

THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiassed truth let him proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—Da Fox.

THE ELECTIONS.

The comparison of gains and losses is satisfactory. The battle is won, and the government of Lord Palmerston will have a majority quite as large as is good for it, and which will require of the Minister a truly Liberal policy, and, no doubt, support him in it earnestly and faithfully. How often have we to repeat, expect the unexpected. When the general election was first in prospect, how light was made of Parliamentary Reform. "Who cares for reform?" was the cry; "the country don't want it, constituencies are hostile to it, wishing to keep their privilege to themselves." Even Lord John Russell spoke of the indifference of the people to reform. How notably all these views have been falsified. Reform has been the only general demand of the country, and the general profession of candidates. A Reform Parliament answers to Lord Palmerston's appeal. The new House of Commons will require the one thing needful at the hands of the Minister, while it strengthens them for every good object. As the last Parliament's specialty was securing free trade, so the new Parliament's specialty will be the amendment of the representative system. The new house will be in better working order than its predecessor. The sections which hung so loose are broken up. The free companies, like those of the middle ages, who carried on desultory war under their separate pennants, are disbanded and scattered. The Manchester band is gone. The Peelites are trunkless. They—and soon we shall not be able to give them a plural—are like Marryat's dog Snarleyow, who was in a perpetual process of dismemberment, a constantly diminishing fraction of a cur.

Some of the rejected must return to the House by sheer force of their capabilities, but they will return the wiser for the lesson they have received. It is not desirable that such a man as Cobden should be shut out of Parliament, but it is good that his arrogance has received a check. He thought himself an unerring interpreter if not an absolute inspirer of public opinion, and he has been taught his mistake.

Amongst the rejected Peelites is Mr Cardwell, whose only fault is his very unnecessary connexion with that pragmatical clique. He is one of the best men of our time, and has all the qualifications for the office of Finance Minister of a Liberal Administration.

In every general election there must be strange cases of discomfiture and of success, and the present occasion has presented its full share of these caprices. It would have exhibited more if Redpath, Robson, Paul, Bates, and other such worthies, had escaped discovery a little longer, to stand upon their repute for piety and wealth. How handsomely Redpath would have done the thing. How magnificently he would have subscribed to all local charities with the money not his own, and how scrupulously he would have kept clear of any knowledge of the application of large sums he would have handed to his agents in the full assurance that such persons could never want them or use them for any but the purest purposes. To give to the poor, no doubt.

What an inexplicable riddle is that Gloucester election. Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley had worthily represented that city for many years, and an honest politician, a better officer, and more efficient public servant than the gallant Admiral can hardly be named. To him is indeed due much, very much of the merit of the improved state of the Navy. Well, an Alderman of the City of London, an Alderman, and nothing but an Alderman, utterly unconnected with Gloucester, and unknown to Gloucester, goes down and wins such favours at sight as to oust its old and honoured representative. We have said perhaps too much in stating that the Alderman was unknown to Gloucester, for Gloucester might in common with the rest of the country have known something of the man from the figure he made in the exposed corruption of St Albans. It will be remembered that Alderman Carden stood for that honest borough upon the principle of purity of election, and that he gave certain cheques for large sums of money without the least idea what he gave them for, and monstrously was he shocked when the unexpected discovery was made that the application was to bribery and corruption.

Gloucester probably remembered this when Alderman Sir R. Carden presented himself, paying—his addresses, and its freemen fell in love at first sight with a gentleman who gave cheques without knowing why or wherefore, in the simplicity of his heart and the fulness of his pocket. What else was there to like in the man? He had cant in his

mouth and money in his purse, and that was his total stock in trade.

Another disgraceful preference is that of Lambeth, which has chosen a golden calf in place of so sound and respectable a man as its former representative, Mr Wilkinson. It seems that there lives in that sweet suburb Lambeth a man made of money, a huge nugget, called Roupell, and he had only to offer himself to the borough and to have it at his feet. He had only to cry "Sus, sus," and all the swine rushed to his trough. We do not mean to impute piggery to all Lambeth, far from it, but we mean to say that all the swine it numbers, and they are many, answered to the golden man's cry of "Sus, sus." But this is not all. Mighty in this country is the worship of Mammon, and many other places would have done as Lambeth has done with a candidate standing on his money bags and the spending interest; but after that there was a second option between such a man as Mr Wilkinson and such a man as Mr Williams, the Cato of Lambeth, the stern patriot who boasts having resisted the temptations of a whipper-in, and the allurements of the Queen's balls, and the choice made we need not characterise. All who feel an interest in the character of the metropolitan boroughs deplore it, and it is cited with glee by those who cry down large constituencies.

THE KIDDERMINSTER ATROCITIES.

The favourite argument against the ballot is that the elector should be accountable for his vote to the non-elect. According to this doctrine, the man who is thought worthy of the suffrage is placed under the control of the man who is not worthy of the suffrage, the qualified made responsible to the unqualified. To us, however, it has always seemed that the man who is competent to judge of the vote is also competent to give it; for if he knows what the elector ought to do, he must surely be qualified to do the same thing himself. But the sum and substance of all the arguments against the ballot is that the elector should not elect, but somebody over him or under him; on the one hand the landlord, the patron, the creditor, the customer; or on the other hand the mob. We have never, however, had any distinct explanation of the process by which the non-electoral body is to influence or control the electors; and it was reserved for Mr Boycott of Kidderminster to furnish a practical example of the means to the end. We are informed by Mr Guest, the County Court Bailiff, that Mr Boycott addressed himself from the first to the non-electors, assuring them that they could win the victory for him if they liked, by bullying and beating his opponents. The consequence of this lesson has been a notable example of the virtues of open voting. By about three o'clock five or six thousand of Mr Boycott's non-electors of both sexes had assembled at the principal polling place, where they insulted and maltreated all who voted for Mr Lowe, assailing them with groans, execrations, spitting upon them, kicking and cuffing them. With every vote delivered for Mr Lowe the passions of the mob became more excited and savage, and by the time the numbers were announced and the victory formally proclaimed, the fury of the rabble had risen to a murderous pitch. There were then no electors to intimidate or to punish with brutal insult and violence, so all the rage was concentrated against Mr Lowe, for whose murder a plan had been pre-arranged with no little skill. Either by an unlucky chance, or by diabolical design, the polling booth had been placed so that the way from it lay through a street inhabited by Mr Boycott's supporters, and a part of this road was commanded by a bank occupied by the mob and Mr Boycott's partisans, whence they poured down their missiles upon Mr Lowe and the little party escorting him. The affair is thus described by Mr Sheppard, to whose presence of mind and courage Mr Lowe and Mr Pardoe owe their lives:

Mr Lowe and his supporters were seen to leave the booth, preceded by the Mayor and Mr W. B. Best. Their appearance was the signal for loud cries, and some few missiles began to fly. They advanced, however, for about fifty yards without serious molestation. They then reached a portion of the road commanded on the one side by the wall of St John's Church, and on the other by an embankment lined by a large number of persons. Those persons, at the instant when Mr Lowe's party came opposite to them, without stooping down or appearing to pick up anything, delivered several volleys of stones and brickbats with almost military precision. At this moment the mob closed in, and many men, leaping up in the air, hurled stones at the small party with Mr Lowe, over the heads of the persons intervening. At the same time others running parallel to the above-mentioned gentlemen endeavoured to cast missiles in a lateral direction and from underneath, so as to reach the faces of the party as they bent down their heads to avoid the stones from the bank upon their right and from behind.

The police in uniform appeared to exert themselves to the utmost to keep off the men who, with bludgeons and stones, pressed hard upon the party with Mr Lowe. The special constables either dispersed among the crowd at the first volley of stones, or continued to walk passively behind the cortege without attempting to arrest any one,—at least so far as I could see.

By the time the party reached the wall where I stood several gentlemen were prostrated, and several bleeding profusely. Those who remained upright were evidently suffering severely. Having seen something of popular commotions, both in this country and on the Continent, I felt no doubt in my own mind, from the bearing of the mob and the nature of the weapons employed, that the lives of the

persons beneath me were in imminent peril. I therefore hastened with all possible speed to render what aid I could.

I was fortunately successful in directing the attention of the party assailed to a gate in my own grounds, and having removed the interior fastenings, with the assistance of another person, I dragged in Mr Lowe, literally streaming with blood, and he was immediately followed by several gentlemen wounded like himself. We had a hard struggle at the gate, during the course of which I was once down and several times struck with missiles. Finally we closed the gates. An attempt was made to scale them, which was defeated by the prompt resistance of one of the persons present.

Menaces and imprecations were for some time directed by name against the gentlemen who had taken refuge, and there was considerable battering at the gate and demands upon myself to produce Messrs Lowe and Pardoe.

While this scene of murderous violence was acting, what had become of Mr Boycott, who had placed his cause in the hands of the non-electors? Oh, he had retired in good time, bowing and smiling on the mob prepared to revenge his defeat. Their aid had been invoked, and how were they to render it? The Parliamentary constitution had not given them the suffrage, and their only weight in elections lay in their hands, and the bludgeon or brickbat, with which they could intimidate or chastise. In what other way could they make the electors responsible to them? and not having been able to coerce the electors, the next kindred expedient was to render void the election by murdering the successful candidate. And this occurred in a general election the most clear of excitement of any of our time. Whenever the passions of the multitude are strongly moved upon an appeal to the country, we shall see many such atrocities as those at Kidderminster if the suffrage remain unprotected.

But we shall be asked how the ballot would have prevented outrages like those at Kidderminster? If secret voting had been the law, Mr Boycott could not have called upon the non-electors to control the election by the only means in their power, of which they made such ample use, as they would not have known which way the votes were given. If the voting had been secret, the passions of the mob would not have been stimulated to fury by the spectacle before them of the delivery of adverse votes. If the voting had been by ballot, the scrutiny would have occupied a space of time permitting the passions to cool, or else allowing of preparations to guard against an outbreak. Mr William Cowper at the Hertfordshire election aptly described the poll as "an exasperating formality." All the circumstances of polling inflame a contest to the utmost possible degree. The eye is angered by the sight of hostile colours, the blood gets fired with every adverse vote. The mob stands before the booth as before a mighty furnace to get heated, and when inflamed to the highest pitch, what are they to do, what is the vent? They have no suffrage, but they have been instructed, and by high authorities, that they have the right to influence those who possess the suffrage not confided to themselves. But how? cries and yells have not succeeded, so they resort to stones and brickbats. What else have they in their power? And we are told that these atrocities serve to keep up the spirit of the people. So Mrs Peachem exhorts the pickpocket, "Go to Hockley-in-the-Hole, child, and learn valour." Go to Kidderminster for a sample of the spirit which may be introduced into open voting, by merely pushing its favourite principle to its illegitimate conclusion that the electors are to be responsible to the non-electors. And the ballot is decried as un-English, while such cowardly atrocities as those of Kidderminster come in the train of the open vote. It is an exceptional case, we shall be told, thunder in a serene sky; but if such an exception can occur in so calm an election as the present, what may we not expect in any period of excitement? for we cannot reckon for ever upon an exemption from political storms.

