—viz., that so long as it exceeds the legal issues it shall charge ten per cent. at least, for its advances.

Next, the House of Commons has agreed to a resolution re-appointing the committee that sat last year to inquire generally into the laws that regulate our currency. A great mass of valuable evidence was then collected, some of the most able and distinguished men were examined—men of all shades and classes, from the peer to the builder—including merchants, bankers, bill-brokers, bank directors—practical men and theorists—were examined and cross-examined by acute and experienced members of the House of Commons, by politicians eminently versed in the mysteries of finance. But the committee made no report, for the investigation of the subject referred to them was incomplete, and they recommended that the inquiry should be

resumed, with a view to collecting further evidence, and reporting the result to the House in the ensuing session. This recommendation came from the committee of which Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI were leading members, and it would no doubt have been carried into effect under ordinary circumstances, the subject being of surpassing magnitude and importance, demanding the best attention of the choicest men in the House.

But, strange to say, although events have since transpired of a most distressing character—although the whole continent of Europe has been convulsed through a commercial crisis, which, beginning in the United States, has, like a contagious pestilence, spread desolation wherever it has travelled—although this new feature has rendered that doubly necessary which was strongly recommended before, a fierce debate ensued upon the proposition made by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, that in accordance with the said recommendation a Bank committee should be reappointed. The two principal opponents to the proposition were members of the very committee which made the recommendation that the inquiry should be continued this session; and these two opponents of the CHANCELLOR are entirely opposed to each other—the one contending that further inquiry is unnecessary, because the Act has failed, and should be repealed; and the other contending that further inquiry is unnecessary, because the Act would be endangered by delay, and because he is anxious to see its principles carried out and more fully developed. The member for Buckinghamshire placed himself at the head of the opponents of PEEL's bill, hoping to give it a death-blow; while Mr. GLADSTONE looked out for recruits among the most earnest supporters of the Bill, for fear it should receive any hurt, and conducted them into the same lobby with its deadly enemies. By this desperate and unnatural coalition of friends and foes, a mixed corps of motley opinions were marshalled side by side, to be crushed by an overwhelming majority in the House, and to be wondered at and pitied by all who fondly believed that personal conscientiousness is inconsistent with political immorality—by all who feel that no amount of talent can atone for political dishonesty.

Among the leading results of the debate is the general admission that the Act of 1844 has effected at least one great work—it has ensured the convertibility of the bank-note. In spite of the prevailing discredit, no one doubted for one moment the ability of the Bank to give gold in exchange for every promise to pay that might be presented to that highly respected and well-known individual, Mr. MATTHEW MARSHALL. Even the humblest and most ignorant holder of a Bank of England note knew perfectly well that between it and the gold it denoted there was no real difference, that they were actually identical, that what the gold would buy the note would buy, and so we were saved the disgraceful spectacle of a run for gold, the humiliation caused by the discredit of our national currency.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the debate is the unanimous admission that bank-notes ought to be absolutely convertible into gold; that such a quality is essential to their very nature. Even Mr. SPOONER, who has always been considered as one of the leading champions of the Birmingham school, earnestly repudiated the notion that he was in favour of inconvertible bank-notes and of an unlimited issue.

It was amusing to see the simple-minded and straightforward CHANCELLOR OF THE

EXCHEQUER expressing his regret that he had fallen into the error of supposing that Mr. SPOONER was in favour of an inconvertible currency, and very gravely showing from the evidence of his friend Mr. TWELLS, that he ought to be in favour of it, that an inconvertible bank-note is the very type of the school of which he is supposed to be the Parliamentary chief. We repeat it, that one of the most satisfactory features of the debate is the fact, that the House of Commons is unanimously in favour of the theory of perfect convertibility of our bank-notes.

But while they admit the principle, many of them contend for notions which are utterly opposed to it. One is in favour of the State supplying such an amount of circulating medium as is necessary to carry on the transactions of the country with ordinary facility, even in extraordinary times; meaning, we presume, for we are left in doubt as to what actually is meant, that the State is to find money for all speculators. Another idea is to uphold the *practical* and *virtual* convertibility of the bank-notes—but why the speaker would qualify convertibility, which is absolute and positive, by two unexplained expletives, 'practical and virtual,' he does not state;—while the crowning idea of the Protectionist ex-Chancellor, or shall we say the ex-Protectionist ex-Chancellor, is issues without limit, on the ground that it is impossible to push out too many notes—that it is impossible to keep in circulation more than are actually required, and that consequently the Act of 1844, which imposes a limit with a view to convertibility, is vicious in principle, and ought to be repealed.

Indeed, the opponents of the Act of 1844, differing on a hundred points, are all agreed at least in one particular: they continually avoid putting their views into a practicable shape; or, perhaps it is more correct to say that they find it impossible for the most part to reduce their crudities into method and order. They would destroy the established system, but they have nothing intelligible wherewith to replace it; or rather, the greater part would turn our present distress into political capital, with a view to a new Cabinet, with seats and salaries for themselves and friends.

Another result of the debate is the general conviction that our present position has nothing to do with our currency laws. In England we have a limited circulation, in the United States there is an indefinite circulation, in Hamburg a purely metallic circulation. In each case, although the currency systems are entirely unlike, the crisis is similar in character, and in each case it will be found that the cause of the distress is substantially the same—the undue expansion of credit, the large amount of mercantile accommodation paper afloat.

The newly appointed committee will have ample work on hand; among other subjects the following must come under their consideration. If the Act of 1844 is to be continued, is it to be strictly enforced for the future, or is there to be a permanent relaxing power? and if so, where is this relaxing power to be placed? If in the Government, no more legislation appears to be necessary, for it has already been twice exercised by the Executive. Some persons are of opinion that it should be committed to the Bank itself—in other words that the Act for regulating its issue should be violated at the discretion of the very body that it is intended to control.

On this point the committees of the two Houses of Parliament have reported opinions exactly contradictory, and it is obvious that it is a large and difficult subject requiring calm and deliberate investigation.

No doubt an inquiry will be made as to

the expediency of altering the amount of issues upon securities. The common feeling seems in favour of extending it. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce and, if we mistake not, some of the Directors of the Bank of England, would rather diminish it; the more cautious say, "Let well alone!"

The banking systems of Ireland and Scotland demand careful scrutiny. There is the question to be considered whether Government should take security for the issues made by all banks. The Bank of England pledges securities for its 14,475,000*l.* issue—why not extend the principle and protect the public against loss from a spurious currency in the provinces? Mr. GLADSTONE would go further and abolish all country bank issues, but the weight of authorities is against him. The time may come when such a step will be desirable, but it has not yet arrived.

Another point which will come under the attention of the committee, and which will probably form the subject of an early legislative enactment is, the making Bank of England notes a legal tender in Ireland and Scotland, as they are now in England and Wales. This measure would have the effect of increasing our store of bullion in London, as the Scotch and Irish banks could meet the claims of their note-holders to a considerable extent by giving Bank of England notes in exchange. It would also be another step towards the establishment of a uniform currency throughout the whole kingdom. Earl GREY would have us introduce one-pound notes in England—others would abolish them in Scotland: on this point additional light is required.

But no question will be of deeper interest than the inquiry into the causes of the commercial disasters of 1857, and the distress resulting from them. The nature and extent of our trade with the United States; the system of credits by which London is made the centre of commerce for all the world—the great clearing-house for the settlement of transactions between all nations; the production and distribution of the precious metals; the effects of the Russian, Chinese, and Indian wars; the failure of European silk crops and vintages, combined with the indifferent wheat harvests of the past years; foreign loans and foreign railways; the new system of allowing large interests on deposits payable at call, or at a short notice—a system which, by competent authorities, is considered to be pregnant with danger,—all these are questions of the deepest interest, and will, no doubt, receive the earnest attention of the new Bank Committee. Their report will be anxiously waited for, and earnestly studied by the whole nation, who will, meanwhile, be collecting and sifting evidence for itself; pre-judging, indeed, many points, but with that spirit of candour and love of truth that distinguishes the English people, willing to be taught, and ready to correct its opinions by the help of well-arranged facts, and well-digested conclusions drawn from those facts.

It will be time to meet the evils of our day by legislation, when we have ascertained what is the nature and cause of those evils, and how far legislation can cure them. Until then, we can afford to wait; and perhaps by that time Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. GLADSTONE will not only agree in differing from the majority of the House, but will also not differ as to the principles upon which our currency is to be founded and maintained. They may, perhaps, after hearing further evidence, be able to hit upon some brilliant mode that shall at once develop the principles of PEEL's Act, and at the same time render them nugatory; they may be able to devise a plan for restricting the issue of bank-notes by imposing a Parliamentary limit, so as not to in-

terfere with an indefinite issue limited only by the discretion of the Directors of the Bank of England and of the managers of joint-stock banks. When they have succeeded in doing this, they may go on to make a fusion of Free-trade and Protection—of Liberty and Despotism—of Light and Darkness; they may deceive themselves and each other, but they will be altogether in advance of the people of England, who have never yet been persuaded to agree to the simple preliminary proposition, that Black is White, and White is Black.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OUDE.

In announcing the fall of Delhi (in our issue of the 31st of October), we expressed a hope that an event happy in itself might not be the means of engendering such false confidence as has but too often proved the bane of military enterprise under British auspices. It was our conviction, at the period already indicated, that the recapture of the imperial city would be regarded by our fellow-countrymen (as it has been practically accepted at Astley's) in the light of a brilliant and necessarily conclusive achievement—the final tableau of a grand military spectacle. We predicted that there would, nevertheless, be yet work enough 'to test the military genius of our best and bravest commanders, and the endurance of our hardest troops.' These words are even now in course of verification, and we are glad also to find that the sentiments to which we have referred are identical with those which the *Friend of India* (a good authority on such matters) had been recording about the very same date. The recapture of Delhi was, beyond doubt, a great fact. But in India, as the writer in the *Friend* justly notes, the effects of that exploit are more real than obvious. It was commemorated in General Orders and celebrated with royal salutes. But the joy which found vent in these demonstrations was already felt to have been excessive, and as the tide of reaction flowed, the results of a truly splendid success might, perhaps, come to be as much depreciated as they were at first magnified. If this be (and we are inclined to think that it is) a correct representation of the state of feeling in India, we cannot much wonder that here in England indifference should soon supersede the temporary interest which late Indian events have excited in the mind of the British public.

Hard upon the intelligence that Delhi was again under British rule, followed news that Lucknow had been relieved; the mutineers were evacuating the open country, and dispersing in all directions before the pursuit of our victorious troops; the rebellion, as a concerted scheme, was virtually suppressed. All this was the natural result of a previously conceived impression that the King of DELHI was a prime mover in the revolt, whereas it is pretty certain that he was little more than an accidental, however willing, agent. The local, and beyond doubt purely fortuitous, outbreak at Meerut converted his Majesty into a principal performer, and constituted him chief of the movement. The unhesitating selection of Delhi as a point of rendezvous by the Meerut rebels, evidences no more than the existence of what are called (in Cannon-row and Leadenhall-street) 'previous communications.' After all, there were not above fourteen thousand mutineers—if so many—within the walls of Delhi, at the period of the final assault; and the greater portion effected an orderly retreat.

What then is the actual state of affairs at present? Why, something at all events very different from the realization of all that

public opinion seemed to have decided on taking for gospel. Lucknow has *not* been relieved, except in imagination. So far is the garrison from having been 'relieved,' in the military sense, that its position is, on the contrary—if we may credit official accounts,—not much better than before. Generals OUTRAM and HAVELOCK appear to have been reduced to such an urgent necessity of communicating with the Allumbagh force, that they expended nearly five hundred men in an unhappily ineffectual attempt to open the road, one or both of the commanders being wounded on the occasion. General OUTRAM had officially stated his inability to hold out in his present position until the 10th November, at the latest. Yet Sir COLIN CAMPBELL (until whose arrival at the scene of action, no further movements were to be attempted) did not leave Cawnpore until the morning of the 9th November. As for the mutineers expelled from Delhi, their chief anxiety was, no doubt, to effect an unmolested escape, with bag and baggage, into Oude, on the one hand, or into the native states of Central India, on the other. Many accomplished this end, and in large bodies too, without molestation or challenge. The division which Brigadier GREATHED followed down the trunk-road as far as Allyghur, evidently inflicted on the pursuers a loss heavier in proportion than it received; and the complete destruction of the same party by Colonel N. WILSON, is an incident based solely on the fact of that officer having commanded a force which was vainly sent in quest of them. Brigadier GREATHED, having most unaccountably diverged from the main road towards Cawnpore and Lucknow, where his presence was urgently needed, was surprised in his own camp at Agra, and saved only by active aid from the garrison, which he had apparently come to assist. We did not much wonder to hear of this commander's immediate supercession by Brigadier HOPE GRANT. Again, we learn by last accounts that a severe action had been fought in the neighbourhood of Futtehpore, on the Grand Trunk-road, in which the British troops employed gained a useless victory, with the loss of their leader (Colonel POWELL), and a long list of killed and wounded. From Central India, too, the latest intelligence received is aught but encouraging; whilst the districts of Rohilkund and Oude are still completely in possession of the insurgents. Even in the Bengal provinces, and in a part of the country which has been the longest subject to British authority, the Commander-in-Chief had just had a narrow escape of falling into the hands of the mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry. How lamentably such a fact speaks for the information possessed by our officials, civil or military!

We observe that an Indian journal received by the last Mail heads its Summary of Events as the 'The Crisis;' and we incline to think our contemporary is right in the view which such a heading implies. The fall of Delhi was a most desirable event: but, having been delayed beyond a certain period, it became an affair neither of to-day nor to-morrow. There was no positive emergency to be met. Far differently must we regard the nicely-balanced scale on which depends the fate of Lucknow. We shall expect the arrival of the next telegrams in earnest anticipation of good tidings. But in the meantime, the task of translating doubtful reports or indifferent facts into savoury bulletins and texts of hopeful promise is a task we steadily eschew. Such a perverse display of ingenuity would be discreditable to ourselves, and insulting to the better judgment of our readers.