RESULTS OF THE APPEAL.

Many elections remain to be decided, but enough have already taken place to determine the character of the new House of Commons. It will not be vaguely Ministerialist, as some hoped, and others feared, according to their political inclinations; but on the whole perhaps as good a house as is to be had in the present state of the representation, and with the existing mode of collecting the suffrages of the people. The healthy colour and good country complexion are visible already, not the fleeting Ministerial bloom, with a Tory canker beneath it, which we were told to expect upon the face of the returns. The Minister will have a fair working majority, while at the same time the composition of that majority will be such as to work steadily with the Government only when the Government works steadily with the people.

Though China occasioned the dissolution, China has not exercised an undue influence on the hustings. "The elections," as Lord John Russell said on Monday last at Guildhall, "have not turned on the temporary question of whether Sir John Bowring was right or wrong. The nation had too much sense to be divided between Bowringites and Yehites." It would indeed have been madness to have allowed a point, at once so transient, and so small,

to govern the country in the choice of its virtual rulers for seven years. The people of England are not so giddy as some supposed. Our parliaments are not annual, or even triennial, a fact which the constituencies have not overlooked in the exercise of the elective franchise.

The results prove that the people know how to admire and follow a name, without being so "ravished with the whistling" of it, as to forget great principles and serious duties. They have done Lord Palmerston a temperate homage, consistent with the respect due to the paramount public considerations. They have shown themselves possessed of the valuable and by no means vulgar faculty of looking at two things at once. Invoked to support the Government, they have done so, but having a choice of props to support it with, they have wisely selected men who will maintain the Government and something better than the Government at the same time.

The excuse of the old Parliament will have no foundation in the new, which Lord John Russell also took care to notice.

Let me now say a word, and it shall not be long, with regard to our future prospects. Hitherto we have had an excuse from every Minister who has happened of late years to be in power—it was my excuse—it has been the excuse of Lord Palmerston, and I think it is a very fair and just excuse—that parties were so finely balanced in the House of Commons that it was difficult to carry Liberal measures with a sufficient majority to secure the assent of the other House of Parliament to those measures. Now, if it be true, as I hope it is, that the result of this general election will be to give a large Liberal majority in the House of Commons, so large that the Upper House will no longer have any reason on that ground to refuse the measures that may be passed by the other House of Parliament, then that excuse must henceforward fall to the ground, and Lord Palmerston will have no such reason to allege for not bringing forward, not six or seven or a dozen measures, but such measures, beginning with one or two of great importance, as shall show that Ministers are truly reformers, and that nothing but the circumstances to which I have alluded have hitherto cooled their ardour.

Lord John candidly admits that all Administrations (his own among others) are too ready to plead a scanty or feeble support in the House of Commons as an excuse for inactivity, forgetting that bold captains make bold followers, and that majorities increase under a spirited leadership, while they dwindle under a Minister deficient either in earnestness or intrepidity. However, it is well that the Minister should be deprived of a pretext which is always at least a plausible one. "Let an excuse be ever so good," observes Hobbes, "it is better not to want it;" to which we may add that it is better still that the subterfuge itself should be wanting, for men in general are found to apply themselves in earnest to their duties, directly it exceeds their ingenuity to discover excuses for avoiding it. And, no doubt, there is a class of improvements, among which the reform of the representation is one, which are more properly pressed by the country on the Government than by the Government on the country. The Ministerial excuse of want of support is more reasonable in these cases than in many others; and this is another reason for rejoicing that the people have turned to such good account the opportunity of a General Election. The country supplying the force, we make no doubt it will be made efficient use of. Such a force unemployed would be weakness, not strength, to the Administration. A Liberal majority not finding itself led, would turn leader; or rather, it would drive the Minister who hesitated or declined to lead it. Members of Parliament are not mechanical tools that lie idle for want of a hand to use them. In this case, if a workman were not forthcoming, the tools would begin by making one.

In the new Parliament it will be on the representatives of the people that the burden will lie of doing public service, or showing cause why the public is not served. Ministers, being excuseless, will either do their duty, or yield their places to better men. But we anticipate no reluctance on the part of the Government to resume the course of domestic improvement which the war interrupted. There are talents for war, and there are talents for peace, but there are many valuable qualities common to the two spheres of statesmanship, and there is no good reason assignable why a man who has shone in the one so brilliantly as Lord Palmerston, should not shine in the other also, throwing into it, as it is his nature to do, all his energies, with all his passion for fame, which has no new gratification elsewhere to covet.

Indeed it would require even more than the Premier's unrivalled versatility to enable him to stand still in the advancing Parliament, which it is almost certain he will have to deal with. The motions around him will not, according to present appearances, be confined to the Whigs or the Radicals. Even Parliamentary Reformers, and bold ones, promise to appear on strange benches. The feeling of the public has been already sufficiently pronounced to influence the views of political sections not the most delicately susceptible of strong popular impressions. We have Sir Fitzroy Kelly proclaiming in East Suffolk that he was "always of opinion" that there should be no finality in the word Reform, and if no one else will take the initiative, he will take it himself, and "bring before the new Parliament a comprehensive scheme for extending the suffrage to hundreds of thousands of persons of competence, intellect, and education, now deprived of the privilege of voting." The question is obviously in a hopeful, if not palmy situation, when Sir Fitzroy Kelly takes it up thus zealously, we had almost said fanatically. Who will dare in the new House to talk of bit-by-bit reform in the presence of Sir Fitzroy? Comprehensive schemes alone will content him and increments of the constituency by hundreds of thousands. Nay, he goes the still greater and more popular length of declaring, in reply to the urgent question—"how about the Ballot?"—

his belief that "the Parliament about to assemble would find it impossible to exclude the consideration of that question."

Comprehensive also are Mr Sidney Herbert's views. He is too for enlarging the basis of the representation not in one direction only, but in many; by a variety of new franchises, prudential, industrial, and educational. Mr Herbert said—

Mr Locke King's motion, it is evident, has done the cause of Parliamentary Reform immense service. The debate and division upon it, and especially the course which the Government adopted, have exercised quite as strong an influence on the elections as the proceedings on Mr Cobden's resolution which immediately led to the dissolution. Mr Locke King's motion will in all probability have its parallel in the famous proposal to disfranchise East Retford, the defeat of which prepared the way and gave the first great impulse to the Reform Bill, which the very next year brought forth. The state of parties now, however, is not the same as in 1830. Not only the Peelites, but the leading Conservatives of to-day talk of comprehensive measures as fluently as the staunchest old Liberals, and only object to bit-by-bit reforms because they have stomachs that more easily digest vast and magnificent plans.

At the same time, the public must not rely too much on the speeches and professions of the hustings. The sincerest men say more at a general election than it would be fair to bind them to when the ephemeral excitement has subsided. We need hardly say that we concur with Sir F. Kelly that the new Reform Bill ought to be a comprehensive one; but to obtain such a bill the people will have to put forth their energies. They must not rely entirely even on the most liberal elements in the new House. They must help their friends in Parliament by discussion and organisation out of doors. They must remember that it is the defects of the House of Commons, as it is now constituted, that render further reform expedient; and as long as those defects exist, the House will always require considerable support from without, to give it the influence and weight necessary to the success of measures likely to meet with opposition strong in proportion to their value.

That any sincere and able reformer should have been excluded from Parliament in consequence of his vote on the Chinese question is to be regretted. Such men, however, will probably be restored to the House before long, and during their absence from it they will have ample opportunity of usefulness. Large measures of improvement will require great abilities and great efforts out of Parliament as well as in it. The platform will require its commanding voices as in former movements. Public opinion will require guidance, public exertions stimulus, and public errors or extravagance the correction and restraint of men of superior knowledge and judgment. Fit men to represent the people will be all the fitter after such schooling. Men whose Parliamentary conduct has given offence to the public will have the means of atonement in their power, and will reappear in parliamentary life with improved reputations and increased influence. The faults of patriots are soon forgotten. The country has a bad memory for the mistakes of men whose hearts are with the people, and whom no corrupt or selfish motives have led astray. The few men of any note who have lost their seats in consequence of their votes on the Chinese question will not find it difficult to regain public favour; but the most remarkable defeats we have witnessed were not the results of those votes simply, but of the crotchety habits of thinking and acting, from which they proceeded.

The people of England are the least crotchety people in the world; political eccentricities are distasteful to them; they dislike doctrinaires, and schools, and coteries, and cliques, everything narrow, or odd, or fantastic, or humourous. The men to please them are men with fair, well-opened, roomy understandings, without nooks and corners, closets for quackeries, or stabling for hobbies. The English have no hankering after temperance-mongers, or sabbath-mongers, or currency-mongers, or peace-mongers, after Urquharts or Owens, or in short any of the tribe that seek either profit or notoriety on the strength of one cry, one remedy, or one idea. Single-mindedness they admire, but the single mind that has room for only a single idea is not a mind of the order they think fittest for legislation or government. Private life is the proper sphere for intellects of this too simple organism. It was once supposed that confinement in dark places was an efficient cure for all the forms of lunacy; and perhaps a short period of obscurity will do more for the class of politicians we allude to than any amount of reason or ridicule.

MR D'ISRAELI ON THE PERSIAN POLICY.

In a debate on the foreign policy in the House of Peers, Lord Grey's argument—that England had no right to control an independent prince, and to bind over the Shah of Persia to keep the peace towards his neighbour, and to keep his hands from picking and stealing Herat, was loudly cheered by Lord Derby. Here then was, we thought, at least a point upon which we could agree with Lord Derby, for our meddling in Persia, and making Herat the horse-shoe on the threshold door to protect India, has always seemed to us about equally impolitic, unjustifiable, and unreasonable.

It is like the conduct of that prudent people, described by Rabelais, who spent an enormous amount of treasure in

raising towers for the purpose of guarding the moon from the wolves seeking to devour it. If Herat was the gate of India, as it is absurdly called, it is a pretty long and difficult walk from the Caspian, and a Russian army would fare rather uncomfortably on the way, and arrive at its destination, if it ever could arrive, pretty considerably reduced by toil and privation, and in no plight for ulterior operations.

Fancying that Lord Derby saw all this when he cheered the argument of Lord Grey, what was our disagreeable surprise when we read a passage of Mr D'Israeli's speech to the Bucks electors, in which it appears that Lord Derby's policy as to Persia was substantially the same as that of the present Administration, and that he had proposed all that Lord Grey had condemned.

It is generally thought that if the city of Herat is in the possession of Persia our Indian dominion is in danger. I may mention the general opinion without entering into the controversy. Now, recently, that city having been captured by Persia, war was proclaimed, or rather undertaken, against Persia, without the knowledge of Parliament. Very considerable expenses have been incurred, and though we are told that peace has been effected, it will always be a question whether the course pursued in respect to Persia has been just and politic. Let me remind you that when the Government of Lord Derby was in office the very same circumstance occurred with respect to Persia as at the present day. The Shah of Persia not only menaced, but besieged, attacked, and captured the city of Herat. According to the political doctrines of this day our Indian Empire was in danger. What was the course we took? Did we invade Persia and make war without the cognisance of Parliament? (Hear.) Did we involve this country in immense expenditure? Very different was the course we pursued. We had an efficient representative at the Court of Teheran—Colonel Sheil. He was not a person of our own political opinions, but I am bound to say that he was an efficient man. We sent him the most energetic but conciliatory instructions. We told him to go to the Shah of Persia, and impress upon him that if he persisted in the course he was pursuing we would adopt measures of earnest stringency. We required him to give up Herat, and to return to his own dominions, or we would invade his country, and take measures which would render a repetition of his offence impossible. What did the Shah do? He retired from Herat, and conceded all we required, without our incurring those great expenses which have now been incurred in respect to the Persian expedition, and without our entering into a course which I doubt whether the spirit of the constitution would justify. We succeeded in effecting all the present Government had done without turmoil and expense. (Applause.)

And this was the respect for an independent prince whose rights were so strongly insisted on by Lord Grey amidst the approving cheers of Lord Derby. He was told to give up Herat, which Persia claims with a much better show of justice than the King of Prussia claims Neufchatel, or, in default, that we should invade his territory, and take measures to render a repetition of his "offence" impossible. His offence! offence against whom or what? The act may have been wrong, like many acts of independent princes who enforce questionable claims by the sword, but it cannot, except in the language of abuse, be described as an offence against the law of nations. Well, the Shah does repeat his so-called offence, and Lord Palmerston's Government does thereupon exactly what Lord Derby's Government had proposed to do in the event of persistence.

It is pleasant enough to find Mr D'Israeli vouching for the efficiency of our representative at the Court of Teheran, though "not a person of his own political opinions." As the true Amphitryon is he with whom we dine, so the efficient agent is he whom a Government employs. If Sir John Bowring had taken his measures for the vindication of the honour of the British flag and the security of commercial interests under Lord Derby instead of Lord Palmerston, we should have heard Mr D'Israeli vouching for him as for Colonel Sheil, "not a person of our own political opinions, but I am bound to say an efficient man."

CONVERSATION ON THE HUSTINGS.

Mr D'Israeli seems to have had an amusing gossip with the electors of Buckinghamshire. He went down to regale them with a speech, and ended with treating them to a conversation. Nothing could have been in better humour on both sides, and we are bound to say that the farmers of Bucks bore their part in the colloquy with a spirit and vivacity which are novel phenomena in a county whilom so bucolical and heavy. Is it not free-trade, after all, that has wrought this miracle? When or where was it ever heard that farmers were witty in the days of protection? Who ever heard of an agricultural *mot*, or a rustic repartee, under the stupefying influences of the sliding scale? Mr D'Israeli had the talking all to himself when he first became the man of Bucks. Now his constituents have discovered that they have tongues as well as their member, and "tongues" with a garnish of brains" into the bargain. They can actually keep up the ball with the clever author of *Coningsby*; they are not only ready with their answers, but smart with their questions in return.

Et captare pares et respondere parate.

The conversation turned on the dissolution,—a natural turn for it to take on such an occasion:

"At the same time," said Mr D'Israeli, "I tell you fairly I don't regret that the dissolution took place."

"You won't like the result, though," answered one of the merry swains in the crowd, and the sally of course set the hustings in a roar. Mr D'Israeli seems to have been for a moment a little ruffled. "Well," he replied, "I consider I am as good a judge of the results of the dissolution as my friend. I think the result of an election is one of those matters upon which I may suppose, with-

"out vanity, that I am as competent to form an opinion as the gentleman who interrupted me."

Whereupon another lively fellow broke in with the point-blank question: "Do you like the result as far as it is known?" To which a third voice added, in genuine agricultural phrase, with an imagery borrowed from the threshing-floor,—"Give an answer, and don't chaff." The reply ought of course to have been a plain yes, or no; but Mr D'Israeli found chaffing much easier, and fetched one of his rhetorical circuits, proceeding to explain, in a particularly nebulous strain, "why he was pleased at the dissolution, and why he was disposed to be satisfied with the results." The principal reason he gave for the joy that was in him was indeed a curiosity.

"I think the tendency of this dissolution will be to bring back what is necessary for the good government of this country—two great political parties with definite opinions. My friend already nods approval."

Mr D'Israeli must have misinterpreted the nod, for a burst of laughter followed, no doubt a hit at "the definite opinions" which the people of Bucks must long since have despaired of ascertaining from their present representative.

The firing and cross-firing became doubly sharp when the orator came to parliamentary reform, a subject upon which the electors of Bucks are evidently much ahead of their representative.

The earnest Reformers—those who were in favour of great measures—were particularly attached to two. Upon these, as they may be brought forward on any day, it is desirable that the people of Buckinghamshire should have matured opinions.—I mean the subjects of what are called electoral districts and the ballot. (A Voice—"Ay, that is the most important; that is real Reform.") Well, that gentleman wants electoral districts. (A Voice—"Together with the ballot.") I will deal with both subjects, but first with electoral districts. Now, consider the condition of the country, divided and cut up into different electoral districts. Remember there is no longer to be a county of Buckingham. (A Voice—"Quite right.") Buckinghamshire is to be blotted out of the political map, and probably you would have departments, as in France, taking their names from the nearest rivers. There would be the departments of the Upper and Lower Thames, and are you prepared to have votes in the department of the Upper Thames, and not to be electors of Buckinghamshire? (Cries of "Yes!" and "No!") There is an elector so false to the glory of Buckinghamshire and to the glory of his own position (cheers, and cries of "Nonsense"), that he is prepared to set the Thames on fire. (An ironical cry of "That's sublime.") No, it is not sublime, it is funny. I have heard of a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, but my friend takes a step from the ridiculous to the sublime. But let us no longer exchange jokes, and let us try to resume the calm discussion in which we were engaged. Now, I cannot believe that the great majority of the inhabitants of this country do wish that such a geographical, political, and social change should take place as the blotting out and erasing the county of Buckingham from political existence. (A Voice—"Why not?") I will tell you why not. My opinion is that the traditions of the people form part of their national character, and that a man cannot see the turfen road of Hampden, along which the great patriot went with his Petition of Rights, cannot behold the temple dedicated to the eloquence of Chatham at Stowe, or the oak at Beaconsfield under which Burke meditated his reflections on the French revolution, without feeling proud of the country which was adorned by such distinguished characters.

Let nobody call these clap-traps. These are "definite principles" and "matured opinions." Mr D'Israeli protested in the beginning of his speech that "he would not take refuge in clap-traps, as the candidates in old days have generally done, but would address the meeting with the same seriousness as if he was addressing the House of Commons." That he kept his promise we have no doubt; but what a notion the electors of Buckinghamshire must have of a serious address to the House of Commons, and what a notion of the assembly where speeches like these are made, and passages like these are not considered clap-traps!

Doubtless candidates in former times dealt largely in this sort of rhetoric, but in those days it succeeded, whereas now it fails, even fails with the constituency of Buckinghamshire.

Mr Burke himself dealt too frequently in clap-traps; his famous reflections under the oak referred to by Mr D'Israeli abound with them; but how different are the clap-traps of Beaconsfield from those of Hughenden! There are oaks too, we presume, at Hughenden, but how widely different are the meditations in their shade. We cannot but think the difference must have forcibly struck many of Mr D'Israeli's hearers on the occasion, as many of them, at least, as ever heard of Burke before, or did not confound him with the Burke who invented Burking. The faults that disfigure the great productions of Burke, the orator and statesman, constitute the staple of Mr D'Israeli's eloquence.

AUSTRIA'S QUARREL WITH PIEDMONT.

One of the political difficulties of our age results from the necessity of countries and governments living side by side with other countries and governments totally different from them in organisation, and opposed to them in spirit. Despotism and constitutional, or even republican governments, must exist together both in Europe and America. And all must learn to observe towards one another certain forms of courtesy and conditions of peace.

It is but doing justice to Napoleon the Third to say that he has admitted the principle and followed the rule of political toleration. Though despotism himself, he has not quarrelled with the freedom of his neighbours. At least he has not flagrantly or rudely done so. He has now and then complained of the Belgian, the Piedmontese, and even of the British press. But displeasure ended with complaint; and the constitutional governments beyond the French frontier have found more a friend than a foe in the Emperor.

Whilst the ruler of France has set this example, the Czar himself has made no display of political bigotry. In its anxiety to make friends of all who have cause of rivalry with great Britain or Austria, the Russian Court has flung aside its anti-constitutional or anti-republican prejudices. It has fraternized with the Government of Washington, has cultivated amicable relations with Sardinia, notwithstanding the constitutional fervour of the Sardinian Court and Cabinet, whilst in the Danubian provinces Russia has extended her hand to the patriots, and soothed them with all kinds of flatteries and fair speeches.

Austria, alone of all the kingdoms and governments of Europe, will not abide by this universal law, which imposes on despots at least the toleration of representative systems. From 1814 to the present time Austria has maintained that constitutional government was not to be permitted or thought of in Italy. At several epochs such a government might have been introduced into Naples and into Sicily, had not Austria peremptorily forbidden it. The result of this proscription of every approach to constitutionalism over the greater part of Italy is, that the central territories of the peninsula are virtually partitioned between France and Austria, whilst Naples groans under a tyranny unexampled in Italian annals.