PUBLIC OPINION AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

We believe that, before Parliament reassembles, an important Union of Reformers will have been established. At length, there is some prospect of an influential party of independent Liberals acting together in the House of Commons. At present the movement is private. To this the public cannot fairly object, when it is considered that the intentions of the Reformers are already known. We are assured on all sides, by active politicians as well as by local journals, that the course we took in announcing the Guildhall Coffee House consultation was most favourable to the cause, since it gave a signal for agitation, and converted Reform into a general topic of the day. We may also mention that the proposal to initiate a new set of political unions has been widely adopted, and that, in many towns, sectional Committees are being formed. The result will be seen, no doubt, in an energetic and powerful movement, which, within a few months, may revive in the minds of old Reformers reminiscences of 1832. We have no wish to see repeated the agitation of that memorable year; but Parliamentary Reform is a necessity of the times, and the temper of the working classes will depend upon the concessions of the classes that govern. It is commonly and not inaccurately said, that no deep interest in the question is exhibited. Wait awhile. A hundred earnest men, combining, will set in motion a hundred towns; already Sheffield, Birmingham, Oldham, and other large localities, have demonstrated their strong political feelings; the metropolis is about to act; and when the leaders of the movement appear in a compact and influential phalanx, it will be seen whether the indifference of the country is such as it is represented. The best possible sign is that the working classes, releasing themselves from the dictation of their former 'friends,' appear willing to adopt a moderate programme, instead of insisting, in and out of season, upon their six points. It is the agreed opinion of their most sincere advocates that to ride what are called principles to death, would be the death of the Liberal party, as it has been the ruin of successive movements. Principles are indispensable, and it is essential to lay them down broadly and generally, but it is by policy that men must be governed, and it is by exigencies that legislation must be measured. The word Formula contains the history of half the failures of liberty on the Continent. In finance and currency it condemns a man or a clique to rank among the impossibles; in politics it is a balloon that may be inflated and set afloat—carrying four or five persons—but is of no value as a means of practical locomotion. A *doctrinaire* in power must either abandon the severity of his faith, or be outvoted by the pupils of expediency. Lord PALMERSTON is no *doctrinaire*, and that is his strength; but he has no political principle, and that is his weakness. The main object which sensible men will keep in view, now that a Reform Bill has been promised, is the preparation of a common platform or ground of action. This, we think, has been offered in the programme lately published. It re-adjusts the electoral system, by approximating representation to population; it abolishes the property qualification—and thus saves the Legislature from hypocrisies so infamous as the prosecution of Mr. STEPHEN AUCHMUTY GLOVER; and it substitutes the Ballot for open voting. A middle and working class union would secure these objects, and replace the hereditary and aristocratic by the competitive and the representative. Parliamentary Reform is another name for Ministerial Responsibility. An unreformed

Parliament means legislation for classes, blundering and often corrupt administration, official jobbery, financial extravagance, secret diplomacy, and a foreign policy with which the nation has nothing to do, except to submit to its consequences. Reformers of all classes will shortly be invited to say whether they will concur in agitating for a poor-rate suffrage, with, we trust, a supplementary provision for the enfranchisement of lodgers, and a better arrangement of electoral districts; the extension of the county franchise in England and Wales to all ten-pound occupiers at least; the assimilation, as far as possible, of the English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish electoral systems; the Ballot, upon the successful Australian plan; the abolition of the property qualification, and triennial Parliaments. To demand less would be to imitate the Whigs; to insist upon more might be to split up the party and shipwreck the cause. The public, we think, entertains this view; it follows that Reform is on the road.

WIDOWERS AND SECOND WIVES.

"GREAT is truth and it will prevail" must have been originally an English saying; for unless truth is great in the sense of material magnitude it can hardly expect to prevail in England. All our admiration and sympathies seem to lean towards large objects. Our ships, our concert-rooms, our congregations, our newspapers, have been getting larger every year; and, if they hope to attract attention, our accidents must be big enough to startle the accustomed reader. The most wicked negligence in factory, colliery, or railway, should it only kill one man is ignored by those worshippers of magnitude, the penny-a-liners, and our next shipwreck must sacrifice five hundred lives, or it will be put into back columns. We sympathize also with oppressed millions, but oppressed units are beneath us. Were there in England a section of people not Christians, but numbering a million, arrangements would soon be made to admit them into Parliament; but a few thousand Jews are too few to draw out our indignation at injustice. Or were there an epidemic mania amongst widowers for marrying the sisters of their deceased wives, the restriction on so many hundred thousands would excite wide-spreading sympathy, when it is now pooh-poohed, because possibly there are not more than a couple of thousand persons who eagerly desire a change in the law. But even though there were only one person wronged, the spirit of equity forbids it; and to any one of real feeling, a sense of injustice, insult, impressing gloom and pain on every household, is a matter not to be regarded with levity.

The decision of Judge CRESSWELL declared that children, the fruit of marriage between a widower and the sister of his deceased wife, were illegitimate, although the marriage was solemnized according to the law of the country in which the parties were domiciled. The marriage, on this decision, is that it is practically a change in the law. Lord LYNDHURST'S Act (passed, it is said, really to relieve an individual) legalized those marriages if contracted before a certain date, and it has been held, in more than one case, that English law had simply to inquire whether the ceremonies of the marriage had a local legality. Acting on this view of the law, several marriages have been made; and now this new decision breaks up many happy English homes, by declaring the wife a concubine and the children illegitimate.

It is a delicate and difficult question, viewed as a matter of morality and social custom. Amongst women in society one hears three opinions against such marriages for one in

favour of them. But we do not lay much stress on vague sentiments about a question which those who speak scarcely regard as possible to their own experience. No unmarried woman contemplates whether she shall ever have to accept or refuse an offer of marriage from her sister's husband, and her opinion on either side of the general question is not worth much. But there are many pure-minded women in England who, without a scruple of conscience, have accepted the position of wife to the husband of their deceased sister; intensely loving wives have on their death-bed asked their husbands to take as a second wife the sister of the first; and dying mothers have asked sisters to be second mothers to their orphan children. These facts teach us that the heart of womanhood finds nothing intrinsically repugnant to its delicate instinct of right in the marriage of a woman with the husband of her dead sister.

Custom involves itself with the argument, and the manners of our homes embarrass the question. Husbands of easy, affectionate disposition almost marry the whole family. To say nothing of the mother-in-law, we see how the husband of Miss JONES is on the easiest and pleasantest terms with the younger sisters. They are with him LIZZIE, MARY, and BESSIE—not the young Miss JONES; he kisses them all round, and quizzes them about their lovers, as if they were his own sisters; and they visit at the house more readily than even at the house of a married brother. In their sister's illness one of them is deputy-keeper of the keys and vice-president of the tea-table, and husbands temporarily deprived of a wife's presence find comfort in a lady companion almost as familiar as the absent wife. Why disturb all these cordial customs to gratify the love of some exceptional sister-in-law?

These customs certainly suggest that, in nine cases out of ten, there is no difficulty, yet, in the tenth case, there may be terrible cruelty. A good girl, loving an elder sister with intense love, respecting and loving that sister's husband and cherishing their children, finds at her sister's death that her brother-in-law cannot marry her. She must either give up her fair fame and her prospects of an honourable home by staying to protect the children of her sister, or she must tear herself from them, leaving them without a woman's cherishing, or to a stranger's care. And yet to the marriage there is no impediment but that of law, not even the physiological objections alleged by many against the marriage of cousins. This latter relationship reminds us of a consideration akin to the argument. Were marriages of cousins now forbidden by a law, any proposal of its repeal would be met by the cry that such a change would destroy the loving confidence between cousins. Such a change was made when England became Protestant; and yet at the coming Christmas-gatherings we hope to have it from many lips that mutual love between cousins is not all gone, and that Cousin JOHN and Cousin MARY love the mistletoe as well as though that terrible permission to marry were not hanging over their heads.

There is another point. Your marriage imposes on you no responsibility or relationship towards your wife's sister. You are not bound to love her nor to teach her the Catechism, nor to support her. It gives her no claim on you, and you no claim on her. You are not her relative in law or religion; you inherit none of her property, you are not her next of kin. If, then, the marriage with her sister confers on her or you no qualification, not even a qualified consanguinity, how can it be held to impose any disability—any disqualification of consanguinity? You see

Miss MARY SMITH; she is a stranger to you, and you are free to marry her, she consenting. Is it to be said that if you marry her sister the only effect as to Miss SMITH is that you can never marry her? It suggests a ludicrous way of escape for a young man persecuted by an unloved lady—marry her sister.

Laws do not change customs, nor alter the quiet strength of true delicacy in the hearts of Englishwomen. But laws may inflict pain on sensitive women who cannot (and God forbid they should!) disregard the worldly future and good name of their children. We respect and reverence the scrupulous feelings of the woman who could not 'bring herself' to marry 'poor LUCY's husband'; but we cannot but think with pain of the homes where, in good faith and good feeling, such marriages have taken place, and which are darkened today by Judge CRESSWELL'S decision.

CHRISTMAS AND ITS TRIALS.

LET all who can, keep their Christmas merrily. While it is cowardly not to face evils which ought, in justice or for prudence' sake, to be met, it is not unworthy of the truest courage to brace its nerves and cheer its spirit for encounter, be it with prayer, reflection, conference, or even wine and wassail. A time of trial is coming for vast numbers of the people of England, against which let all who can make provision—none better than a cheerful spirit.

A paragraph of the Royal Speech foreshadowed the coming gloom. It said:—"I have observed with great regret that the disturbed state of commercial transactions in general has occasioned a diminution of employment in the manufacturing districts, which, I fear, cannot fail to be attended with much local distress; I trust, however, that this evil may not be of long duration, and that the abundant harvest with which it has graciously pleased Divine Providence to bless this land, will, I hope, in some degree, mitigate the sufferings which this state of things must unavoidably produce."

Unavoidably; for the assistance given by Government to commerce in the hour of panic fear has only saved it from running to headlong destruction. It has not saved it from the losses in money and time which the failures of the commerce of other countries have entailed upon all who have had dealings with the aliens. It has not, and could not have, averted the consequent derangement of our manufactures, with the inevitably-following misery of the working classes. 'Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind;' for at no period of the crisis which we have lately passed have the prospects of our trade appeared so dark and unpromising as at present.

The effects of the crisis upon the trade of America have been too severe to be rapidly worked off; and until something like a state of recovery be attained it will be impossible for our commerce to look to America for the means of retrieving our own disasters. On the Continent, the effects have been pretty much the same, and the news which daily reaches us from Hamburg, the monetary capital of the North, gives no warrant for hope of speedy restoration. The number of bankruptcies and suspensions which have taken place within the last few weeks, more or less consequent upon the embarrassments in America and on the Continent, is sufficient evidence of the severity of the disorder and of the unlikelihood of easy cure.

Throughout the manufacturing districts there is a dead level of gloom. Even the most hopeful see no chance of better times till after the turn of the year. In Manchester, the export trade is almost at a dead

stand-still, notwithstanding that manufacturers are offering their goods at prices which are considered 'extraordinary.' But the truth is, that shippers have no prospect of being able to get their bills discounted, and are, therefore, unable to buy. Birmingham and Sheffield are both suffering from the loss of their American trade. The lace and hosiery trades of Nottingham and Leicester are in a state of dismal depression. At Kidderminster the carpet-manufacture is reduced to almost stoppage by the cessation of American orders. Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford, are all waiting upon America for a return to work. The iron trade of South Staffordshire is in like condition. In all these places mills and manufactories are working half-time, quarter-time, or are wholly closed.

This dark picture represents, on the one side, loss of money, anxiety, bankruptcy; on the other, misery, starvation, death. We must deplore the merchant's and manufacturer's troubles, but our heart's sympathies are with their beggared and hungering workmen, left but with one resource—patience.

On the last day of the Session, Mr. NEWGATE said: "He almost regretted that the House was about to separate for so long a period, for he did not look forward to any immediate relief of the existing distress from the steps taken by Parliament during its present meeting; and if that distress continued without any attempt to mitigate it on the part of the Government, it might eventually beget in the people a disposition to seek other remedies, which the House might have cause to lament." Sir GEORGE GREY's answer was really just and reasonable. He "was anxious that the passage in her Majesty's Speech should not be interpreted as implying the assent of the Government to the notion that the working classes were to look to Parliament for any special remedy for the local distress occasioned by the recent commercial distress. Nothing," he added, "could be more creditable than their conduct during the recent privation to which many of them had unhappily been subject." No; Parliament can give no relief to the pining labourers ready to work, but without a market for the products of their hands. There is nothing for them but patience and reason; the calamity must be borne. Trial, suffering, hope deferred, are nothing new to English men and women; and courage, endurance, and fresh hope are never wanting to either. The immense improvement observable in the behaviour of the masses on all late occasions of public gathering can only have come from improved intelligence and refinement of feeling, and they are qualities such as men do not exhibit only on holiday occasions, but such as show most strongly under trouble. The suffering thousands in the stagnant towns will endure the trial which has come or is coming upon them by an unavoidable necessity, with the same fortitude and resignation as their suffering brothers and sisters in India have so long borne their yet more terrible trial. To all, God send speedy relief.

Meanwhile, as we said, against the heavy demand which will be made upon their endurance, they can make no better provision than that of good spirits. Let all who can, then, keep their Christmas merrily.

CONSTITUTIONAL OPPOSITION IN FRANCE.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, whom everybody thought to have retired from the noise and turmoil of political contest, put on his helmet once more the other day, took up his lance, and sallied forth in quest of adventures new. His expedition lasted a week, during which he caracoled along the columns of the *Courrier de Paris*. He has now retired to his castle, partially satisfied, because he succeeded in drawing all eyes towards him during his gallant

ride, but somewhat surprised and puzzled to find that, with all his experience, he, the *roué* of publicists, is not only ignorant of the real character of the present regime, but of the tone, temper, and aspirations of the party he attempted to lead.

The late proprietor and editor of the *Presse* endeavoured to do what M. PEYRAT has been wrongfully accused also of attempting. He wanted to found a constitutional or dynastic opposition—that is to say, he thought it possible to form and marshal, in the press, the Legislative Chamber, the Senate, and the country at large, a party equally faithful to the Emperor with M. DE MOENY and M. BILLAULT, but having another policy, and seeking to carry out that policy by voting, writing, and so forth.