Not content with such results of her policy and her prohibitions, Austria openly expresses the desire to see Piedmont assimilated to the rest of Italy. Piedmont does not groan under a capricious tyrant; its prisons are not filled with martyrs, its society is not decimated by the police. The tranquillity of the country is secured by its freedom, and the protection of the throne requires no military occupation. Its trade is prosperous, its character as a military and as a parliamentary state brilliant. Cavour and La Marmora have become names of European reputation. Piedmont, in short, is a land of such promise, such freedom, and such intellectual development, that all the choice and proscribed spirits of Italy have made it their asylum and their home.

At such a state of things Austria is incensed. She cannot tolerate any part of Italy where the silence of the sepulchre does not reign. She complains of a free Italian press; she complains of monuments and fortresses which arise on the soil of Piedmont, erected by the contributions and hailed by the enthusiasm of men who cannot help calling themselves Italians. The young Emperor of Austria came with his Empress to the capital of Lombardy, where he issued a mock amnesty, and promised that the semblance of a civil administration should supersede the naked despotism of soldiers and police. It has not yet been seen whether the boon is to be anything more than words. But at all events such a flimsy affectation of liberalism must have remained without effect by the side of that full measure of freedom which the House of Savoy has given to its Italian subjects. The Emperor, in fact, felt that all his show of magnanimity must prove a failure in presence of the great example of Piedmont. Hence have arisen jealousy and resentment, not merely in the breasts of Austrian statesmen, but in that of the Emperor himself, who hoped to play the paternal despot, and be accepted as the smiling father of his people, while at the same time delivering them up to the tender mercies of his priests and his police.

The quarrel which has arisen in consequence has evidently proceeded from the personal ill humour of the young Emperor. Count Buol had previously shown himself anxious to do away with causes of difference, and taken a great step in abrogating a decree confiscating the property of the Lombard exiles. But after the Imperial visit to Milan, Count Buol, as he says, "took the Emperor's orders," and the consequence has been the cessation of diplomatic intercourse. Count Buol was of course obliged to find diplomatic reasons for the choleric order of his sovereign. But these reasons are ludicrously insufficient.

If the Piedmontese are reconstructing the old fortifications of Alessandria, has not Austria repaired those of Piacenza? As to the press, Count Cavour pointed out the legal mode of repression. The strangest accusation of all is that made against Cavour himself, of having received an address from certain people of Modena and Reggio, thanking him for his efforts in the Congress of Paris on behalf of Italian interests. Is Austria then avowedly a foe to those interests? Or does her minister pretend to pluck out of the Italian breast every sense of attachment to the common country, and every feeling of gratitude to the statesman who has exerted himself in its behalf? These exertions were limited to pacific negotiations, to representations made to the chief Ministers of Europe. The Duke of Modena, who is an Austrian prince, may consider this a crime in one of his subjects. Is it also a crime in Count Cavour to praise worthy acts? In making complaints of this kind, and going the length of a diplomatic breach on account of them, the Austrian Government is not only outraging Italian, but European opinion, and proclaiming itself too retrograde to tolerate what every other country admits, and too barbarous to compound with what are the inevitable and irrefragable results of the civilization of our time.

MONTENEGRO.

The latest important arrival in Paris is that of Prince Danilo of Montenegro, who having learned that increase of power and dominion are to be obtained in the French capital as well as at St Petersburg, has come to pay his court to Napoleon the Third, and intrigue, like the rest of the world,

in the hopes of bettering his condition. Danilo is the lord of a barren and mountainous country, situated at the point where the Austrian and Turkish frontiers meet upon the Adriatic. When the Venetians possessed Dalmatia, this mountain region was a kind of advanced post, where Christian fugitives of bad life and reputation congregated to live by rapine. The Turks frequently overran these bleak mountains, but were never able totally to subdue them. One of their Pashas at the head of a large army was indeed utterly defeated by the Montenegrins a little before the French revolution. In the epoch which followed, Austrians, French, and Turks contended for the littoral of the Adriatic, Russia also took part in the struggle, attracted by a desire, not yet extinguished, of obtaining possession of one of the best ports on the Mediterranean, the gulf of Cattaro. With this view Russia patronised the Montenegrins, favoured their Prince or Bishop, and made the country a semi-military, semi-sacerdotal fief, each new Vladika being obliged to proceed to St Petersburg for investiture.

The succession was usually from uncle to nephew, the higher order of Greek clergy not being allowed to marry. The present prince, Danilo, bore this relationship to his predecessor, Peter the Second, who died in 1850. He was no sooner appointed than he set out on his journey to St Petersburg for investiture, but going first to Vienna, where he had been educated, Danilo there declared that he would not take orders, but would remain lay Prince of Montenegro, in order that he might marry and transmit the principality to his direct heirs. The plan was suggested by Austria; and Russia, to retain her hold of Montenegro, gave her consent. The Turks alone were seriously displeased at the rise of an hereditary principality in a position of great military strength, and at the head of a Slavonic population, connected with Albania, and not unlikely at a fitting opportunity to extend its dominion in that direction. Omar Pasha accordingly surrounded the Montenegrins under various pretexts with a Turkish army. But Austria interfered, and the young Emperor sent a threatening message to the Porte, which, being at the same time menaced by Russia, thought it prudent to yield to the Austrian demands. One of these was, that whatever might be the fortune of the Turkish arms, nothing should be changed in the present state of things at Montenegro. The lay character and hereditary rights of the prince of that region were thus acknowledged.

Now, what can Prince Danilo want more? He is virtually independent of Turkey, to which he is not even a tributary. Lord of a population which scarcely exceeds 100,000 souls, he cannot plead his importance in any European point of view. His subjects have, however, an object of ambition. They desire to have communication with the sea. But from this they are excluded by both Turks and Austrians, who occupy the shore and its towns, and make use of the right to exclude most sedulously the mountaineers from any commerce with the Adriatic. The Montenegrins affirm that they want to trade, to which their neighbours reply by asking what exports they have to trade with? Nay it is hinted, that these wild mountaineers, having long lived by plundering and spoiling their neighbours by land, as this has been rendered no longer possible, are aiming now to become sea-robbers, like their ancestors, the Uscoques. To these churlish denials and insinuations the Montenegrins are not without their answers. And certainly, for a brave people to behold the sea, and not to be permitted to launch a boat upon it, even for a day's fishing, seems rather hard. But Austria and Turkey both fear that if the Montenegrins should acquire any maritime development, they might covet and seize the port of Cattaro, which they might perhaps continue to hold under Russian patronage, sharing its convenience and strength with their old patron, the Czar.

Prince Danilo is said to be urging in Paris no argument more strongly than the necessity of rendering him independent of Russia as well as of Turkey. He is at present in receipt of a large pension from St Petersburg, paid as the interest on a sum assigned him for an ecclesiastical indemnity. Without this pension the lord of the black and barren mountains cannot at present live. But give him a port, with its industry, activity, and trade, and the Prince says he can exist as independent of Russia as of any other power. In reply to all this, however, Austria and Turkey both insist that Danilo and Montenegro are very well off as they are, and will give much less trouble in their insignificance than if allowed to extend their empire and swell their ambition.

What the Porte apprehends most is that the success of the Montenegrins in acquiring independence would be imitated by other tribes and people of Albania, who are all more or less discontented with the abolition of the old system which enabled their youth to form mercenary corps in the service of the Sultan. This was a great source of gain to the Arnauts, whereas now the operations of the conscription, and of a more regular form of Government and taxation, impoverish instead of enriching the country. The entire region of Albania has become difficult of management, and half Christian as it is, extending from the confines of Greece on one side, to Montenegro and Dalmatia on the other, fears are excited in the Mussulman mind lest the Sultan should one day lose all his possessions on the Adriatic coast, and see an uninterrupted line of foes upon his western frontier, instead of the existing security of the sea.

THE PIMLICO PUSEYITES.—Sir, Your article on the Westerton case is so fair, reasonable, and wise, that it is a pity you have allowed yourself to fall into one or two mistakes. Will you permit one who

is not in the least interested in the question, and who has regarded the proceedings on both sides all along with great dislike, to correct these errors? You speak as if the "credence table" had been designated and looked upon by the Liddell party as a "side altar." Now it is due to them to state that this name was given to it by Mr Westerton's advocate, and that the counsel of Mr Liddell before Dr Lushington expressly disclaimed such a title for it, asserting that "credence" only meant "shelf." And indeed if the word "credence" is sought in any common Italian dictionary, the meaning will be found to be "sideboard, cupboard." Again, you seem to imply that there was a crucifix on the altar of St Barnabas. I believe I am right in stating that this was never the case; it was simply a cross. I hope that your love of fairness will induce you to correct these errors. I would add, that I believe that the judgment of the Privy Council will give great satisfaction to all who are not wedded to extreme views. It seems to have been fully in accordance with the law as interpreted by a body of honest men of sound common sense.—VERAX.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

A History of Prices, and of the State of the Circulation, during the Nine Years 1848-1856. In two volumes; forming the Fifth and Sixth Volumes of the *History of Prices from 1792 to the Present Time.* By Thomas Tooke, F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; and William Newmarch. Longman and Co.

If there be any part of the History of England more essential than another to the proper understanding of our progress as a nation, it is that which displays the course of our commerce. The key to many a great problem in politics, the refutation of many an error, the establishment of many an essential truth, is involved necessarily in any well-digested History of Prices. The fourth volume of Tooke's *History of Prices* ended with the year 1847. The author, although far advanced in life, undertook, with the help of Mr Newmarch, to continue his work to the present day, at first supposing that the plan adopted in the early volumes would suffice for the one volume more. When work began, however, it became apparent that the progress of society during the last nine years was of a kind to open out new and wide fields for inquiry; that it involved the solving of old problems and the suggestion of new, that it involved a reading of the commercial barometer during a period of disturbance and change unexampled in importance. One volume was projected, but two have been written, which are, from the very nature of their contents, the most valuable in the series. They include the entire history of the establishment of free trade and of its effect upon the well-being of society; they display the effect produced upon our commerce by the vast growth of the railway system, which is altogether recent; the nine years of which we have here the anatomy contain also the whole history of the metallic discoveries in California as well as Australia, and discuss fully the subject of the influence exerted upon prices by the consequent enormous influx of gold. The same period has been most eventful and instructive by the many changes and experiments made in connection with the Financial Policy and Bank of France. Mr Tooke and Mr Newmarch, taking wise advantage of this circumstance, bring under the view of their readers the mercantile progress, not of England only, but of France as well. Finally, it is to be remembered that during the past nine years we have had a European revolution, and at home both peace prices and war prices, seasons of extreme content and of extreme panic.

It is not in our literary columns that the political conclusions arrived at in the course of these volumes can be discussed. In this place it will be enough for us to say that the spirit of the work is liberal and wise. Its scope is such as we have shown, and of its manner it will be sufficient that we quote as an example, in the words of Mr Newmarch, some of the results obtained from an investigation of the more recent financial history of France.

That the difficulties of various kinds which have occurred in France since the close of 1853; and more especially the difficulties experienced by the Bank of France in the autumns of 1855 and 1856; have arisen, in a principal degree—allowing of course for the War and the Scarcity—from the embarrassments and disorders entailed by the policy which has forced upon France enterprises and speculations disproportionate to its resources of available capital.

That those embarrassments and disorders would have become altogether overwhelming if it had not been for the springing up, since 1849, chiefly in the Gold Countries, and in consequence of the Gold Influx; of a demand for French manufactures and produce, so large and continuous, that, during the Nine Years 1848-56, the Balance of Trade in favour of France has amounted to not much less than 80 Millions sterling.

That neither the apparent success of the Reduction of the French Five per Cents. in March, 1852;—nor the apparent success for some time of the enforced maintenance of a Low Rate of discount;—nor the setting up of popular Discount and Loan Banks;—nor the apparent alacrity with which the Subscription Lists of the War Loans of 60 Millions were filled up;—nor the maintenance for a long period of the schemes for selling Bread at an artificially cheap price;—nor the multiplication of Railway Companies by means of guaranteed dividends;—nor the apparent prosperity created by Public Works and Credit Institutions;—afford the smallest support, when examined minutely and fully, to the financial principles and the financial practices, which have held the supreme place in France since December, 1851.

That of the two great Credit Institutions, called the Credit Foncier and the Credit Mobilier, the former is directed to an useful and laudable object, but is degraded and disfigured by the introduction of elements of gambling, empirical and pernicious;—and the latter, the Credit Mobilier, seeking to obtain large profits by exciting violent fits of Stock Jobbing; and to obtain large funds by the issue of Obligations practically not payable in specie; approaches in design and machinery nearer than any institution of recent times to the model afforded by Law's Bank of 1716, and the Compagnie des Indes of the three following years.

That, as the result of the whole investigation concerning the Financial Policy of France since 1847, there have been made apparent three principal facts; namely:—First, that, between 1847 and 1851, it was the abundant Harvests and low price of food in France which

contributed in the largest degree to preserve order, to restore Cash Payments, and to re-establish an equilibrium between the income and expenditure:—Second, that between 1851 and 1857 it has been the 100 Millions sterling made available to France by the economy of its Metallic Circulation, and by the demand for its Silks and Wines in the Gold Countries, which has so far carried it through the perils of War, Scarcity, and Extravagance:—and Third, that the reckless and socialistic Financial Policy introduced since December, 1851, has already exposed France to failures and perils quite as formidable as any that were threatened by the Revolution of 1848; and, unless subjected to early and severe restraints, will assuredly produce the most disastrous consequences.

As becomes a standard work, the second of these volumes, the sixth and last of the *History of Prices* since the year 1792, contains an ample and most ably-compiled Index to the entire set.

NEW NOVELS.

Whatever you want, work for, is the moral of the *Rose of Ashurst* (1), by the pleasant author of "Two Old Men's Tales." Early in the tale we are shown how an old gardener bade the hero and the heroine, very young children and already lovers, gather the little wild strawberries in the wood before they asked for large ones from the garden. It is an honest and a wholesome lesson worked out with so much evident goodwill by the writer of the book, that we accept in good faith the perfections of Walter and Kate Lewis, the hero's father and mother, hope with them that their clever Fabian will become a great physician, and when, after Walter's death, ne'er-do-well Uncle Paul ruins the widow and her son by his denial of just debts, we accept the heroism of Fabian, who becomes a mercer's apprentice, and reads logic at the counter;—also the heroism of his betrothed Amy, the *Rose of Ashurst*, who, with all the perfections of a lady in her soul, becomes a barmaid, and as barmaid refuses the hand of a lord in such a way that he is converted to philanthropy by her refusal. We accept Fabian's patience with the uncle Paul who ruined him, when Paul is sick and in prison. We think it quite right that Fabian should become at last a happy husband, a physician, and a baronet; the only thing we grudge to the good heart of our authoress is, that in the case of Paul she has relented so much as to convert him perfectly at last, and send him out a pious missionary to the heathen. In spite of some unlikely turns of incident, this story inevitably pleases, because a clever and right-minded woman seems to have really put her heart into the telling of it. An air of enjoyment in the writing finds its way into the reading, and the book defies us to be critical.

Marguerite's Legacy (2) was an illuminated Genoese Testament with legible MS. notes in the margin, in the spirit of what Roman Catholics call heresy. Marguerite is the heroine of a story in which Talleyrand is among the plotters, full of statecraft and domestic treason, mystery, poison, and the other things belonging to romance. The novel is a little crude in its complexity, and would be more entertaining were it less melo-dramatic, but that it is reasonably entertaining we can testify.

The Eve of St Mark (3) is a Venetian romance, by Mr Doubleday, a writer hitherto known for his views on Currency and Population, and for a well-written life of Sir Robert Peel. His romance is a dark one of the old days of Italian passion, for it deals with Venice as it was in the last years of the sixteenth century. There is good writing in it, and a plot that firmly fixes the attention.

A brief story, but not "tedious brief," is Mr David McCulloch's *Alma Theresa* (4); and Miss Julia Tilt's *May Hamilton* (5), with the defect of an occasional carelessness of diction, is as pleasant a tale as one might desire to see written in one volume. May and her mother, reduced to poverty by her father's sudden death, exchange wealth and consideration at Bath for poor lodgings in the mighty wilderness of London. The gentle mother failing, at last dying, and the daughter, with the elasticity of youth to break the shock of sorrow, are both simply and well painted throughout, while May's love for Elmore, with the tragedy that parts them, is full of a lesson that brave women have a right to urge on men.

The Metaphysicians (6) is a volume which contains two stories in the form of mock biography, half sober, half satirical. It is a well-written book. The author, who is generally wise, often amusing, discusses after a quaint fashion of his own, in one story the development of society, in the other the development of the individual, and mocks throughout at the super-subtleties of metaphysics.

The Star and the Cloud (7) is one of those homely stories which several American writers have of late learnt to dilute too freely with words. The sentences in this book are all sensible and good, though never remarkable for vigour, but for the taste of English readers there are twice as many of them as the proper telling of the tale—which is a good tale—requires.

- (1) 'The Rose of Ashurst.' By the Author of 'Emilia Wyndham,' &c. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.
- (2) 'Marguerite's Legacy.' A Novel. By Mrs T. F. Steward, Author of 'The Prediction,' &c. Hurst and Blackett.
- (3) 'The Eve of St Mark: a Romance of Venice.' By Thomas Doubleday. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.
- (4) 'Alma Theresa.' By David McCulloch. Glasgow: Murray and Son.
- (5) 'May Hamilton.' An Autobiography. By Julia Tilt, Authoress of 'Laura Talbot,' &c. Booth.
- (6) 'The Metaphysicians: being a Memoir of Franz Carvel, Brush-maker, written by Himself; and of Harold Fremdling, Esquire, written and now republished by Francis Drake, Esq., with Discussions and Revelations relating to Speculative Philosophy, Morals, and Social Progress.' Longman and Co.
- (7) 'The Star and the Cloud; or, a Daughter's Love.' By A. S. Roe, Author of 'A Long Look Ahead,' &c. New York: Derby and Jackson. London: Low, Son, and Co.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The public is indebted this week to Mr William Chambers for a very useful little book entitled *American Slavery and Colour* (1), in which the story of the American slave question since the days of the Revolution is told simply and clearly, its present aspect is described from personal observation, and its bearing on the future of the states concerned in it is carefully considered. The book is one meant to do service to society, and will not fail in its intention.

Further help to a clear understanding of the history of the same topic is furnished by the republication of the *Times* of Mr T. H. Gladstone's letters upon *Kansas* (2). Made more valuable by revision and enlargement, they now tell a great deal in a few readable chapters. Mr Gladstone, like Mr W. Chambers, writes, as the readers of the *Times* know, from his own experience acquired last summer.

Eight chapters of *Wild Adventures in Australia* (3), by Mr Cooper, treat chiefly of the author's own taste of Australian life upon the boundaries of the colony, where white men live in conflict with a race of natives able to make themselves feared. To this book, "for those who seek something beyond the occupation of an idle hour, has been added the glossary of the Neungir dialect."

To the American public, and to the English public if it please to listen, Mr C. Oscanyon, a native of Constantinople of Armenian parentage, who has been educated in New York, gives an elementary account of the ways of Turks in a book called the *Sultan and his People* (4). It is "illustrated by a native of Turkey," whose performances do little credit to the fine art of the East. The merit of the book lies wholly in the fact that it is written by a Turk, and describes Turkish manners rather from within than from without. Some of the anecdotes and minuter details of manner and custom will be new to many readers, and are certainly amusing.

Very amusing indeed for its frequent absurdity is the *American Gentleman's Guide to Politeness and Fashion* (5), but it is fair to say on behalf of "Colonel Lunettes," the author, that while we laugh at him we like him. He bases his system of etiquette on the right spirit which alone can make a gentleman, though his ideas of politeness of speech and of polish in general are droll. Here is a morsel of talk from a nursery:

Presently the eldest son, a fine manly boy of some sixteen years, entered, hat and cane in hand. Used, I suppose, to a jumble of faces and forms, in this human kaleidoscope, he evidently did not observe the quiet figure in the high-backed chair. "Mother," he exclaimed in a tone in which boyish animation and the utmost affection were singularly united, striding across the room, like the Colossus of Rhodes, suddenly endowed with powers of locomotion: "Mother, you are the most beautiful and irresistible of your beautiful and irresistible sex!" and stooping, he pressed his full, cherry lips gently upon her rounded cheek.

At this juncture it was discovered that the servant-man who brought up the tray had forgotten the sugar, and a young nursery-maid was dispatched for it. Upon her return she contrived, by some awkwardness in closing the door, to spill the whole result of her mission to the pantry upon the floor. Her arms dropped by her sides, as if suddenly paralyzed, and I noticed a remarkable variety in the shade of her broad Irish physiognomy.