Amiable delusion! M. DE GIRARDIN seems utterly to have forgotten that the chief doctrine of the Emperor, and the one on which he is most fond of insisting, is, that 'all old parties are dead; that, in fact, the great bane of France was the existence of parties, and that his government is the expression of the general will of the people, made manifest in the absence of discussion, which disturbs instead of enlightening, and in the utter silence of all political passions.' NAPOLEON III. disdains to lean on a party: he chooses to lean on the country at large.

Whoever comes to divide, therefore, friend or relative—for Prince NAPOLEON is at the bottom of all this—is looked upon as an enemy. Parties can have no existence without discussion, though conspiracies may. Towards what points could discussion be directed? From declarations of war and peace down to the smallest administrative acts, everything is now done in the name of the Emperor; and you cannot comment on the violent bearing of a village mayor, or on the petty tyranny of a *sergent de ville*, without an insult to Imperial Majesty. Once allow attack, and Government is reduced to a defensive position. This degradation the Emperor never will put up with.

He is the expression of the will of the nation; and knows that will better than the nation itself. It is the will of the nation that he shall exercise complete and undivided authority; and for fear the individual members of the nation should make a mistake, and suppose that they wanted something else, he undertakes to guide and direct the expression of that will. We have had too many revelations of the way in which elections are now carried on in France to doubt this fact. The electors are so many bodies that come up to the poll in number about equal to the bulletins that are to be found in the urn; but that there is any connexion between their wishes (except in Paris, and a few cities where public opinion exists too strongly to be derided) and the results afterwards proclaimed, no one now professes to assert. This arrangement is absolutely necessary for the safety of the Imperial Government; because the French, however loyally disposed, sometimes do not know their own mind. Its efficacy is not to be doubted. In no other way could the wonderful result be obtained, that in the provinces, where the terror of Red Republicanism most prevails, the Bonapartist candidates are always elected unanimously. On individual constituencies the effect may be startling. There was a magic mirror once, which, instead of representing the features of the person who used it, called up a clown, an angel, or a devil. The inhabitants of the Ardèche, for example, who are especially remarkable for not knowing their own minds, must often be reminded of this mirror. But the general effect is admirable. One uniform result of dishonesty or stupidity attends on the elections; and when the Corps Législatif meets, there is no more danger of the formation of parties than there is of water congealing into icebergs under the Equator.

Why should the Emperor allow this happy state of things to be disturbed? M. DE GIRARDIN seems to have laid too much stress on certain expressed Governmental aspirations towards political movement that have from time to time attracted public attention. Perhaps he took seriously the admonition addressed to the Senate a year or two ago, to the effect that it was not to draw its salaries as if they were pensions, but that its members were at least to appear to do something for their money. But he forgot to notice that this humorous ebullition of the Emperor came to nothing. The Senate has not since distinguished itself—and was not meant to distinguish itself—for anything but its servility, its alacrity at pay-day, and the brilliancy of its uniforms. It is still as delightful as ever to behold that august body on a summer's day, spark-

ling beneath the gleams of a Luxembourg sun; but the tranquillity of France has not been disturbed by a single patriotic proposition from that quarter, a single suggestion, a single sign of political vitality. *Senateur* continues, as of yore, to be a term of derision among the populace.

Before the last elections—whilst the Republicans were preaching the ruinous doctrine of abstention—the Government organs talked largely of the necessity of voting; but this was for fear the polling-booths should be deserted—or rather, it was because they felt the necessity of saying something. It being determined beforehand that there should be a vast and overwhelming silent majority, there seemed no danger in provoking a semblance of political life. The victories gained here and there by the Opposition have, however, alarmed the Government. It perceives the possibility that some day the electors, no longer caring for the intimidation of mayors and gendarmes—provoked by some national disaster, or merely wearied by national degradation—may, by one of those sudden movements of which France is capable, determine to come up to the electoral urns with Opposition bulletins in their hands, and refuse to allow them to be torn from them and exchanged for others. Where, then, would be the Empire? This consideration has had its influence; and the *mot d'ordre* now is, to check and discourage, by all manner of means, the intermeddling of the people in politics. M. DE GIRARDIN could not, therefore, have chosen a more unfortunate time for his move. He has had the courage publicly to confess his discomfiture and disappointment. The Empire does not want a party which, however friendly, could not exist without disturbing the beautiful unanimity which at present is its chief aim.

And then there is the Opposition, which has a right to be consulted in this matter. It would be foolish to disguise the fact that this Opposition, whatever profession it is forced to make in public, and of whatever heterogeneous materials it may be composed, is radically hostile to the very existence of the Empire. Amongst the Bonapartists, whom it is impossible to count, who may form a majority in the nation, and who may be a miserable minority, there is no difference of opinion. They recognize the surpassing wisdom, the courage, the honesty, the patriotism of NAPOLEON III., and would consider any opposition to his will as little short of blasphemy. 'By the grace of God and the national will' he is Emperor of the French—commissioned to govern and guard them. His very existence is an admission that they are incapable of taking care of themselves. Why, therefore, should they discuss with him or his ministers the means of their preservation? People whose minds have been corrupted by contact with constitutional ideas, and who fancy that the choice of ministers depends in every way on the fluctuation of public opinion, may deceive themselves if they please. Ministers in France are, in reality, what they are nominally in England, the servants of the Crown. If they were the representatives of parties, where again, we say, would be the Empire?

The Opposition—Republican, Orleanist, or Legitimist—separates itself in the most marked manner from this autocratic system, and habitually refuses to discuss the details of Imperial policy. Its enemy is the Emperor himself. Now that it has resolved to abandon the policy of abstention, to bestir itself, to vote and send members of its own to the Legislative Body, even if they take the oath it is not evidently with any intention of helping to carry on the business of the country. It must desire to assert its existence, to shake off the torpor that was creeping over it, and prepare for eventualities. Many of its members seem to delude themselves with the idea that these 'eventualities' are not far distant. With the faculty for hope which distinguishes exiles—and they are to a certain extent exiles in their own country—they keep their eyes perpetually on the Eastern horizon, and ever and anon fancy they perceive the signs of coming dawn. Until their state of mind is changed—and whether it ought to be changed or not may be fairly discussed—there is no chance that they will join in anything like a 'dynastic opposition;' and M. DE GIRARDIN is obliged to admit that he has reckoned here also without his host.

THE ELECTIONS IN BELGIUM.

THE conduct and result of the Belgian elections are equally honourable to the King and to the nation, and, even the governmental press of Imperial France is obliged to confess, present a happy

anguary of constitutional freedom and national independence. The behaviour of the King—the Protestant chief of a State officially and numerically Catholic—has been, in all respects, worthy of his high reputation as the sovereign of a free and intelligent people.

Honesty is, perhaps, a somewhat vulgar—we do not mean a common—virtue for a king, but it has its merits and compensations. The contest in Belgium is the old story of civil and religious liberty on the one side, and ecclesiastical usurpation on the other. We are sufficiently familiar with the phases of a quarrel which, under various conditions, breaks out from time to time in every European country where modern thought is at odds with obsolete authority. The attitude of the clerical party in Belgium has been precisely that of the clerical party all the world over. All things to all men, the Church, which has nothing so much in common with primitive Christianity as the name, is content to be servile and submissive for a season, until 'the good time coming' of domination is ripe. Suppliant and abject, it pleads for oppression in the name of liberty, and conspires for subjugation in the disguise of tolerance. In Belgium, for instance, after the revolution of 1830, the clerical party was for a time liberal and national in its politics, and it was not until, in the unrestricted exercise of all the opportunities of freedom, it had mastered a majority in the Chambers, that the eternal and universal lust of authority was unmasked. The reflux of the great revolutionary tide of 1848, the disappointment and prostration of continental liberalism, the distraction and apprehension created by events in France, may be supposed to have facilitated the triumph of the Belgian Ultramontanists; and it is perhaps fortunate that, if we may be pardoned the expression, they have had 'rope enough,' and that their vaulting ambition has been suffered to overreach itself and to fall on the other side.

In despotic Austria, where the Church is too good an ally to be dispensed with, a state system represented by battalions of bayonets culminated naturally in a Concordat imposing silence on free thought, where thought exists, and ignorance on the masses, whose happy lot it is to believe and tremble. But in Belgium, although dynastically allied to Austria, certain inconvenient institutions too deeply rooted and too closely interwoven with the dynasty itself to be got rid of by decree, opposed a barrier which, thanks to the prudence of the King and the people, has not been converted into a barricade. The difficulty has not been forcibly cut asunder, but peacefully untied. The bill for placing charitable establishments in the hands of the priests, and the reprimand of a Professor for the expression of opinions disagreeable to ecclesiastical ears, had variously alarmed and aroused the intelligent population of Belgium. The honesty and high character of two Ministers, M. DE DECKER and M. VILAIN XIV., were not sufficient to appease the gathering storm incessantly provoked by the rashness and infatuation of incapable intriguers such as M. NOTHOMB, and by the Coryphæi of the clerical party, MM. MALOU and DEMORTIER. The obnoxious Bill was forced into the Chamber; obviously prejudged on both sides, it was fought over, rather than debated, for four weeks, when a division took place involving the principle of the measure. The Ministry obtained a majority, and that majority sealed their fate.

It may be remembered that the House was cleared repeatedly, on account of vociferous demonstrations in the galleries; that at length the public was attracted to the neighbourhood of the Chambers, that 'attouppements' were formed at the close of the sittings, that on the evening of the division a greater crowd than usual assembled and cheered the liberal members as they left the House, while the Government were hooted and assailed with abuse. It was hot June weather in those days (so much depends on weather in politics!), and a few University students began to parade the streets, accompanied by respectable bourgeois and a few blouses. Some windows were broken in a good-natured booby Flemish fashion, the Jesuits and Capuchins took fright and bolted, whilst the Royal Family, who went to the Opera on one of the three nights of the demonstration, were cheered with equal zeal by respectable citizens and mischievous gamins. The then Minister of War made a foolish and unnecessary display of troops, and even called back to their regiments the soldiers who had been dismissed, but whose liability to service had not expired, rudely and suddenly summoning men from

their trades and families at a time when the want of labour was severely felt in the agricultural districts. But the good sense of the King preserved the country from the fatuity of his advisers: with no undue deference to clamour, he fairly recognized the force of opinion expressed by the communal councils of all the most important towns, and determined to appeal to the nation. The Bill was provisionally shelved; then the Chambers were prorogued *sine die*. Thereupon the municipalities pronounced unequivocally against the Ministry, who resigned, M. NOTHOMB and one or two more incapables vainly protesting. The King, never swerving from constitutional moderation, sent for M. DE BROUCKERE, and entrusted to him the formation of an intermediate Ministry of conciliation; but in the face of a situation so extreme, and of a public spirit so decisively aroused, a Ministry of an ambiguous complexion was clearly impossible; nothing remained but to constitute the materials of an administration frankly, resolutely, entirely liberal. M. CHARLES ROGIER was therefore summoned, as pre-eminently the man of the situation, and to him was committed the responsibility of conducting the victory of the liberal cause to a legal, constitutional, and orderly solution. It was, of course, impossible for M. ROGIER to carry on the government in the sense of the nation in the face of a hostile majority in the Parliament. He therefore advised the Sovereign to call the Chambers together only to prorogue them; and the prorogation was speedily followed by a dissolution of the Lower Chamber. All these measures, it will be observed, bear the stamp of honesty and discretion, and we are glad to find them so cordially approved by the Imperial journals over the border.

The Belgian people has responded to the invitation of the King and of his new Ministry in an admirable spirit, and with a temper and prudence which have excited the indignation of the acrid *Spéculateur* and the bilious *Univers*. To Englishmen who breathe the air of ordered freedom it seems absurd to be always talking of order and liberty, as if they could ever be disjoined. The truth is, perhaps, that in the minds of many who adopt the formula, order is a synonym for the tranquillity of arbitrary government, and liberty for the impatience of *frondeurs*. M. ROGIER has no doubt deemed it well to employ these words in their continental sense, rather for external than for home use. If there be any very advanced Liberals who are disappointed with his programme because it represents the exigencies of the nineteenth rather than the dreams of the twentieth century, we frankly confess we are unable to sympathize with their disaffection. To our own more ardent friends at home, who indignantly hold that a leader of public opinion should never be in sight of contemporary realities, we have always replied that to-day is for to-day's work; and we would earnestly advise our friends in Belgium to be satisfied with M. ROGIER if he does all that can be done now for the freedom and prosperity of his country, and leaves to the Future the next blank page in the book of perfectibility.

POLITICS OF THE INDIAN REBELLION.