"There is no great harm done, Biddy," said my hostess, immediately, in a peculiarly quiet, gentle voice, "just step down to John for another bowlful. While poor Biddy is collecting her scattered senses on the stairs, my son, will you kindly assist Willie in picking up the most noticeable lumps?—put them in this saucer, my dear. She is just learning, you know—and she would not cross that Rubicon as bravely as the classic hero you were reading of last night."

There is a matter of etiquette discussed by a gentleman calling himself "a distinguished writer," in a volume on the *Press and the Public Service* (6). Lord Clarendon appears to have asked the distinguished writer whether he had not published certain matters which he held that no gentleman holding a situation in the Foreign Office had a right to publish, and the distinguished writer issues a book on the rights of the anonymous, and upon the moral propriety of denying a fact that one does not wish to be known, when pressed with questions upon it. Upon the general question we need say nothing, but the distinguished writer errs very much if he believes that the press claims among its liberties the right of doing with impunity anything that does not become the honour of a gentleman. The distinguished writer tells only in the vaguest way the case on which he founds his excuse for the production of a book. We can conceive half-a-dozen cases in which Lord Clarendon would be perfectly justified in interference. If, for example, any one employed in the Foreign Office so misused his position as to betray grossly the confidence necessarily belonging to his situation, it would be not only permissible, but necessary to discover and expel him. If any attaché abroad, without resigning his position as a subordinate, were known commonly to be engaged as an anonymous writer in

- (1) 'American Slavery and Colour.' By William Chambers, Author of 'Things as they are in America.' London: W. and R. Chambers. New York: Dix and Edwards.
- (2) 'Kansas; or Squatter Life and Border Warfare in the Far West.' By Thomas H. Gladstone. Reprinted by permission from the *Times*, with additions and corrections. Routledge and Co.
- (3) 'Wild Adventures in Australia and New South Wales, beyond the Boundaries, with Sketches of Life at the Mining Districts.' By Frederic de Bribant Cooper. James Blackwood.
- (4) 'The Sultan and his People.' By C. Oscanyon, of Constantinople. Illustrated by a Native of Turkey. New York: Derby and Jackson.
- (5) 'The American Gentleman's Guide to Politeness and Fashion; or Familiar Letters to his Nephews, containing Rules of Etiquette Directions for the Formation of Character, etc. etc.' Illustrated by Sketches drawn from Life of the Men and Manners of our Times. By Henry Lunettes. New York: Derby and Jackson. London: Low, Son, and Co.
- (6) 'The Press and the Public Service.' By a Distinguished Writer. Routledge and Co.

defaming the character of the man whom he nevertheless all the while accepted as his diplomatic chief, and whose trust and confidence he therefore invited and enjoyed, it would be the duty of Lord Clarendon to ascertain in no underhand way, but by the directest means, whether such common knowledge was true, and if true to dismiss the offender. We need not propose other cases. The distinguished writer asks us to condemn Lord Clarendon without telling us clearly, even by way of *ex parte* statement, what it is that he has done. The book, therefore, opens no question that is worth five minutes' discussion.

To a variety of questions are accorded five minutes a-piece in the *Peripatetic Papers* (7), a collection of respectable essays from the hands of fifteen gentlemen who are members of a private literary club.

A similar book, written by one hand and in the form of dialogue, is that entitled *Conversations on Topics of Interest between Two Friends* (8). The thought in this book, though never very deep, is often good, and well expressed. Better still is a book written in dialogue by Dr John Davy, called the *Angler in the Lake District* (9). It is full of pleasant and instructive talk about the lake country, its men and women, and its fish.

Mr Breen's book upon the Blemishes and Defects of *Modern English Literature* (10) is an attack (not at all un-called for) upon careless writing. Mr Breen piles up illustrations of slips in Latin, in knowledge of French, and in grammar, taken from some of our best authors, and from one or two of our worst book-writers. There is a defect of taste often apparent in the criticism, but it is in the main accurate and useful, now and then also entertaining.

Mr Breen is a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society. Two other members of the same body furnish us with valuable books this week. One of them is Mr Richard Brooke, who has taken great pains in examination and comparison of the written records with the actual scenes of the great battles fought in England between Englishmen during the wars of the Roses in the sixteenth century. His narrative of *Visits to the Fields of Battle* (11) is illustrated with plans of the battles of Shrewsbury, Towton, and Stoke; and the book is enriched with an appendix, in which are to be found some interesting antiquarian papers, among which we may especially name that on the use of fire-arms by the English in the fifteenth century.

The other book for which we are indebted to an antiquarian is Mr Benjamin Thorpe's translation of Lappenberg's *History of England under the Norman Kings* (12). Mr Thorpe's excellent translation of Dr Lappenberg's book upon England under Anglo-Saxon kings is well known and highly appreciated; in the present volume he completes the transfer into English of his author's labours in the *History of England*. Mr Thorpe's book, we must not omit to say, is no merely mechanical translation. All Lappenberg's authorities have been consulted, and passages are given in full which the necessity of being brief had forced him to abridge. Numerous additions have been made of fresh matter to text and notes, and an interesting section has been added to the work on the condition, manners, &c., of the Scandinavians, founded on Dipping's 'History of the Maritime Expeditions of the Normans.'

Messrs Willis and Sothran have now issued the fourteenth volume of Mr Stebbing's well-written translation of M. Thiers's *History of the Consulate and the Empire* (13). The new volume of Mr Bohn's *STANDARD LIBRARY* is also historical. It contains Armand Carrel's *History of the Counter-Revolution in England* (14), and Fox's *History of the Reign of James II*, first issued in their present form in Bogue's *EUROPEAN LIBRARY*, now reproduced with the addition of Lord Lonsdale's *Memoir of the Reign of James II*, and a well-engraved portrait of Fox. Messrs Chapman and Hall continue the reprint of one of the most important historical publications of the present day, Mr Carlyle's series of *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches* (15). The second volume of the new edition—as remarkable for its convenience and elegance as for its cheapness—has this week appeared. The fourth volume of the cheap edition of Lord Campbell's

Lives of the Chancellors (16) treats of almost the same eventful days of English history; it opens with the life of Clarendon, and closes on the death of Jeffreys. To the good paper and good printing bestowed on this cheap edition we have already called attention more than once. The cheap editions issued in these days by our best publishers are, in fact, better books—speaking mechanically—than the dear editions offered by their predecessors to our fathers.

The sixteenth part of Mr Knight's *Popular History of England* (17) closes the second volume after the death of Henry VIII with a very interesting chapter on the state of England in the middle of the sixteenth century.

Two recent ventures in verse are worth mentioning. Mr Richard Henry Stoddard, an American, has published in America a small volume of *Songs of Summer* (18), which, although based generally on the manner of Tennyson and other writers of idyllic poetry, have now and then a charm of tenderness, and a true delicacy of expression, that no man who is a mere copyist attains. Mr Thornbury's *Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads* (19) are conceived in a humour altogether different. They jingle and clatter along vigorously sometimes, noisily always, in the loudest ballad style. "Cannon bom, bom—cannon bom, bom" (so one of them begins), extremely spirited as verse, extremely flat as poetry. The book is manifestly written by a clever man, one too who seems to be resolved that it shall make some noise in the world. Cheapside at noonday is a lullaby beside the rattle and roar maintained in its pages.

Mr Hodgson has added *Margaret Catchpole* (20) to his new and neat *Library of Household Novels*, and to the *Parlour Library*, one of the oldest "libraries" of its kind, Mrs Thomson's novel of *Anne Boleyn* (21).

In the fifth part of *Routledge's Shakespeare* (22) Mr Gilbert has some very clever illustrations to the 'Taming of the Shrew.' His pictures to 'Romeo and Juliet' were exceedingly unequal in value. The *National Magazine* (23) commences with this month its second volume. The first volume, complete in itself, is a cheap miscellany of good and entertaining matter, illustrated with the best taste, which deserves to be well thumbed in many families of many ranks in life.

DEATH OF MR JOHN M. KEMBLE.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Mr John M. Kemble, which occurred in Dublin on the 26th ultimo.

The committee of the Art Treasure Exhibition in Manchester had retained the services of this distinguished archaeologist, in order that they might, through his great knowledge of antiquities and personal influence amongst antiquarians, present to the public the most interesting specimens of Saxon and Celtic art, scientifically arranged, and elucidated by a catalogue explaining their nature and historical relations. Mr Kemble entered on his duties with the greatest zeal and success. Valuable private collections, which had previously been resolutely closed, were at once placed at his disposal. The Irish savans appreciated his learning, and were delighted with his conversation. An extemporaneous address on the true ends of antiquarian research, which he delivered at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, was, at the request of the members, repeated, in order that it might be taken down in shorthand, and published by the Society.

In the midst of these labours Mr Kemble was attacked by illness, and in spite of urgent entreaties from his medical friends, he continued, for some days after it had become evident that he was suffering from severe bronchitis, to exert himself with unabated ardour. He was attended with the greatest solicitude by Dr Stokes and Mr Wilde, two of the most eminent medical men in Dublin, but their efforts came too late, and proved unavailing. The Rev. Dr Charles Graves, a senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, who had scarcely left Mr Kemble's room during his illness, remained with him to the last, affording him the support of friendship, and the consolations of religion. His funeral was attended by the Rev. Dr Todd, the President and many members of the Royal Irish Academy, Dr Waller, the Secretary and members of the Dublin Society, and a universal feeling of regret pervaded Dublin on the news of his premature and unexpected decease.

Mr Kemble had from a very early period of his life devoted himself to those studies in which he afterwards attained so great proficiency. We believe that even while a pupil under the celebrated Dr Malkin, Master of King Edward's School in Bury St Edmunds, he first acquired a taste

for the study of Anglo-Saxon. At Trinity College, Cambridge, he obtained a prize for English composition, but it was rather as a speaker at the "Union," and as member of a Literary Society consisting of Tennyson, Charles Buller, Maurice, Sterling, Trench, and others equally eminent, than in pursuing the regular studies of the University, that Mr Kemble was chiefly distinguished. On his examination for the degree of B.A., he expressed his opinions respecting the ethics of Paley rather more freely than appeared becoming in one who was still a student, and his degree was consequently for a short time suspended. But it is wholly incorrect to state, as has been alleged by a contemporary, that he was compelled to leave Cambridge.

Soon after Mr Kemble had taken his degree, he, with a college friend, who now deservedly holds a high position in the English Church, and also some other Englishmen, were induced by General Torrijos to engage in an attempt to deliver Spain from the tyranny of Ferdinand, re-imposed upon the nation by the interference of the Bourbons. The plot was betrayed to the government, and several of the party were taken and shot. Mr Kemble, and some of his friends, had been prevented from landing in Spain, and thus (but not, as has been stated, through the intervention of the English Government) escaped the fate which awaited such of his comrades as fell into the hands of King Ferdinand.

Mr Kemble then made a lengthened residence in Germany, where he soon contracted an intimate friendship with the celebrated James Grimm, and was regarded by that eminent philologist as one of his most promising disciples. Mr Kemble married a German lady, returned to England, and was appointed editor of the *British and Foreign Review*, established by the late Mr Wentworth Beaumont, mainly with the view of directing public attention to the aggressive policy of Russia. The Review, especially that part of it which related to foreign countries, was ably conducted by Mr Kemble; he laid before the public much solid information which has borne fruit in later times. Whilst engaged in the editorship of this review, Mr Kemble produced his 'Saxons in England,' a work which established his reputation as a historian. It was founded in a great measure on his 'Codex diplomaticus Evi Saxonici,' a collection of documents relating to the Saxon period which he had amassed from various sources with infinite labour. Our limits prevent us from noticing the various other works which have proceeded from his pen. He had lately announced a great archaeological work, the 'Horæ Ferales,' for which he had found materials in researches amongst the ancient sepulchres of Germany and England—and we are informed that a portion of this work is in a state which will admit of publication.

No one acquainted with Mr Kemble will deny that he was animated by a sincere and single-minded love of truth. He laboured less for his own fame, still less for his own interest, than for the advancement of knowledge. The perseverance and energy with which he pursued his favourite researches were almost without a parallel. Yet he possessed that brilliancy of talent which distinguishes his family. He was peculiarly fitted for society; and an eminent position was within his reach if he would have consented to abandon his peculiar vocation. He preferred, however, to walk in the path to which he felt himself called, sterile as he found it to be both of wealth and present honour. But are not these the men upon whom, or rather upon whose descendants, national rewards may most fitly be bestowed—men who labour successfully for science, but not for themselves? We need not fear that their number will ever become excessive. A rich inheritance promised by commerce will have greater attractions than a modest pension, the posthumous reward to be earned by a life of literary labour. Such exertions as those made by Mr Kemble are indeed not to be purchased—yet this is by no means a reason why, when voluntarily offered, they should not be rewarded.

THE THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL EXAMINER.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, LYCEUM.

The obstinacy of one or two Drury-Lane renters in urging a claim trivial as regards themselves, fatal as regards the proper conduct of an opera house, has driven Mr Gye back for one season on the Lyceum Theatre. Again there will be on the small stage of this house a few good operas perfectly presented to the eye and to the ear. We quote from the *Globe* a summary of the Lyceum programme:

Mr Gye has put forth his programme for the season. For one year more his patrons must be content with the Lyceum, but from the arrangements which he promises it would appear that pending the completion of the new Opera house, they will have an opportunity of witnessing a series of delightful cabinet performances. We must wait till 1858 and the new Covent Garden, for the pomp and picturesque grandeur of the modern grand opera, for the "Étoile du Nord," the "Huguenots," the "Prophete," and "Guillaume Tell," the performance of which placed the Royal Italian Opera first among lyric theatres. But meanwhile, in the comparatively small area of the Lyceum, we shall in 1857 have the first operatic troupe in Europe, nearly all of them tried favourites of the public, and engaged in the representation of some of the most charming works of the whole Lyric Drama. With the unrivalled orchestra over which Mr Costa presides, and the unrivalled company which Mr Gye still keeps together, what delightful treats we may anticipate in the "Nozze di Figaro," and the "Matrimonio Segreto," both of which will be produced. In addition, we are to have "Fra Diavolo," adapted to the Italian stage by its author and composer, Scribe and Aubert, with Ronconi as Lord Alcazar. Herold's "Zampa" will also be produced, and Mercadante's charming opera, "Il Giuramento."

(7) 'Peripatetic Papers; being a Volume of Miscellanies by the Members of a Literary Society.' Edited by John M. Gilchrist, Author of 'A History of the Turks.' James Blackwood.

(8) 'Conversations on Topics of Interest between Two Friends.' Saunders and Otley.

(9) 'The Angler in the Lake District; or Piscatory Colloquies and Fishing Excursions in Westmoreland and Cumberland.' By John Davy, M.D., F.R.S. Longman and Co.

(10) 'Modern English Literature; its Blemishes and Defects.' By Henry H. Breen, Esq., F.S.A. Longman and Co.

(11) 'Visits to Fields of Battle in England of the Fifteenth Century. To which are added some Miscellaneous Tracts and Papers upon Archaeological Subjects.' By Richard Brooke, Esq., F.S.A. J. R. Smith.

(12) 'A History of England under the Norman Kings, or from the Battle of Hastings to the Accession of the House of Plantagenet; to which is prefixed an Epitome of the Early History of Normandy.' Translated from the German of Dr J. M. Lappenberg, formerly F.S.A.; Keeper of the Archives of the City of Hamburg. By Benjamin Thorpe. With considerable additions and corrections by the Translator. J. R. Smith.

(13) 'History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon.' Forming a Sequel to the 'History of the French Revolution.' By M. A. Thiers, &c. Translated by John Stebbing, Esq. Vol. XIV. Willis and Sothran.

(14) 'History of the Counter-Revolution in England for the Re-establishment of Popery under Charles II and James II.' By Armand Carrel. 'History of the Reign of James II.' By the Right Hon. Charles J. Fox. 'Memoir of the Reign of James II.' By John Lord Viscount Lonsdale. (Standard Library.) Bohn.

(15) 'Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches; with Elucidations.' By Thomas Carlyle. In three vols. Vol. II. Chapman and Hall.

(16) 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England from the Earliest Times till the Reign of King George IV.' By John Lord Campbell, LL.D., F.R.S.E. In ten vols. Vol. IV. Murray.

(17) 'A Popular History of England.' By Charles Knight. No. XVI. Bradbury and Evans.

(18) 'Songs of Summer.' By Richard Henry Stoddard. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. London: Trübner and Co.

(19) 'Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, Jacobite Ballads, &c. &c.' By George W. Thornbury, Author of 'Art and Nature at Home and Abroad,' &c. With Illustrations by H. S. Marks. Hurst and Blackett.

(20) 'Margaret Catchpole, the Suffolk Girl.' By the Rev. Richard Cobbold. (Hodgson's Household Novels.) Hodgson.

(21) 'Anne Boleyn.' An Historical Romance. By Mrs Thomson. (The Parlour Library.) Hodgson.

(22) 'Routledge's Shakespeare.' Edited by H. Staunton. Illustrated by John Gilbert. Routledge and Co.

(23) 'The National Magazine.' Edited by John Saunders and Westland Marston. National Magazine Company.

The company will include as *prime donne*, Grisi, who still reigns supreme in lyric tragedy; Bosio, one of the most perfect and charming singers of the day; Madame Rosa Devries, who appeared for a short time last season; Mlle Parepa, from Lisbon, who comes with a strong Mediterranean reputation; and Mlle Victoire Balfe, daughter of the eminent composer, of whose qualifications we hear the most encouraging accounts. Mlle Marai, almost too good for a *comprimaria*, remains, and Mlle Didice, whose progress as a contralto has been highly successful. The gentlemen comprise Mario, Gardoni, Neri Baraldi, who achieved a very honest success last year, and possibly Tamberlik, who is on his way home from Rio Janeiro. Among the baritones we still find the names of Bonconi, the greatest lyric actor in the world, and of Graziani, one of our best singers. Lablache comes back after a long absence. Formes reappears, and the list closes with three useful artists, Tagliafico, Zelger, and Polonini, who in any other establishment would occupy a foremost position.

The increased importance attached to the ballet department is sufficiently attested by the names of Cerito and Plunkett, as well as Mlle Delechaux, a new candidate for public favour; Mlles Esper, Battalini, and Leblond, all favourites of former seasons, also appear once more.

The season begins on Easter Tuesday, and the subscription will extend over forty nights.

Among the chief musical pleasures of last week was to be reckoned a private performance at the Store-street Music Hall of the *Vocal Association*, a body of some two hundred ladies and gentlemen, who, with M. Benedict, their teacher, for conductor, sang with the most perfect taste a series of glees, choruses, and part-songs. Among the part-songs in the programme, one of the best was that written by M. Benedict himself, for female voices, "Warbler so joyously singing," which received an emphatic encore. Mozart's motet, "Ave verum," accompanied by M. Engel on one of Alexandre's patent harmoniums, went to perfection. The vocal concert was varied agreeably with some excellent violin and violoncello playing by Herr Carl Deichmann and M. Paque.

The theatres are now closed for a week as theatres, but remain open as places of entertainment, musical or astronomical. Passion-week is a week of oratorios and concerts. On Monday there will be Mr Mellon's concert at the LYCEUM and a concert at DRURY LANE.

At EXETER HALL Mr Case will give his annual Concert with a programme which, judging by the quantity, quality, and popular character of its contents, and by the standing of the performers engaged, is likely to attract a very large class of amusement hunters. So, with concerts, oratorios, and at the HAYMARKET the oratory, without which there could be no Passion-week to the sight-seer, the town will be agreeably entertained.

As the engagement of the LYCEUM for the Italian Opera brings Mr Dillon's first dramatic season to a close, we must not end this notice without an expression of satisfaction at the excellent character he has won both for himself as an actor on the London stage, and for his house as one in the first rank of London theatres. The season closed on Thursday with Mr Dillon's benefit, and during the past week a benefit has also been taken by Mr Toole, who has during the season made good use of an opportunity of winning as a comedian the popularity to which he is entitled.

MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—On Monday evening next, the 6th inst., the Lord Mayor will pay a state visit to these popular Concerts at St Martin's Hall. His lordship will be accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, and several noblemen and other distinguished personages. On this occasion a miscellaneous performance of Sacred Music will be given, supported by Miss Birch, Miss Augusta Manning, Madame Bassano, Miss Clara Mackenzie, Mr Dawson, Mr Seymour, Mr Wallworth, and the London Vocal Union.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.—THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—The defeat of Messrs Cobden, Bright, and Gibson has caused some astonishment to certain French journals. The 'Presse' says:—"The English elections prove to be both a victory of the Liberal party over the Conservative party, and a personal triumph for Lord Palmerston. The personal success of Lord Palmerston consists above all in the check sustained by some of his most remarkable and most meritorious adversaries. The defeat of the Manchester school is a deplorable triumph of party spirit; but popularity is easily reconquered, and Cobden and Bright will doubtless not long remain exiled from Parliament."—The 'Union' offers the following remarks on the re-election of Lord Palmerston:—"No doubt was ever entertained with regard to the re-election of Lord Palmerston at Tiverton; we have therefore simply to announce the success of the noble lord. We will not dwell on the speech he delivered to the electors, for we prefer the address published by him a few days ago, which was clearer and more satisfactory. One sentence has, however, excited our attention; it is where the Premier declares 'that the commercial intercourse of England with foreign States shall be as free in regard to tariffs as the laws, &c. of those countries may permit.' This passage deserves to be recorded, for it comprises the whole policy of England."