NOTHING is now heard of the idea that the rebellion in British India is a national movement. Events have rendered such a belief impossible. Of the numerous nations and languages not one has risen against the English rule except the military population of Oude, and that is but partially disaffected. Although in many provinces, especially in the Deccan, there are thousands of villagers who have never seen a European face, the native masses have stood apart from the Sepoys, and have generally allowed their white masters to cope with the mutiny, unmenaced and unmolested. A few exceptional outrages committed by villagers reckon as nothing against the grand fact that our hundred and thirty millions of subjects have not yielded to the excitement of the struggle, or grasped at the temptation of becoming once more a ruling race in Asia. Ignorant as they are, they know this,—that where torture, tyranny, and corruption have been practised, the worst complaints have come from those districts in which the fewest European officials have been stationed; and that where land has increased in value, where crops have become more abundant, and where commerce has prospered, it has been where annexation had made its mark. We are within bounds when we say that not one per

cent. of the Hindoo and Mohammedan population has sympathized with the revolt. The theory that we have to contend with a national insurrection is therefore exploded; but it is equally fallacious to regard the whole military population of India as hostile to our authority, and exasperated by our conquests. Assuming a large total, we will allow that, including every ruffian from the prisons and roadside Alsatias, two hundred thousand men have been in arms against us. But what is that figure in proportion to the total? The number of men actually ranked in our own armies and those of the reigning Rajahs, amounted, before the outbreak, to not less than seven hundred thousand. Had these adopted the rebel cause, the English in India would, if not exterminated, have been driven to the ships, or within the walls of two or three fortified places on the coast. We doubt even whether the empire would have been reconquered. Of the two hundred independent or protected princes, not more than four or five—and those the most insignificant—have joined the enemy; we do not include the King of DELHI, since he was simply the despot of a palace, without a battalion at his command, or the NANA SAHIB, who is merely a noble, and was only recognized in his private capacity. A few great Zemindars have rebelled, but these are not to be confounded with chieftains possessing sovereign rights of any description. Instead of declaring themselves unfriendly, the most powerful of the native Rajahs have allied themselves with us,—the Princes of Nepal and Cashmere, with HOLKAR, SINDIAH, the NIZAM, and the other conspicuous feudatories, whose hostility might have taxed the genius of another CLIVE, and consumed a series of British armies. This mighty danger we have escaped. Nor have all the Sepoys mutinied. The Bombay and Madras armies, of a hundred thousand men, have scarcely been tainted; the great central Table Land and the Mountain Foot have had their peace unbroken; in Scinde the disturbance was faint and momentary; Guzerat and Orissa have escaped, even Rajpootana has not been generally convulsed; the Punjab was restored to tranquillity by its own garrisons and by native levies; west of Delhi the rebellion never made any progress; in all India it now possesses not a single strong place. In Oude alone is it so concentrated as to offer any formidable resistance to a large and organized force. All the important cities, excepting Lucknow, are in our hands—Agra, Delhi, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay. There is not an enemy within one of the immense fortresses that stud the peninsula—in truth, the political power of Great Britain has never for an hour been shaken in the slightest degree by the rebellion, fierce and terrible as it has been. From Scinde to Arracan the immense and varied population gazed at the few clusters of Englishmen fighting hand to hand with myriads of armed, disciplined, and well-equipped rebels; but when two-thirds of the army had dissolved, not a fragment was torn from the empire. Not in the Ghaut valleys, the wilds of Malwa, the swamps of Eastern Bengal, where a Saxon voice has never been heard, did a popular opinion exist for a moment that the Raj of the English was at an end. When the Bhel archers came out of their fastnesses, the peaceful population looked to the Europeans for succour; when the petted Santals betrayed their disloyalty, the agricultural tribes refused to join them, and were plundered. The people of the Deccan looked at the works of irrigation on the Cauvery, which have made a Lombardy of their Arabia, and they wisely preferred the administration of the English to the chance of a Sepoy monarch, glutting himself with blood and luxury, and devastating India until the phantom melted away in anarchy and ruin. Thus the rebellion was, from the first, a failure, in a political sense. Its promoters have been foiled in all their designs, and the double result has been to gratify a blind hatred, and a thirst for debauch and plunder, and to create in the English mind a determination to work the administration of India, in future, by means of a more powerful machinery. Reform has already touched the army. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has broken several unworthy officers, has removed sundry superannuated generals from the active list, and has otherwise given proof of his intention to effect a change in our Indian military system. The Horse Guards, we hope, will not interfere. Another political consequence of the rebellion will be a new principle of British rule in India; but to establish that principle firmly and safely public opinion must inform itself, and not be led away by lecturers, who tell them that our Asiatic dominions are relapsing into wildernesses, ruin, and solitude.

STRONG GOVERNMENT IN WHITECROSS STREET.

THERE is a theory, which we will not undertake to defend, that debtors generally are injured men, creditors harpies, and slaves that pay, simpletons. But—the law of parallax operating on the earth as in the skies—there is another order of persons who regard undischarged debts as unrepented crimes, and who would arm every creditor with SHYLOCK'S knife, allowing no benignant justice to intervene and prohibit the mingling of blood with the sacrifice of insolvency. Now, it is a principle of the law to interpose between the frozen and torrid belts a temperate zone, represented by Portugal-street, where it is the office of sundry Commissioners to discriminate between those who cannot and those who will not pay—the unfortunate and the reckless. In the case of bankrupts they are so often criminal that Parliament provides a set of appropriate regulations, distinguishing eight years' penal servitude from two years' imprisonment. Insolvents, however, are of several classes—people who will not apply to the courts, people without the means of going through, and people who are sentenced to detention for debts improperly contracted. Swindling, disaster, and conviction are thus mixed up in large proportions; but hitherto the prisoners have been huddled together in the most melancholy dens of London. It was time that reform should reach Whitecross-street—it may afterwards proceed to the Queen's Bench, and possibly give a call in Cursitor-street, where unhappy respectability in difficulties is privileged to air itself in a vile iron cage at an exorbitant cost. However, as we have said, the spirit of the age has been at work in Whitecross-street, and last Saturday the male inmates were convened to hear certain decrees sanctioned by Sir GEORGE GREY, but originating with the Civic Gaol Committee. Mr. CHARLES PEARSON, the City Solicitor, is very probably at the bottom of the innovation which it will be his duty to put in practice, Mr. BURDON, the late governor, having retired, and Mr. BROWN, his deputy, having been 'relieved.' Mr. PEARSON, as administrator of the interregnum, promises the prisoners 'a public dinner of roast-beef and plum-pudding.' No doubt the debtors are obliged to Mr. PEARSON. They may enjoy, through his beneficence, the ordinary Christmas treat of the workhouse and the Penitentiary. We wonder how many of them will eat the beef and pudding of the City Solicitor. We wonder, also, whether the charitable plateful would be offered to the younger brother of any alderman, who, being suddenly arrested, might find himself in the debtors' ward when Mr. PEARSON'S tickets are distributed.

As to the new rules, they are not altogether vexatious. It is fair to separate debtors on remand from those who are only waiting for relief in the ordinary course of law. We sympathize with the Court of Aldermen in the feeling evinced by their regulation 'that no prisoner is to be disrespectful to the Lord Mayor,' though it reminds us of the Chinese edict against sneezing when the emperor is asleep; also, it is quite proper that persons confined for debt should not be permitted to intoxicate themselves, to swear, quarrel, play cards, or even sing songs, to the annoyance of others. It is notorious that these regulations, under the old régime, were continually neglected; no spirituous liquors were allowed to pass through the gates, even when gently hidden under crinoline, yet the gin trade thrived to extortion within the precincts. Probably, the custom of cooking in the day-rooms was a nuisance; certainly the separation of dormitories is a positive and excellent reform. But the debtors have a right to protest against an endeavour to degrade them, indiscriminately, to the level of criminals. In actions of false imprisonment, when the charge has been one of felony, the greatest emphasis is always laid on the fact that the accused person was searched at the police-station. In future, all prisoners admitted to Whitecross-street are to be immediately searched, to discover whether they have any weapons, instruments of escape, or spirituous liquors concealed on their persons. This is mere wantonness and barbarity. The inmates of the debtors' prison rarely or never attempt to escape, and if they did, it is the duty of the authorities to prevent them. Again, the debtor is to see no friends except at the rate of one each day for two hours, or two each day for one hour, unless, indeed, they be professional visitors, or sight-seers provided with tickets from the visiting justices. All these interviews are to take place in a particular room,

and are to be watched by the warders. Lastly, no smoking is to be permitted, however inclement the season, except in the airing-yard. This, again, is a cruel and offensive innovation, entirely unnecessary, and likely to produce the most bitter discontent. The Debtors' Memorial, indeed, sets forth that many of the new rules are calculated to humiliate them, and interfere with their comfort, without answering any intelligible purpose whatever. We trust the civic Gaol Committee will reconsider this question; we wish for no special indulgence to imprisoned debtors, least of all to those who, having robbed a little way outside the pale of the criminal law, are punished by 'remands,' or those who, with the Insolvent Court open to them, refuse to take advantage of it, and seek to wear out the pertinacity of their creditors. The heir to a peerage, we believe, is waiting for his coronet to exonerate him from immense personal debts; but to treat cases of this kind it is not necessary to insult and persecute a number of them, many of whom have nothing but their misfortunes to regret.

HOW TO KILL A GOVERNESS.

THE death of the poor young governess at Boulogne is a glimpse into the private life of England; and it is no satisfaction to learn that similar crimes are perpetrated in France. A woman, scarcely more than a girl, was brought from France to teach languages, music, manners, and perhaps Christian charity, to children. Her patron was a lady—'let none her name;' we will suppose the teacher fulfilled her duty—Heaven knows some one failed in human duty to her. She fell ill; how she suffered is not to be guessed; the lady of the house bethought herself of transmitting the sick burden to its friends; but she knew—the ticket on the young girl's bosom, and the money sewn in her garments prove it—that the educator of her children was incapable of speech or action. Accordingly, labelled like a basket of game, the governess was sent by railway and steam-boat to Boulogne, where the mercy of strangers took her dying to an hotel. She never spoke again. Typhoid fever, and effusion on the brain, had done their work, and the 'young person' had no further need of the sum of salary fastened to her stays. A kind employer, foreseeing that she would be speechless, and thinking she might be dead on the road, had written a 'direction' and placed it where, upon preparing the governess for the coffin, it would certainly be found. That was considerate. The lady evidently did not wish the young girl to be buried without identification.

O men with sisters dear!

O men with mothers and wives!

This was manslaughter, and ought to be followed by a cropped head, a yellow uniform, and penal labour. The case is one which appeals, in rigorous justice, to the imagination. Picture the scene at the genteel house when they were 'getting rid' of the governess. They lifted her out of bed, probably; they dressed her; they fastened a card on her bosom; she was insensible, and could not receive her salary; therefore—just people—they sewed it inside her stays; then they despatched her, as she lay in silent, mortal sickness, to the railway, and lastly they commended her to the guard—perhaps to Heaven!

We do not admire personal battery; but if three rural viragos—with more milk of human kindness than the white-handed English lady—were to select nine thongs, and inflict mercilessly upon the tender Mrs. — the discipline anciently applied to vestals, mediævally to nuns, modernly to maidens in Siam, and generally to vicious children, very few juries would care to find any other verdict than 'Richly Deserved.' Seriously, the hideous cruelty shown to this desolate young girl is one of the few offences on account of which we regret the abolition of the Bridewell whipping-posts. No gentleman would send a horse or a dog upon a long journey in a condition so terrible; man or woman, the perpetrator of such an action is more than brutal, and deserves to be expelled from society.

A CASE IN COURT.

AN action was tried a short time since, in the Exchequer Court, to which we would call attention:—

The history of the case is in many respects peculiar. A certain WILLIAM GEORGE DENNETT WALLIS, by misrepresentations, induced the defendant, the drawer of a bill of exchange, to entrust him with it, for the purpose of getting it discounted. The man WALLIS deposited it with an attorney

named APPS, and failed to pay over the amount, or any part of it, to the drawer, to return the bill to him, or to inform him into what channel the security had passed.

The defendant having reason to believe that the holders were well acquainted with the real character of the man WALLIS—and if such were the fact they could hardly be ignorant of the circumstances under which he became possessed of the bill—refused payment when it arrived at maturity. Last February the defendant was served with a writ at the suit of one HALL, and shortly afterwards 65*l.* was paid into court by him to abide the result of the action, but for some reason not explained by the evidence, the plaintiff delayed the trial of the cause until the 1st of December, when it came on for hearing before Chief Baron POLLOCK. The issue being upon the defendant, his counsel, Mr. MONTAGU CHAMBERS, opened the case, and called the defendant, who proved that he had received no consideration from any one for his bill, and also the false statement which WALLIS had made to induce him to part with it. A strong doubt being established as to whether the holder was not aware at the time the bill reached him that WALLIS had become improperly possessed of it, the plaintiff had to show his claim, and the first witness was the plaintiff's attorney, APPS, who, to the surprise of every one in court, stated that the plaintiff, his client, was nothing more than a cat-paw for the real plaintiff, who is a trunk-maker in the Strand, named DAY; that in a most circuitous manner the bill reached the hands of DAY, whose father is alleged to have had a great dislike for such documents; and that DAY, with this singular excuse for not suing in his own name, solicited a most obsequious person, named HALL (who is an attorney's clerk, as well as brother-in-law of APPS the plaintiff's attorney), to figure as the plaintiff in his stead. Then followed some extraordinary revelations of the payment of moneys by APPS to WALLIS on account of the bill, and the return of such moneys by DAY to APPS; and lastly HALL appeared, who admitted he had no interest in the bill, and was merely the *pretended* plaintiff, having lent his name to DAY to sue upon; and so complicated, if not suspicious, was the whole of this testimony, that only a jury could properly decide upon it with justice. The Chief Baron, however, upon the plaintiff's counsel commencing to sum up the evidence, most unexpectedly came between the plaintiff and the jury, by stopping the case, on the ground that the plaintiff had 'nothing to answer.' Mr. MONTAGU CHAMBERS still insisted upon his right, under the statute, to address the jury, but was peremptorily interrupted by the Chief Baron, who refused him permission to proceed. In our columns of intelligence, the scene which then took place has already appeared.

Now, we have a very strong objection to 'sham' anywhere, but more particularly in a court of justice; and, if 'sham plaintiffs,' who may be paupers, are to be allowed with impunity to bring actions on bills, no matter how doubtfully obtained, against respectable and solvent persons, and, if the facts in such cases are not to be submitted to the common sense of a jury, courts of law will become little better than courts of intimidation and fraud, tending to ruin the honest, while bill-stealers and their accomplices reap a rich harvest. The principle involved in this case is an important one to every man in the country, and, if the law be as the Chief Baron lays it down, the Legislature should immediately interfere for the sake of the public, the legal profession, and the judges themselves.

THE LATE EXPOSURE OF DEAD BODIES.—A letter from the City Solicitor was read at a sitting on Tuesday of the City Commission of Sewers. It contained an intimation that the Committee of Aldermen have resolved that the charge against Messrs. Piper and Young in connexion with the exposure of dead bodies in Moorfields burial-ground is not a case which the City Solicitor should be directed to prosecute. The Court of Sewers thereupon resolved to carry on the prosecution themselves. Dr. Letheby informed the court that the nuisance had not ceased, the bodies being only very superficially covered.

THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—Our Ambassador at Vienna has transmitted to the Lord Mayor the sum of 514*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, being the amount of subscriptions raised among Germans for the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Thomas Marriott, of Lambcote-house, Radcliffe-on-Trent, a magistrate of Nottingham, has drowned himself in a water-cistern, while on a visit to his son-in-law. He had been suffering for some time from indigestion and low spirits.

Literature.

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

We have just received a volume that will be cordially welcomed by our readers—Mr. HERBERT SPENCER's Collected Essays. These papers, which were originally contributed to various leading journals, principally the *Quarterly Reviews*, are now gathered together and republished in a single volume, uniform in size and type with Mr. HERBERT SPENCER's other works. As a portion of the volume—'The Haythorne Papers'—originally appeared in our pages, and most of the other Essays were noticed in the *Leader* at the time of their appearance, we have little else to do than acquaint our readers with the fact that they need no longer hunt up these striking papers in the pages of the various *Reviews* to which they were at first contributed, but may possess them for themselves in a permanent and convenient form. We ought to add, however, that these Essays pre-eminently deserve republication. Mr. SPENCER says, in his preface, that the articles were severally written with the view of being ultimately collected in a permanent form, and that each is the result of a much greater amount of thought and labour than is usually bestowed on *Review* articles. All who are acquainted with the author's writings will know that this is perfectly true. With the most extensive command of special fact, and a wealth of illustration that brightens his pages with picturesque detail, Mr. HERBERT SPENCER's special power is philosophic, his chosen work being to search for higher laws. Every paper written by him gives the result of his search in some particular direction, and the value of his Essays, therefore, mainly consists in the principles they evolve and illustrate. In any special science he looks for the radical ideas which connect it with other sciences, in any particular branch of knowledge the harmonizing principles which connect it with the whole. The volume before us affords an excellent illustration of his peculiar power as a thinker, as well as of the range of his labours. The Essays contain high and original generalizations in science and philosophy, literature and art. While, however, his range of speculation is thus catholic, there is, our readers are aware, one most important, but much-neglected, field of inquiry which Mr. SPENCER has made peculiarly his own—the debateable ground between physiology and psychology. Of the rare zeal and success with which he has cultivated this fruitful field, the new volume contains many happy illustrations. We may refer in particular to 'The Haythorne Papers,' and the Essay on 'The Origin and Functions of Music.' Of the more political and practical papers in the volume we may note as of special value the one on 'Railway Morals and Railway Policy,' which excited so much attention on its first appearance in the *Edinburgh Review* three years ago, and another on 'Over-Legislation,' which originally appeared in the *Westminster*.

The Marquis of NORMANBY's version of the incidents of 1848 will not remain unanswered. M. LOUIS BLANC is preparing for the press a formal exposure of the inaccuracies contained in the diplomatist's narrative. Written in the English language, and inspired throughout by English feeling, this work will probably procure for its author such an English recognition as he has never yet obtained. It will prove him to be not only a master of English literary art, but an adept in English habits of thought.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1815.

Histoire de la Campagne de 1815: Waterloo. Par le Lieutenant-Colonel Charras. London: Jeffs.

(FIRST ARTICLE.)

THIS work of Colonel Charras will be welcomed by all military students. The campaign of 1815 must have a perennial interest for them. The book is written with care, soberness, and impartiality. It is perfectly fair to the English and the Prussians. Towards the French army it is, of course, loyal throughout. It brings no charges against the Dutch-Belgians. On the other hand it unduly praises the military abilities of the Prince of Orange, a leaning that may be traced perhaps to an amiable desire on the part of Colonel Charras to repay in some degree the hospitalities of the Dutch people, and the facilities afforded to the historian by the authorities at the Hague. There is also a deep tinge of personal animosity to Napoleon, for whose fallibility no allowance whatever is made, an animosity which leads to some injustice. But for this it is easy to account. We set aside altogether any political motives that might be supposed to have animated the historian. We are sincerely willing to believe that his greatest object was the truth; and we can well understand the strong feelings of even a Frenchman, who loves truth, when he reads the stories of Waterloo written by his countrymen. It must be confessed, too, that the authors of these stories may be excused to a great extent, since they have founded some of their most flagrant statements on the writings of Napoleon. They were in the position of Colonel Charras before exile made him familiar with the scene of the struggle—they believed, and he believed, 'aux écrits de Napoléon.' It was a study of this brief campaign, 'les écrits de Napoléon à la main,' that raised doubts in the mind of Colonel Charras, led him to the sources of history, and finally landed him in very clear, and generally sound, conclusions respecting the truth. The sources to which he had recourse were the literature of Waterloo, the archives of Paris and the Hague, and the personal testimony of survivors. After reading his book, he says, "Un homme paraît peut-être bien diminué; mais, en revanche, l'armée française paraît plus grande, la France moins abaissée." In plain English, the disasters of 1814 and 1815 are thrown wholly on the shoulders of Napoleon. This, it must be confessed, is a noteworthy fact in itself; but it becomes more so when we remember that Colonel Charras is not only a Frenchman,

but a soldier with high scientific acquirements and great professional knowledge.

It is not easy to compress into the space at our disposal even an outline of the astonishing events of June, 1815, so as to remind our readers of the capital errors of Napoleon and of his antagonists. Although so short, being practically determined in four days, although simple and bold in its dramatic movement, yet it was so full of complicated incidents, so swift and grand in its development, so overwhelming in its issue, that, as we see, whole volumes are absorbed in its narration; it attracts around itself a whole literature; the last word respecting it can hardly, perhaps, be said in our day; it will certainly be one of the great subjects of speculation to the critics of all time. Nor could it well be otherwise with a campaign destined to manifest the tremendous fact that the Nemesis he had conjured up had at length overtaken its warrior-worshipper; that Napoleon, whose power had been built on battles, had in battle suffered irretrievable defeat and hopeless ruin.

Colonel Charras strikes the key-note of his estimate of Napoleon's proceedings by endeavouring to show that in 1815 he did not display that prodigious energy and fertility of resource in collecting, equipping, and organizing troops, for which he has hitherto received great credit. We will here take that for granted. Colonel Charras seems also to lean to the opinion that Napoleon would have acted more wisely had he waited for the invasion of France by the Allies, instead of becoming the assailant, and if he had used the grace allowed him to improve and augment his army. This also we will take for granted; but if it were admitted that Napoleon's view of the course it behoved him to adopt were correct, then it cannot be denied that the moment chosen was altogether in his favour. He had the initiative. His immediate opponents, Wellington and Blücher, uncertain where, if it fell, the thunderbolt would strike, had scattered their troops far and wide over the country between Liège and Courtrai. By an agreement with their imperial allies, they were precluded from sending even a reconnoitring party across the French frontier, and were, therefore, compelled to depend for intelligence upon spies. Napoleon knew the disadvantages of their situation, and resolved to make the most of them. Without a declaration of war, without any warning, he suddenly concentrated his troops to strike at the point where the allied armies came in contact. On the 14th of June all was uncertainty; on the 15th Napoleon's troops, in compact and converging masses, rose, as it were, out of the earth, and sprang into the midst of the Allies. So well timed, so swift had been his advance, that when Napoleon held his legions in hand on the left bank of the Sambre, between Fleurus and Charleroi, Blücher had barely more than one corps at Ligny, and Wellington had not moved at all. Blücher does not for one moment seem to have doubted that the ostensible object of Napoleon was the real one, and he hastened the concentration of his corps d'armée. But Wellington, always cautious, was more than usually so, because he was not so well informed of what had actually taken place; and although prepared beforehand for any attack, he was slow to believe that Napoleon's apparent object was his real one. Colonel Charras takes great and deserved credit on behalf of the Dutch-Belgian general, Perponcher, for occupying Quatre Bras. We do not question Perponcher's merit, but was it not natural that he, on the spot, with such precise information as the actual appearance of Piré's dragoons and cannon at Frasne, he should judge more correctly than Wellington, less perfectly informed, at Brussels. The result of the operations of the 15th were, that Napoleon had indeed carried his advanced-guard to Fleurus and Frasne, but he had not brought up the rear-most troops into close connexion with those in front, so as to be ready for another spring in the morning. Blücher had put every one of his corps in motion at an early hour, but at night had not half his army within reach. It was not until eleven at night that Wellington, then for the first time in possession of indisputable information, directed his divisions upon Quatre Bras. His sole justification for the delay is, that he was not informed soon enough of the irruption of Napoleon, and that he feared, even so late as the 18th, that he would be turned or attacked on his right.

Dans cette journée du 15 juin (writes Colonel Charras of Wellington), si mal employée, on ne reconnaît ni sa perspicacité si profonde, ni son coup-d'œil si sûr, ni son activité si habituelle. S'il avait eu devant lui le Napoléon d'Italie et de Ratisbonne, il aurait pu payer bien cher, le lendemain, ses lenteurs prolongées.

But the Napoleon of Charleroi was a different being. The day's work had overwhelmed him with fatigue at eight in the evening; and he had not energy enough to draw all his divisions into such a compact combination as would have enabled him with the morning's light to have begun his design of defeating his enemies in detail by sweeping the Prussians from their half-occupied position at Ligny and St. Amand.

Napoleon did not on the 16th repair the error of the preceding day. The velocity of his irruption had already slackened. While Blücher was hurrying up to Ligny every soldier within his reach, and while the British divisions were marching upon Quatre Bras, "l'armée Française restait immobile dans les positions où elle avait passé la nuit." Napoleon had miscalculated the force before him. "Il oubliait ses lenteurs, ses retards de la veille et du matin même. Il comptait sans la tenacité de Wellington, sans l'activité, l'audace de Blücher, toujours jeune en dépit des années. Souffrant, indécis, abattu, il jugeait ses adversaires sur sa mesure." In short, he had lost the advantage he had gained on the 15th, when at eight o'clock, five hours after sunrise, he put the army in motion. Napoleon did not anticipate a battle at Ligny; did not foresee any serious resistance at Quatre Bras. When he was forming his army in front of the Prussians, unknown to him Blücher and Wellington were actually looking on from the mill at Bussy, and concerting a plan of operations. Napoleon was too late. The Prussian army, which he thought was still scattered up and down the country, was, with the exception of one corps, in position before him; while the English army was gradually drawing together. Into the details of the two actions fought on that day we have not space to go; nor is it necessary: the results are all. Napoleon delayed so long that he had just daylight enough to win the field of battle from Blücher, and no more. Wellington, in spite of his delays, was able to collect sufficient troops to defeat Ney at Quatre Bras, and to stand his ground. Both these actions are related by Colonel Charras with tolerable impartiality, but Quatre

Bras less so than Ligny. Then, however, we pass by, to dwell for a moment on the extraordinary conduct of Napoleon after the battle he had won. Apathetic as he had been on the morning of the 16th, he committed a worse fault on the 17th. Then he gave Blücher time to concentrate three-fourths of his whole force on the position of battle; now he lost sight of his enemy altogether. It is the most amazing, the most incredible fact in the whole history of his Belgian campaign, that, although the rear-guard of the Prussians remained on the field until the dawn of the 17th, Napoleon allowed them to slip away he knew not whither. He took it for granted that the Prussians had retreated upon Namur and Liège. He knew nothing whatever as to their movements. This is inexplicable. One fails to understand how a chief so famous for the destructive pursuit of a beaten army could have become so negligent. Nevertheless, it is the fact that it was not until late on the night of the 17th that Grouchy, sent in pursuit, with instructions not to lose sight of an enemy who had already disappeared, discovered that Blücher had retreated to Wavre.

Napoleon, who had slept at Fleurus, reviewed his troops on the field of battle. It was not until the middle of the day that he directed Grouchy to follow the Prussians, and took himself the road to Quatre Bras. From this moment it may be said the fate of the campaign was decided. The golden opportunity of victory over both his foes had fallen from his feeble grasp. Yet how dangerous he was, even under these disadvantages, the advance on Charleroi, the victory at Ligny, the rapid march on the field of Waterloo, has shown.

Wellington, thoroughly roused by the events of the 16th, was in the field at daylight on the 17th. Fully aware that, if Blücher had been defeated, his position had become untenable, he caused a reconnoissance to be made on the Namur road. By these means, and by the arrival of an officer from the Prussian army, he learnt their defeat, and intended concentration at Wavre, and he informed the Prussian general that he should fall back upon the position of Waterloo, and accept battle there, provided he could count upon the support of two Prussian corps. Wellington forthwith began that ably conducted retrograde movement which, it appears to us, has not been appreciated by Colonel Charras. Napoleon followed. Again he was too late. As he had lost sight of the Prussians, so he had not been able to overtake the Anglo-Dutch army; and Wellington, thanks to the ability with which Vivian and Uxbridge covered his rear, arrived almost unmolested in his chosen position. The result of the day's operations was, that while the Prussians and English had regained their communications, the French were split into two fragments, separated by many miles and a difficult country, one being in front of Wellington, the other still ignorant of the whereabouts of Blücher, and quite beyond the reach of Napoleon. Time was pressing. Napoleon's only chance, considering the enormous odds arrayed against him, was to deal swift and decisive blows right and left; not to pause one moment in his career; not to sleep upon his success; not to hesitate an instant; but to carry out, with resistless speed, his great design. Time fought against him; and he did not disarm this powerful enemy by unflinching promptitude and foresight. Colonel Charras proves, to demonstration, the almost incredible defects of his proceedings on the 17th June, defects which Captain Siborne and other writers had indicated with sufficient precision, but not with such abundant proof.

Having followed our author to the field of the decisive battle, we must here leave him awhile, and resume our remarks at a convenient season.

HISTORY AT A GLANCE.

The Eighteen Christian Centuries. By the Rev. James White, Author of 'Landmarks of the History of England.' Blackwood and Sons.

MR. WHITE is a master of popular historical composition. It is charming to read history when he writes it. The study of some books is a duty; here it is a pleasure. We would not have all histories written in a similar manner; we must have Livy and Tacitus, Gibbon and Hume, Prescott and Macaulay; and the more of them appear, the richer will be the libraries of Europe. No one who has a style could be spared; if we prize Louis Blanc, it is not that we would obliterate Michelet; admiring Burke, it is not necessary to disparage Fox—his oratorical contrast; nor would it be philosophical, because pomp and splendour of idea and diction are fascinating when appropriate, to undervalue the clear, sparkling simplicity of Mr. White. This merit in his book is peculiar, and claims particular notice. Here we have a volume in which the results of extensive and various studies have been brought together, but in which the materials, gathered far and wide, have been so perfectly assimilated, that the narrative flows as rapidly and smoothly as a Christmas tale, and might be supposed to be told by an English patriarch to a flock of quiet listeners. At the same time, Mr. White, familiar as he is, understands the art of colouring his outlines, which place the history of the world, since the beginning of the Christian era, in one view, as distinctly as upon a map. This, we think, is not common praise; but it is due to a work marked by so unusual a combination of modesty with merit. Mr. White had evidently furnished his memory from a large range of authorities before he commenced this volume, which is not compiled, but written—and that is a virtue rare in epitomes. It is easy to distinguish between fabricated episodes, cumbrously joined together, and the full, harmonious flow of an author who has possessed himself of his subject in its entirety, instead of investigating as he goes. Half the books published, especially on history, are produced by persons who first see their way by means of the lamp they are lighting for the public. This is not the case with Mr. White. He leads the way, because he knows it. He writes with care, because he has read with diligence. His plan is to construct eighteen historical links, connecting the first century with the nineteenth, not going back so far as to invade the territory of pure paganism, or approaching so near our own times as to entangle himself in judgments on living men. The narrative, we have said, is plain and clear; but it is not destitute of ornament; Mr. White is very happy and ready in the art of literary illustration, so that a sort of logical imagination plays over the pages, bringing the early centuries into the abundant light of our own times. Nor is humour absent.

All real historians diverge at times into irony; they know that nothing is so repulsive as the solemn dissection of a fool. But that for which this book is chiefly to be valued is the rapidity with which its readers may recognise any one of the eighteen Christian centuries by its characteristics. Mr. White is no pedant, and does not construct picturesque parallels or dive into profound analogies, yet he paints the portraits of generations, and you recognize them by their features. This is a very careful and effective method of dealing with history; it accounts for the difference between the works of art and artisanship. Indeed, when a manual is distinguished by such qualities, it becomes a book of reference for all classes of readers, instead of being merely a serviceable summary for the indolent or the young. We will make one quotation—it describes Froissart:—

John Froissart, called by the courtesy of the time Sir John, in honour of his being priest and chaplain, devoted a long life to the collection of the fullest and most trustworthy accounts of all the events and personages characteristic of his time. From 1326, when his labours commenced, to 1400, when his active pen stood still, nothing happened in any part of Europe that the Paul Pry of the period did not rush off to verify on the spot. If he heard of an assemblage of knights going on at the extremities of France, or in the centre of Germany; of a tournament at Bordeaux, a court gala in Scotland, or a marriage festival at Milan, his travels began—whether in the humble guise of a solitary horseman, with his portmanteau behind his saddle, and a single greyhound at his heels, as he jogged wearily across the Border, till he finally arrived in Edinburgh; or in his grandeur style of equipment, gallant steed, with hackney led beside him, and four dogs of high race gambolling round his horse, as he made his dignified journey from Ferrara to Rome. Wherever life was to be seen and painted, the indefatigable Froissart was to be found. Whatever he had gathered up on former expeditions, whatever he learned in his present tour, down it went in his own exquisite language, with his own poetical impression of the pomps and pageantries he beheld; and when at the end of his journey he reached the court of prince or potentate, no higher treat could be offered to the 'noble lords and ladies bright' than to form a glittering circle round the enchanting chronicler, and listen to what he had written. From palace to palace, from castle to castle, the unwearied 'picker-up of unconsidered trifles' (which, however, were neither trifles nor unconsidered, when their true value became known, as giving life and reality to the annals of a whole period), pursued his happy way, certain of a friendly reception when he arrived, and certain of not losing his time by negligence or blindness on the road. If he overtakes a stately cavalier, attended by squires and men-at-arms, he enters into conversation, drawing out the experiences of the venerable warrior by relating to him all he knew of things and persons in which he took an interest. And when they put up at some hostelry on the road, and while the gallant knight was sound asleep on his straw-stuffed couch, and his followers were wallowing amid the rushes on the parlour floor, Froissart was busy with pen and note-book, scoring down all the old gentleman had told him, all the fights he had been present at, and the secret history (if any) of the councils of priests and kings. In this way knights in distant parts of the world became known to each other.

Without acquiescing in all Mr. White's opinions, we can cordially praise this book, as delightful to read, and most creditable to its author.

ESSAYS ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Essays on the Early Period of the French Revolution. By the late John Wilson Croker. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*, with Additions and Corrections.

Murray.

THESE essays cannot be properly described as historical or critical. They are invectives on historical subjects in a critical form. The malignant violence of Mr. Croker's style was effective at a time when 'the late Mr. Burke' was an authority on the events of the French Revolution, and it may have been serviceable when a false or vicious writer was to be nailed to a pillory; but Mr. Croker did not use his knife in the interests of literature; he was a political partisan, so furious in his antipathies, so inveterate in his egotism, and so reckless in his statements, that whenever he set himself to vituperate or scandalize an author, he was certain to fall into several errors at least as unpardonable as those which he thought he was stamping out of existence. The motto of this volume might have been taken from Christopher North: "Let them come on; one by one they die wriggling on the point of my pen." Wilson always fancied himself to be writing with a dagger in one hand and a thistle in the other; but Wilson Croker, according to his own belief, was a whirlpool drawing into his vortex volumes of all sizes, and hurling them out wrecked, empty, and in ruins. The first article in the collection begins: "We believe we shall be able to demolish utterly and irretrievably M. Thiers's credit as an historian." No doubt Mr. Croker did tear up several chapters of Thiers's history, exactly as he left Sir Archibald Alison in rags; but he was the last man to complain with justice of factious sympathies, seeing that he himself allowed nothing but his personal animosities to stand in the way of his political prejudices. In the first place, he never was capable of understanding the French Revolution; he was a mere anti-Jacobin, a man sworn to vilify the destroyers of the Bourbon throne, and he was more partial and threw more rancour into his partiality than any one of the authors whom he so bitterly assailed. If Thiers be a fraudulent writer, mean in motive, a liar by habit, and an impostor by nature—if, indeed, Mr. Croker had a right to say so much of any contemporary—the essay which prefers the charge should at all events be free from gross discolorations of facts, and effusions of the narrowest political sectarianism. The writer professed to have scrutinized in close detail the literature of the French Revolution, and assumed to set right all his French contemporaries; but he was either ignorant of a large mass of the most valuable evidence, or he wilfully suppressed a number of important elucidations, bearing strongly on the points at issue. Mr. Croker, however, was so unmercifully vituperative, whenever, in a book on his favourite subject, he found a piece of gossip mistaken for an authentic testimony, that we should have a right to be surprised when we find him continually wandering into the most vulgar fallacies, were it not that he never had impressed us with an idea of his critical penetration. The task he assumed was that of stabbing, not correcting. When, however, he came to deal with Marie Antoinette, how did he picture her? As a stainless queen, as a woman against whom the French people never had cause of offence. We do not refer to the imputations of licentiousness—these have been in great part exploded, and whatever the residue, it is too late to disturb her dust on the score of her

personal intrigues. Lord Holland, at all events, went too far in his record of aspersions. But that, politically, Marie Antoinette was guilty of treason against the French people, when she hurried on the invading armies, whose leaders had threatened not to leave a stone of Paris standing, there is no longer the trace of a doubt. Mr. Croker's views on the subject belong altogether to a past age, and have been set aside by documentary evidence so strongly corroborated as to be unimpeachable. Whatever the amount of her moral innocence, the Queen, as a state character, was guilty of encouraging foreign armies to march upon the French capital, in order to override the existing laws. When the Essayist comes to describe the execution of Louis XVI., he falls into the old error concerning his imperturbable majesty, courage, and dignity, whereas it is now proved that he died struggling with his executioners, howling and shouting, and presenting a pitiable spectacle of abasement and fury. But what shall be said of the historical basis of Mr. Croker's sardonic invective, when we find him relating again and again, the false and ghastly anecdote that Mademoiselle de Sombreuil drank a cup of blood as the price of her father's pardon? Never was a popular story more thoroughly dissipated than this. It has been shown—and every witness of the scene has been cited—that the young girl, fainting upon the scaffold, was offered a cup of water by one of the attendants, and that a drop of blood fell into it accidentally. For a critic, Mr. Croker was liable to make singular mistakes.

Indeed, the obliquity of his temper unfitted him for criticism. He possessed more of the qualities of a judge. He might, indeed, have sat on the bench with some of the black-browed Terrors in horse-hair wigs, who shouted down all controversy, but he never wrote mildly, calmly, or persuasively; indeed, persuasion was not his object. He was too ready with his club to depend on his tongue, and when he thought a book was going to pieces on the wheel, he enjoyed the contemplation of his victim so much that he omitted to notice the ambiguous glances of the public. When we say this of John Wilson Croker, we do not deny his talents. Had he not been one-sided and malevolent, he might have been a critic. As it was, he should have been nothing else than an antiquary. The only agreeable fragment in the volume of essays before us is an inquiry into the history of the guillotine. Of course, it is but a prelude to an incarnadined picture of the Revolution in its earlier days, but that was to be expected, and had the writer confined himself to a denunciation of butchery—incapable as he was of comprehending what the butchery implied—his sympathies might have been respected; but he huddles together a thousand men and represents them as bloody and diabolical dastards; he would have made, we fancy, a terrible Commissioner, had he been educated a Jacobin, and sent orders to some new M. Guignon for *bois de justice*. His account of the guillotine, as we have said, is curious and very interesting. The popular notion—in this case discarded by Mr. Croker—is to the effect that the instrument was invented by Dr. Guillotin. Now, Dr. Guillotin only suggested its use, though he afterwards claimed to have been its inventor; M. Louis, secretary to the College of Surgeons, presided over the construction of the first engine of the kind employed during the Revolution; but the old Halifax gibbet was a decapitating apparatus upon the same principle; and the Edinburgh Maiden was another—that maiden which the young Earl of Argyle said, in 1685, was the sweetest he ever kissed. Mr. Croker discovered several engravings indicating that the plan of executing criminals by means of a ponderous blade falling between grooves was ancient, and in no way originally due to the genius of Dr. Guillotin. The doctor's name, indeed, was attached to it through the agency of a burlesque ballad, and he seems to have been proud of his false and accidental reputation. Mr. Croker's account of the guillotine would be read extensively if it were better known.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

A Layman's Contribution to the Knowledge and Practice of Religion in Common Life. Being the Substance of a Course of Conversational Lessons, introductory to the Study of Moral Philosophy. By William Ellis. Smith, Elder, and Co.

COULD Mr. Ellis have compressed his lessons within a smaller compass, we should have praised his work as really useful and valuable. But can the author anticipate that the juvenile philosophers for whom his instructive teaching is intended will wade through five hundred pages of ethics? and if they will not, the results of his labours are injudiciously circumscribed. 'Religion in Common Life' is not a sermon on religious conduct; it is an explanation of the duties of life, or rather, the moral principles of elementary human conduct, showing by what means the objects of living, comfort, and happiness are most reasonably attainable. It is an answer to many questions which frequently rise up in the mind of persons desirous to live virtuously and religiously, and yet are perplexed what course to take. It is, in a word, the introduction to the 'science of being and of doing good.' By thus enunciating and enforcing the elementary doctrines of Political Economy, or, as we should prefer to call it, of Industrial and Social Science, Mr. Ellis has done valuable service to the young. 'Trust in Providence and keep your powder dry' should be his motto, or more appropriately, 'Help yourselves and God will help you.' The necessity of personal exertion, of forming industrious habits, of acquiring the rules and principles of judicious action, so as to think and do with discretion, is laid down strictly in the treatise. No greater instances of the diseased morality in which some children are educated can be adduced than that given by Mr. Ellis. "I have met with children," he says, "who have told me, when asked how they hoped to get their food, clothing, and shelter after they were grown up, that they would pray for them;" and we cannot imagine a more fatal error than this practical predestinarian view of life being inculcated into the youthful mind, as it too frequently is, either intentionally or unintentionally, by imprudent and inconsiderate religious professors. The superiority of the civilized over the savage state is well illustrated. The savage, relates Mr. Ellis to his juvenile readers, is all stomach. The civilized man is head and stomach. The cravings, the gratifications of which constitute the happiness of the savage, are merely animal. The cravings, the gratification of which constitute the happiness of the civilized

man, are animal also, and much besides. A large part of his craving for present enjoyment is to be satisfied only by providing security for the future. He is an intellectual, moral, and religious being. His intellectual, moral, and religious qualities have acquired a very considerable mastery over his physical organization. Not only, then, is it clear to the impartial bystander that the civilized man enjoys a larger share of well-being during the two months taken as a whole, but that he actually does so during the first month, while he voluntarily restricts himself to a half allowance of food. The pains of hunger are compensated to him by pleasures altogether unknown to the savage—those of anticipation. In the course of these lectures Mr. Ellis attempts to show that an uninterrupted abundance of the necessities and comforts of life are attainable only by a certain line of conduct—that industry alone is not sufficient to procure abundance, but that there must be knowledge and skill as well as habits of economy. He then explains the various ways in which men work for the purpose of supplying their wants, how a participation in wealth or the produce of industry is needed by all, what are the means by which those who possess no wealth prevail upon its possessors to grant them some of it, how the efforts of capitalists are directed to acquire as much profit as possible, and in what consist the relations between landlords and tenants. Money as a medium of exchange and measure of value, the ethics of buying and selling, the morals of credit, the duties of the well-disposed growing out of the ill-conduct of others, the present state and prospects of society as respects the stock of wealth, the duties of capitalists, and the duties of labourers, are subjects handled in an elementary form in the pages of the present volume; whilst the whole is wound up by considering man as something more than an industrial machine, a mere human automaton.

THE THREE CLERKS.

The Three Clerks. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope, Author of 'Barchester Towers.' (Bentley.)—Mr. Anthony Trollope has had three genuine successes as a novelist. The third, we think, is the most remarkable. In this new work the scene of action is wider, the interest is more varied, the characters are drawn from more general classes. The three clerks, whose histories are narrated, belong to two government offices, and in a quiet family at Hampton Court they find their counterparts—three graceful girls, of whom one is proud in her passion, another capricious, another wild. Perhaps the differences of their natures are more strongly marked than Mr. Trollope intended. However, he now presents himself with a romance of modern love, and subtly and delicately has he developed it, but without hanging before his groups a gauze of theatrical unreality, pallidly glimmering with moonshine. The spirit of the book is healthy, natural, vigorous. Mr. Trollope has studied the world, and without being wholly artist or philosopher, or poet, infuses philosophy into his art and imagination into his philosophy, so as to render the novel what a novel should be. Neither *The Warden* nor *Barchester Towers* had prepared us for so much that is tragic and touching as we find in *The Three Clerks*; contrasted with many variations of humour, satire, and social criticism. All the incidents belong to the present day; the terrors are those of Milbank, not of Otranto; the agony of separation is that of a young wife whose husband is about to start for the Old Bailey in a cab, and surrender upon recognizances to take his trial for a breach of trust. All this part of the novel is strangely true to life, and very much do we admire Mr. Trollope's treatment of these conspicuous aspects of our times. Without disclosing too much of the plot, we will add that the conclusion of the story is adroit and satisfactory, the 'everlasting fitness of things' being held in view, without the introduction of any repulsive catastrophe. Yet by many readers the principal charm of these volumes will be attributed to their rapid and sparkling flow of ironical portraiture—toned down, as the finest irony invariably is, by interludes of wise and wholesome seriousness. The Civil Service, we should say, will allow little rest to the circulating librarians until its clerks of all grades have glanced into the mirror set in a paper frame by Mr. Anthony Trollope. *The Three Clerks* is a novel of uncommon and peculiar merit.

NOVELLETTES.

The Exiles of Italy. By C. G. H., Author of 'The Curate of Linwood.' (Edinburgh: Constable and Co.)—This tale, based on historical materials, has a political design; it is intended to deepen the sympathies of England with the present sufferings of the Italian race, and the elaborate relation reaches its close among the orange-blossoms of last summer. "In all cases where circumstances permitted, the real names have been given of the personages introduced; and (with one single exception, the incident of Bassi in the Robbers' Cave) the account of their lives, actions, and sufferings, and of the deaths of those among them whose names have been added to the list of their country's martyrs, is simply true." We have traced certain lines of biography through the volume and have found nothing to suggest that the writer has dealt extravagantly with those events which, in Italy, have made so many martyrs and exiles; an Italian spirit warms the style, it is true, but it is one attraction of the book that it offers a view of modern Italian life drawn by an Italian pencil. The more extensively the story is circulated the better will the public in England understand why the most beautiful countries of the world are the most unhappy, the most discontented, and the least disposed to obey when wisdom whispers, "Peace, be still!"

The Year Nine: a Tale of the Tyrol. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' (Arthur Hall and Co.)—The Year Nine is the ninth year of the present century. The story is that of Hofer, patriot of the Tyrol, shot by the Austrians at Mantua. The authoress writes with her usual care, producing a series of finished sketches of life, character, and manners among the mountains, and gathering around her central group an interest of the modern heroic kind. We mark no literary progress in 'Mary Powell'; but it is high praise to say that there is no falling-off from the original accuracy and vigour of her style, her faculty for descriptive narrative, or the sympathy with human nature which has so often given her power over the emotions of her readers.

The Hasty Marriage: a Sketch of Modern Jewish Life. By Nathan Meritor. (Mann and Co.)—Here is a book of a somewhat singular character. It is a lesson read to the Jewish community of our own days. Mr. Meritor urges that Jewish girls are tempted into early marriages by the Church, and the dazzling promises of the society surrounding them. He maintains his opinions with a good deal of unconvincing dogmatism, and elicits an abundance of mock tragedy out of a marriage of a Jewess with a Catholic, the ceremony being performed by a Protestant minister. There is little likelihood that the denunciations of Mr. Nathan Meritor will result in a social reform among Jews or Christians.

Chapeltown; or, The Fellow Students. By an English Congregational Minister. (Ward and Co.)—This is the history of a local ministration, conceived in a kindly and enthusiastic spirit, written with propriety and feeling, and interesting on account of the obvious fidelity of its delineations.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS has published a pretty volume entitled *The Youth's Companion and Counsellor* (W. and R. Chambers). In his early years, he says, there was a well-known book called *The Young Man's Best Companion*, which, as we remember, had no little pedantry in its composition. His own object has been to combine familiar instruction with friendly counsels on a variety of topics not generally embraced in educational treatises. The most prominent sections are—on education, on the art of reasoning, on literary tastes and acquirements, on the care of the person, on the choice of a profession, on matrimony, character, and conduct. Topics less universal are introduced—public speaking, stenography, matters of public concern, duties as subjects, and others. All publications of this class are ballasted, more or less, by truisms, and characterized by personal sentiments of no general value. Mr. Chambers, however, has compiled a sensible and agreeable series of essays, plain, short, and practical, and we have no doubt that he will be adopted as a mentor by those young gentlemen who believe in manuals of maxims and encyclopædias of propriety.

Miss Pardoe has collected, principally from the works of Oriental scholars on the Continent, a number of Oriental stories, which she has published under the title of *The Thousand and One Days: a Companion to the Arabian Nights* (William Lay). All who relish the romance of the East will gladly revisit the glimpses of diamond suns and opal moons—forgotten, perhaps, since the Arabian Nights were laid aside, but glittering with Oriental radiance in these Arabian Days. Among the publications of the season, for the delight of the young, a better does not lie on our table than *The Thousand and One Days*.

Miss Anne Bowman, in *The Young Exiles; or, the Wild Tribes of the North* (Routledge and Co.), takes her young heroes and heroines by the hand and leads them right through Siberia, and across the sea to the Esquimaux shore. Her tale is one of Russian exile; and it may be imagined what use she makes, with the help of a spirited engraver, of nocturnal convict journeys, forests, mines, slavery, sledging, bears, wolves, strange discoveries, desperate adventures, escapes, and all those other incidents which appertain, theoretically, to Siberian banishments, especially when the chief actors are boys. Boys and girls, then, will be her readers, and while amused and even excited by her narration, will gain some useful knowledge on the barbarous road.

The Three Sergeants; or, Phases of a Soldier's Life (Effingham Wilson). The Three Sergeants do not address their book to the young only, but to the young we especially commend it. It tells how Thomas Morris, William Morris, and William Morris junior, sergeants, and wearers of clasps and medals, have seen service in Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, India, and the Crimea. The narrator is Thomas Morris, of the 73rd Highlanders, and we assure all whom it may concern—boys in particular—that the accounts of fighting in this book are animating and admirable.

The Rev. G. S. Wood, a favourite naturalist, has published a new volume, *My Feathered Friends* (Routledge and Co.), illustrated by Mr. Harrison Weir. A book with such a title, from the author of *Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life*, and *Common Objects of the Seashore*, announces itself. Mr. Wood knows how to make every page instructive and entertaining.

While the young-eyed generation, of the weaker sort, dwells upon anecdotes of hawks and humming-birds, a bolder race may select Mr. Walter Thornbury as a Christmas historian. He brings us a new edition of *The Buccaneers; or, the Monarchs of the Main*, with illustrations by Phiz (Routledge and Co.). The illustrations alone will make the heart of 'fierce fourteen' leap with expectancy:—'Two to Fifty,' 'Pierre le Grand surprising the Spanish Captain,' 'the Monks compelled to carry the Scaling-ladders,' 'Morgan and the Spanish Lady,' 'Sawkins Boarding Peralta's Ship,' 'Wood Rogers brings off Alexander Selkirk,' and 'the Death of Blackbeard.' The book is not for the holidays only; it will be taken back to school, and, we fear, illicitly thumbed instead of Ince or Mavor.

Round Games (Dean and Son). We cannot help admitting that children's evenings are often dull, even when the one purpose in view is gaiety. A charming little manual of suggestions was published by Messrs. Chambers a few years ago; here is another of a more infantine quality, rather spoiled by the educational aim of the compiler.

The Arts.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

THIS night, the PYNE and HARRISON company perform for the last time at the LYCEUM, previous to undertaking a professional tour in the provinces. We have had of late so many demands on our space, in the shape of events of historical and national importance, that we have been unable to give as much attention to the charming entertainments provided for the town by Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. HARRISON, and their comrades, as their excellence demands, or our own sense of what is due would gladly have accorded. The brief season now on the point of closing is decidedly the best attempt that has yet been made to establish that for which there is evidently a demand when it is properly managed—an English Opera. Miss PYNE is one of the purest, sweetest, and

most entirely delightful of our native singers—equal to all the difficulties of her art, yet enchanting the popular ear by the perfection of her lyric power, her simple faculty of singing for singing's sake. Add to this—the chief element of her success—a quiet, easy self-possession on the stage, a pleasant speaking voice, and a thoroughly lady-like deportment, and it will be no matter for wonder that the LYCEUM should have been crowded nightly from pit to gallery. Her sister, Miss SUSAN PYNE, must also receive a word of praise and congratulation; and of Mr. HARRISON it may fairly be said that he is not only a genial and manly singer (though with some faults of style, which, however, appeal more to the fastidious than to the popular ear), but an excellent actor—a very unusual thing on the operatic stage. Mr. WEISS has likewise been an able fellow-workman; and the orchestra and chorus, under the admirable direction of Mr. ALFRED MELLON, have fulfilled all that the most critical apprehender of unity of effect, or the want of it, could desire. Mr. GEORGE HONEY has rendered good service in the way of humorous acting; but, if the company were permanently fixed in London, we should suggest the omission of the farce after the opera. Such a mixture of stupidity and vulgarity as Mr. EDWARD STIRLING'S *Pair of Pigeons* should be banished to the Saloons.

Mr. BALFE'S *Rose of Castille* is by this time so firmly fixed in popular estimation that criticism would be superfluous. It appears to us to be hastily composed; but it disguises an impossible libretto in a prodigality of tune, and is sparkling and felicitous from the first note to the last.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD.

THE series of classical performances with which M. JULLIEN has concluded his present season of Concerts has restored, for a few days, the popular prestige that once accompanied his name. We were attracted by the announcement that Miss ARABELLA GODDARD would perform the Concerto in E flat on the second BEETHOVEN night. The professional career of this very fascinating and gifted young lady has been one of unvarying success and increasing distinction. We confess we were at one time a little apprehensive of the effects of praise which to many may have appeared almost excessive in its emphasis and iteration. Acknowledging always the high and rare endowments of the fair pianiste, we felt that she had a just claim to the severity, and no need at all of the indulgence, of independent criticism, and that the most dangerous enemies of real talent were often injudicious friends. The leading critics, it is true, qualified their fully-deserved eulogies with seasonable advice, and sometimes with a tone of kindly warning, but we have always felt that in addressing praise to unfulfilled renown, the voice should be rather one of hopeful counsel than of indiscriminating compliment. Miss ARABELLA GODDARD may well excite the warm interest of English criticism: she long ago promised to be the first English pianiste of her day, and we are disposed to affirm unhesitatingly now, that she has fulfilled the promise of her earlier (happily she is still in her early) days. Five years since, she played with amazing skill, courage, and brilliancy; but occasionally her experiments were a little too ambitious, and betrayed the temerity of her years and the need of self-denying study. There was then more mechanical proficiency than feeling, without which musical art is but a sleight-of-hand. But a few years (we believe we commit no indiscretion in saying that in '52 Miss ARABELLA GODDARD was only sixteen) have ripened the thought, intensified the feeling, and strengthened the hand of this gifted young goddess of the chords. It is one thing to simulate emotion, another to express it. In her playing of the concerto the other evening there was a quiet intensity of feeling, a brave and modest air of rapt attention, an utter absence of all vulgar affectation, which spell-bound the audience in a reverential silence, and satisfied the austere critics. We were reminded by turns of the energy and grandeur of Madame PLEYEL, of the airy tenderness and morbidez of Mademoiselle CLAUS, of the perfect mastery and earnest simplicity of Madame CLARA SCHUMANN. We do not mean to say that she combines in an equal degree all the attributes of each of the three great players we have named, but that she is wanting in none. May we be permitted to whisper that time has also fulfilled the other promise of her early youth, and has touched the lines of beauty with that saddened grace which is but the outward and visible expression of the music of the heart?

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We are to have, at Christmas! a perfect democratic and social revolution in the musical world. Mr. Lumley commands the barricades which we doubt not will be necessary on the occasion. The opera at Christmas! Think of that, *Haut Ton* and fashionable Routine! GIUGLINI and PICCOLOMINI flushed with German triumphs return to London the week after Christmas-day, and are announced to appear in the *Trovatore*, the *Traviata*, and *Lucia*. It will be the first time that Madlle. PICCOLOMINI has been heard in the *Trovatore* in London.

PORTRAIT OF RUBINSTEIN.—Mr. ELLA has presented the subscribers to his valuable and interesting 'Record,' with a speaking portrait of the young Russian pianist and composer, who was the lion of the Musical Union last summer. The grand BEETHOVEN brow, the deep-set eyes, the rich, full, sensitive mouth, are all here, with that eager and earnest boyishness of look which adds an infinite charm to the self-possession, the simplicity, and the thoughtful power of RUBINSTEIN'S face.

THE PANTOMIMES.—The Pantomime world is busy devising wonders for Boxing Night. We hear great things of *The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood*; or, *Harlequin and his Spiteful Fairy*, at the HAYMARKET, produced under special direction of the author, no less a person than Mr. BUCKSTONE himself. At the PRINCESS'S the Pantomime is to be called *Harlequin and the White Cat*; or, *the Princess Blancheflower and the Fairy Godmother*; and we know what to expect in the way of scenery and mechanism at this beautiful theatre. At the LYCEUM the able and accomplished stage-manager, Mr. WILLIAM BROUGH, is again the author of the Extravaganza which is founded on 'Lalla Rookh': the very title is a fascination. For the OLYMPIA Mr. ROBERT BROUGH, whose name is identified with the success of this house, has an extravaganza called, *The Doge of Duralto*; or, *The Enchanted Eyes*, in which, of course, Mr. ROBSON will take the town by storm; aided by a powerful phalanx of beauties. At the ADELPHI the combination of extravaganza and pantomime, which has been found to work so well, will be repeated this year in the shape of an adaptation of the lovely legend of *Cupid and Psyche*. We hope that in this case at least the course of true love may run smooth. Returning to the HAYMARKET, we should mention that to give due effect to the mechanical changes, Mr. BUCKSTONE has leased some large premises adjoining the HAYMARKET, formerly known as Lang's Shooting Gallery, and which will now become a portion of the theatre. The alteration in the prices of admission having caused so much satisfaction to the public, to give more accommodation to the frequenters of the lower gallery, on and after Boxing-night the upper gallery will be abolished, and the entire space converted into one spacious gallery. The access from the pit to the upper boxes will from that night be so arranged that stairs from the lobby of the pit will be constructed to admit such of the audience at once to the upper boxes who may wish to go there. It is also determined, we are very glad to hear, that in the scenes of the harlequinade the system of making them the medium of advertisement will be utterly discarded.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MUNRO.—Dec. 14, at Pembroke-road, Dublin, the wife of W. Munro, Esq., M.D.: a daughter.
NICHOLLS.—Dec. 13, at the Holy Trinity Parsonage, Forest of Dean, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Nicholls: a son.
PARISS.—Dec. 10, at Battersea-fields, the wife of Henry Pariss, Esq.: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BATEMAN—WAINMAN.—Dec. 16, at the parish church, Leeds, S. Bateman, Esq., of Crimple Villa, Pannal, near Harrogate, to Elizabeth, daughter of W. Wainman, Esq., of Armley, near Leeds.
VERED—FAZAKERLEY.—Dec. 15, at the parish church, Chorley, Lancashire, the Rev. E. R. F. Evered, B.A., to Isabella Marie, daughter of the late H. H. Fazakerley, Esq., of Gillibrand Hall, and Fazakerley House, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

BARROW.—Dec. 15, at New-street, Spring-gardens, the Dowager Lady Barrow, relict of the late Sir J. Barrow, Bart., aged 81.
CHALLONER.—At Portnall-park, after a very protracted illness, Anne, wife of Colonel Bisse Challoner, in the 73rd year of her age. She was eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Loftus Tottenham, of Glenfarne Hall, county of Leitrim, and cousin to the late Marquis of Ely.
DOGGETT.—Dec. 15, at Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, J. Doggett, Esq., aged 72.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, December 15.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—ROBERT BRADLEY, Trafalgar-road, Old Kent-road, and Cumberland-place, South-west, manufacturer of paper-hangings.

BANKRUPT.—FREDERICK STONE, Oxford, hotelkeeper—JAMES CHAPMAN, Severn-works, grocer—WILLIAM BATES, Surbiton, licensed victualler—CHARLES WHEALS, late of Lowestoft, woollendrapery—HENRY BEDFORD LEMERE, High-street, Notting-hill, draper—HENRY TZACK, Old-street-road, tool manufacturer—ROBERT FALK, St. Mary-at-Hill, Little Tower-street, merchant—JOHN McBEAN, Pillgwenly, near Newport, Monmouthshire, shoemaker—THOMAS HILL, Arley Wood, near Stourport, Warwickshire, timber merchant—ANN HAYWARD, Shrewsbury, innkeeper—WILLIAM SWAIN ROBERTS, Leicester, bookseller—JOSEPH FREEMAN, Bradford and Kildwick, Yorkshire, wool top maker—EDWARD HAIGH, Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner—CHARLES AND THOMAS PILKINGTON, Sheffield, joiners' tool manufacturers—THOMAS ELLIS, Sheffield, steel manufacturer—THOMAS DRIVER ROACH, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—THOMAS MCCARTAN, Kingston-upon-Hull, linen draper—JAMES AND JOHN CRABTREE, Habersham Eaves, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—AGOR BESHKATIAN, Manchester and Constantinople, merchant—SAMUEL HOLME, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—DAVID HILL, Edenhall, Cumberland, cattle dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. CRICKSHANK, Glasgow, Perth, and Paisley, baker—H. MAIR, Glasgow, boot-maker—C. CHOCLET, Inverness, jeweller—J. H. GRANT and C. DOUGLAS, Glasgow, engineers—J. ANDERSON, Dundee, grocer.

Friday, December 18.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—WILLIAM BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Birmingham, bolt manufacturer.

BANKRUPT.—THOMAS TULLY, Tudely, Kent, builder—THOMAS WEBB, Park-terrace, Camden-town, cheesemonger—GEORGE BELSEY, Isle of Thanet, corn dealer—JOHN COLLING, Stratford, Essex, timber merchant—SAMUEL PEARCE, Minorca, City, oilman—WILLIAM KEMPSON WALKER, Wolverhampton, skin merchant—JOHN OWEN and JOHN MATTHEW GUTCH, Worcester, bankers—JOSEPH DAVENPORT, Sheffield, silver plater—SAMUEL BRACEGIRDLE, Lettwich, Cheshire, timber merchant—JOHN GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, Newport, Monmouthshire, ropemaker—GEORGE PARSONS, Oakhill, Somersetshire, ironmonger—ROBERT HENRY ANDERSON, York, scrivener—GEORGE JOHNSON, Notting-hill, upholsterer—JOHN BRITTON, Park-road, Dalston, dealer in worsted braids—JOHN HUBBERTS, Kingston-upon-Hull, broker—JOHN WALKER, Bridlington, Yorkshire, coal merchant—JOHN LANCASTER and JOHN BRADFORD, Walsall, iron manufacturers—WILLIAM BAIRD, Liverpool, cabinet maker—ALFRED GUTTMANN, Manchester, lace manufacturer—WILLIAM WILD, Rochdale, machine maker—ROBERT LEE, Friory Mills, Oldham, cotton spinner—ELIZABETH ONION and WILLIAM ONION, Drury-lane, coach fringe manufacturers—GEORGE ASHWORTH, Manchester, manufacturer—CHRISTOPHER CROSS, Habersham Eaves, near Burnley, cotton manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—WILLIAM BROWN and Co., Glasgow, oil merchants—JOHN M'DOUGALL, Rothesay, cattle dealer—CHARLES GREENSHIELDS REID, Portobello, writer to the signet—JAMES SIMPSON, Keith, Banffshire, solicitor—DAVID NEILL, Glasgow, stoneware manufacturer—WILLIAM BAILEY, jun., Edinburgh and Leith, merchant—WILLIAM HALLSTON, Clarkston, Lanarkshire, grocer—PATRICK R. RUSSELL, Bathgate, draper—ALEX. CHALMERS, Greenock, grocer.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, December 18.

THE English funds opened this morning at 91½, 92 ex div. for January account, and close 92½, 92½ for account. Yesterday they rose from 91½ to 91½, at which they opened, to the opening price of this morning. Owing to purchases of a speculative character grounded on the arrival of the Atlantic from New York with 340,000, and the announcement of another reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of France, the rate is now 6 per cent on all descriptions of bills. Money was plentiful in the Stock Exchange and in the discount market.

Quotations in the foreign stock market have improved, especially in the case of Turkish and Buenos Ayres. The settlement on the 16th passed off quietly. Midlands and North Easterns proved scarce, and have risen considerably on the account.

Improvement has also been shown in Great Western, Great Northern, North Staffordshire, and Caledonians, but of a less marked character. In the foreign market there has been a demand at improved prices for Luxembourgs, Antwerp and Rotterdam, Lombardo Venetian, and Dutch Rhenish shares.

In the mining market business is quiet. The Atlantic brings advices of a favourable nature from America, and we

may expect a further and larger arrival of gold with the Africa, due early next week. The commercial world continues to be shaken by further failures, and the disclosures of the accounts of many of those firms already suspended, and considerable time must elapse ere thorough confidence will be restored. The demand for money at the Bank is light, and easy in the stock Exchange.

Blackburn, 9, 9½; Caledonian, 80, 80½; Chester and Holyhead, 81, 83; Eastern Counties, 58½, 59½; Great Northern, 95½, 96½, x.d.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 97, 99; Great Western, 52½, 53; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92½, 93½; London and Blackwall, 5½, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 103, 104; London and North-Western, 96, 96½; London and South-Western, 91, 92; Midland, 88½, 89; North-Eastern (Berwick), 95, 96; South-Eastern (Dover), 67½, 68½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 61, 61½; Dutch Rhenish, 5, 4½ dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 28, 28½; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 61, 74; Northern of France, 37, 37½; Paris and Lyons, 33½, 33½; Royal Danish, 13½, 13½; Royal Swedish 1½; Sambre and Meuse, 7, 7½.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, December 18.

THERE have been a good many orders in London for small cargoes of Wheat, while on the other hand supplies have been moderate, and the tone of the trade seems more healthy throughout the country. The shipments from America to Liverpool last month were about 200,000 qrs. This must have pretty well exhausted New York of all that can be spared at present, as a considerable quantity will be required to make up the deficiency in receipts of Flour from the Western States, amounting since September to one and a half million of barrels. The present quotations on the spot are—runs of red English, 44s.; Saxonia, 46s.; Odessa Ghirka, 50s. per 492 lbs.; Louvain, 52s. per 496 lbs. Norfolk Flour, 33s. 6d. per sack. Odessa Barley, 23s. per 400 lbs. Odessa Oats 17s., superior 20s.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	219	217	217½	218½	218	217
3 per Cent. Red.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	92
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	91½	92½	91½	91½	92½	92
Consols for Account.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	92½
New 3 per Cent. An.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	92½
New 2½ per Cent.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	92½
Long Ans. 1860.....	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
India Stock.....	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	26 d	26 d	26 d	26 d	26 d	28 d
Ditto, under £1000.....	26 d	26 d	26 d	26 d	26 d	26 d
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	par	par	4 d	4 d	4 d	1 d
Ditto, £500.....	par	par	1 p	1 p	1 p	5 d
Ditto, Small.....	2 p	2 p	2 d	1 p	2 p	2 d

FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.

Brazilian Bonds.....	97	Portuguese 4 per Cents.....	97
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents.....	93	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....	93
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	69½	Russian 4½ per Cents.....	96
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	62½	Spanish.....	25½
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	62½	Spanish Committee Cer.....	5
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.....	96	of Coup. not fun.....	5
Ecuador Bonds.....	19½	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	31½
Mexican Account.....	19½	Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	31½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.....	19½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents.....	31½
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	97		

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—For half a century this well known remedy for Pulmonary disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and in the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are the now acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., by THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

INVINCIBLE REMEDIES FOR SCORBUIC ERUPTIONS.—Mr. Spivey, Chemist, Howden, states that a customer of his had suffered for fifteen years with scorbutic humours in the face, and had consulted the most eminent medical men in the town and neighbourhood, without deriving the slightest benefit. A few weeks ago, I advised her to give your Ointment and Pills a trial, which she did, and after taking a few boxes of Pills, and using the Ointment, I am happy to say they have effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 8, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Guidici, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters

Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TrieseMAR, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. TrieseMAR, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TrieseMAR, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the arsenapilla in the world cannot remove. TrieseMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Sold in the cases, price 11s., free by post 1s. 8d. extra to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 33s., by post, 3s. 2d. extra, which saves 11s.; and in 5s. cases, whereby there is a saving of 12. 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Prout, 226, Strand; Hanney, 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 160, Oxford-street, London; R. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE.

In consequence of the great success of the Bal Masqué, M. Jullien will give a SECOND, and positively the last this season, at the end of the second series of Concerts, on Monday next, December 21.

The Orchestra will comprise One Hundred and Ten Musicians.

Conductor, M. JULLIEN.

Tickets for the Bal 10s. 6d.

The prices of admission for Spectators (for whom the audience part of the Theatre will be set apart), will be:

Dress Circle 5s. 0d.

Gallery Stalls 2s. 6d.

Gallery 1s. 6d.

Private Boxes 3½, 3s., and upwards, may be had at the Box-office of the Theatre; at the principal Libraries; and at Jullien and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—PICCOLOMINI, SPEZIA, and GIULINI.

BELLETTI, ROSSI, VIALETTI, and ALDIGHIERI.

THREE EXTRA NIGHTS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29, THURSDAY, Dec. 31, SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

The following favourite Operas will be given:

TUESDAY, Dec. 29th, IL TROVATORE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31st, LA TRAVIATA.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2nd, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Prices:—Pit stalls, 12s. 6d.; Boxes (to hold four persons), Pit and One Pair, 2½, 2s.; Grand Tier, 3½, 3s.; Two Pair, 1½, 1s.; Three Pair, 15s.; Gallery Boxes, 10s.; Gallery stalls, 5s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s.; Pit, 3s. 6d.

The box-office will be open on Wednesday, Dec. 23rd, and boxes and stalls may in the meantime be secured by application to Mr. Fish, stage door, her Majesty's Theatre.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

TWO HOURS OF ILLUSIONS.

PHYSICAL AND NATURAL MAGIC,

without the aid of any Apparatus. SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3, and EVERY EVENING at 8, (except Thursday and Friday, December 24th and 25th). Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 4s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, Two Guineas; One Guinea and a half, and One Guinea. Places to be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The South Kensington Museum and Schools will be open to the Public FREE in the MORNING and EVENING from the 26th of December to the 2nd of January next, both days inclusive. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, Strand.—Monday, the 14th Entertainment in London. Open every evening at 8, and on Saturday a Morning-Entertainment, commencing at 3. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Seats can be had at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY

OF SCIENCE, 3, Tichborne-street, facing the Haymarket. This Institution presents entirely new features and offers unprecedented attractions. Its object is to combine Natural with EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, and to show the connexion between the functions of the Human body and the great Forces of the Universe. Amongst the numerous novelties now added may be named the large Oxyhydrogen Microscope, GUENAL'S APPAREIL URANOGRAPHIQUE (now first introduced). The latest improvements in Electric and other Apparatus (including RUHMKORFF'S WORLD-RENOUNDED COIL), Illustrations of Microscopic Anatomy, Dissolving Views of Physiological Phenomena, upon a principle never before attempted, &c. Lectures are delivered daily on the various branches of Science, and their application to the Human Frame, the Laws of Life, and the Preservation of Health, by Dr. Kahn and Dr. Sexton. The Institution is illuminated outside with DU BOSQUE'S MAGNIFICENT ELECTRIC LIGHT. Open (for Gentlemen only) from 12 till 5, and from 7 till 10 o'clock. Admission to the whole Building, One Shilling. Illustrated Catalogues, Sixpence. Programmes and Lectures gratis on application, or post free for Six Stamps.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

entirely free from nauseous flavour and after-taste, is prescribed with the greatest success by the Faculty as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Numerous spontaneous testimonials from physicians of European reputation attest that, in innumerable cases where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL has produced immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

OPINION OF DR. LETHBY.

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12 Table Spoons.....	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 6	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl.....	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 9
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 6	0 5 9	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 13 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 4 0	0 4 9	0 5 9	0 8 6
Total.....	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

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