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.—There was a meeting of the Conference on the subject of Neuchâtel on Tuesday.—A great many political arrests have just been made at Lyons of persons alleged to be members of a secret society, formed for the purpose of promoting the candidature of the exile, Raspail, at the general election.—General Todleben is expected at the Russian embassy to await the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine, who arrives in Paris in the course of this month.—Ferukh Khan is expected in Paris again this week. It seems that his visit to London is of a private character. He only took with him four persons of his suite. But as soon as he receives from Teheran the ratification of the treaty just concluded he will go to England a second time, and will then be accompanied by the whole *personnel* of his legation.—Baron Duden, formerly Minister of State, has just died, at the age of seventy-eight.—An inquiry into the late riot at the Polytechnic School has resulted in the determination of government to re-establish the division (125 in number) which was dissolved, and only sixteen will be definitively expelled.—It is pretty confidently said that the present session of the Corps Legislatif will terminate on May 16, and that the general elections will take place about the middle of June.—The 'Daily News' and the

'Nord' of Brussels have been seized.—Among the persons arrested in Paris last week, as members of a secret society, were MM. Morin and Ancaigne, writers in the 'Revue de Paris.' A warrant was issued against M. Lefort, the student who wrote the 'Chants de haine,' and was some time since sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the part he took in the Nisard riots at the university. M. Lefort, however, had received a hint of what was coming, and when his lodgings were searched the bird was flown.—M. Emile Augier, the dramatic author, was on Tuesday elected a member of the French Academy by a majority of one vote. His competitor was M. Victor de Laprade, also a poet, though not generally known.—A superior officer of Engineers of the Piedmontese army has arrived in Paris. He is said to be charged by his Government with requesting the favour of being permitted to copy the old plans of the fortifications of Alessandria, which were executed during the first Empire. It is the old French system which is to be followed at present.—The heirs of Prince Eugene Beauharnais are about to institute legal proceedings against the publishers of Marshal Marmont's (Duke de Ragusa's) memoirs.—The expedition to Kabylia under Marshal Randon has been fully organised. The command of the three divisions, of which it is to be composed, has been given to Generals Ranaut, Macmahon, and Yousof.—A Paris letter, in the 'Nord' of Brussels, contains the following amusing paragraph:—"Mr Hume, the table-turner and magnetiser, who has of late excited such attention in Paris, has predicted to M. Alexandre Damas that he would live to the age of 113 years, and be killed in a duel."

PIEDMONT.—The Turin correspondent of the 'Daily News,' writing on the 30th ult. says: "Count Cavour sent the Austrian Ambassador, Count Paar, his passports yesterday. I imagine Cavour suspected that the Ambassador was lingering here to give countenance to a belief that he had been asked by the Sardinian government to remain. The situation is becoming daily more critical and menacing."—"A report is current at Berne (says the 'New Zurich Gazette') that Sardinia has it in contemplation to enrol 6,000 Swiss."

UNITED STATES.—The Persia has brought advices to the 18th ult. The Senate had adopted a series of resolutions containing the amendments it proposes in the Treaty of London. The treaty, with these amendments, had been sent to the State Department, and will be immediately submitted to the British Government as the basis of further negotiations. The Senate adjourned on the 14th. Lord Napier presented his credentials to the President on the 16th. The President, in reply to his lordship, said:—"Your Sovereign, I am convinced, could not have selected a more acceptable representative than yourself to renew those relations of international friendship which I trust may never hereafter be interrupted. The earnest and gracious desire expressed by her Majesty to preserve and advance upon all occasions the interest and happiness of England and America, and the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States, are cordially reciprocated on my part, and will elicit an enthusiastic response from the hearts of the American people. No independent Powers have ever been bound together by material interests of such magnitude as those which unite Great Britain and the United States. Indeed, the prosperity of the one is necessarily involved in that of the other; but mutual interests, however vast, without mutual regard, are not always sufficient to preserve friendship between nations. How happy, then, am I to receive the assurances that your Sovereign, her Ministers, and every order of her subjects are animated by sentiments of benevolence towards the Government and people of the United States. During my Administration it shall be my agreeable duty, as well as my earnest desire, to increase the friendship and mutual goodwill now so happily subsisting between the two countries, and to render these sentiments strong and enduring. With such sincere and heartfelt dispositions on both sides, should difficulties ever arise between the two Governments, these will be easily adjusted, in a spirit of mutual forbearance and concession. I return your lordship my thanks for your kind expressions and wishes in reference to myself, and feel confident that in our future intercourse we shall proceed harmoniously and satisfactorily in discharging our respective duties." Intelligence had been received of a dreadful catastrophe which occurred on the Great Western Railroad of Canada on the 12th. The afternoon train from Toronto to Hamilton ran off the track when approaching the bridge over the Des Jardines Canal, near Hamilton; the engine cut through the timber work of the bridge, the structure gave way, and the locomotive, baggage-wagon, and two passenger cars, fell from a height of forty feet into deep water. There were ninety-seven passengers in the two cars. Of these seventy were instantly drowned or crushed to death. Sixty bodies had been recovered up to the evening of the 15th; but all had not been found. The coroner's inquest had commenced, but stood adjourned till the 17th. Mr S. Zimmerman, the wealthy contractor and banker of Niagara, is among the victims. The Parliament which was sitting at Toronto adjourned when the intelligence of the disaster arrived in that city. On the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altona station, an emigrant train had been run into by a freight train; six persons were killed and ten or twelve others mutilated. On the Salt Lake Plains the past season had been so severe that the Indians had been compelled, in many instances, to devour their own offspring to avoid starvation.—The Emeu has since arrived with intelligence one day later. Telegraphic despatches from Washington announce the acquisition of Sonora and Sinaloa, with the command of the Gulf of California on the one side, in consideration of a sum of money as an equivalent on the other. Commander Swartwort, of the United States steamer Massachusetts, has made an interesting report of the engagement, fought on the 21st of March last, between the crew of that vessel and a band of North Russian Indians, near Port Gamble, Washington territory. The United States force had one man killed and one wounded, and the Indians lost twenty-seven killed and twenty-one wounded. Among the latter one of their chiefs. The Indians sued for peace, and promised to go to Victoria, and never to visit Puget Sound again.

WEST INDIES.—The La Plata has brought the usual mails. The West India corps give promise of abundance. The sanitary condition of the West India islands is satisfactory; and the cholera is abating at Demerara. At Jamaica public meetings continue to be held, to expose the glaring infraction of treaties for the suppression of slavery under the sanction of the authorities of Cuba, and encouragement given by citizens of the United States. The inhabitants of Barbadoes and Trinidad are discussing with much interest the plan proposed by Captain Raasloff for connecting together the British West Indian islands with the island of St Thomas, by a submarine telegraph to be carried to the coast of Florida, so as to give to the West Indies an indirect telegraphic communication with Europe by means of the projected Atlantic line between the United States, Newfoundland, and Great Britain.

THE EAST.—Intelligence from Constantinople to the 23rd ult. has been received. The Grand Vizier had given notice to the different Legations that he would expel all Mussulman subjects, with confiscation of their property, who should refuse the usual military subsidies under pretext of being under foreign protection. The Russians were concentrating considerable forces at Anapa and Ekaterinodar. The news of the successes of the Circassians is confirmed. Mehemed Bey is adopting energetic measures to resist an attack of the Russians.—Neriman Khan, second Councillor of the Persian Embassy, arrived at Constantinople on the 21st with the treaty signed at Paris by Ferukh Khan, and which he is conveying to Teheran for the ratification of the Shah. Neriman Khan left on the 22nd for Trebizond

by an English steamer placed at his disposal by Admiral Lyons. It was thought that he would return to Constantinople about the 15th of May, and be again in Paris by the end of that month.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The reading of the firman for the installation of Vogorides Coraki, the new Kaimacan of Moldavia, has taken place at Jassy. Everything passed off quietly. The Principalities and the Black Sea are now completely evacuated.

INDIA.—The latest advices are dated Bombay, March 5, and Calcutta, Feb. 21. The 'Calcutta Englishman' states, as an undoubted fact, that Lord Canning has tendered his resignation as Governor-General. The 'Hurkaru' supports its contemporary in this statement, assigning as the reason Lord Canning's uncourteous treatment by the home Government in taking the conduct of the Persian war out of his hands. A prospectus had been published for the organisation of a new company, to be called the "Bombay, Aden, China, and Australia Steam Navigation Company," the lines it proposes to occupy being of great importance to Bombay and, indeed, to Western India.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

DEFEAT OF THE PERSIAN CAVALRY.

Intelligence has been received of a most brilliant victory gained by General Outram near Bushire. We take the account of it from the 'Bombay Telegraph' of March 5:—

"The Victoria, which arrived from the Gulf on Monday afternoon, brought intelligence of a smart engagement having been fought between the British and Persian troops at a place called Kooshab on the 8th ult. Sir James Outram learning that a large body of Persians, under the command of Shoojah-ool-Moolk in person, was hovering around Bushire, resolved at once to bring matters to an issue. The troops, consisting of the 3rd Cavalry, the Poonah Horse, the 64th Foot, the 2nd European Light Infantry, the 78th Highlanders, the Sappers and Miners, the 20th Native Infantry, the 4th Rifles, the 26th Native Infantry, the Beloochees, 3rd Troop Horse Artillery, 3rd and 5th Light Field Batteries—numbering in all 419 sables, 2,212 European Infantry, 2,022 Native Infantry, and 18 guns, marched from Bushire on the evening of the 3rd February. They were without tents or extra clothing of any sort; each man carried his greatcoat, blanket, and two days' cooked provisions. After a march of forty-six miles in forty-one hours, during which they were exposed to the worst of weather, cold nights and deluging storms of rain, they reached the enemy's entrenched position on the morning of the 5th, but found it abandoned. The enemy on hearing of our approach had evacuated their intrenchments so precipitately that their tents and camp equipage and ordnance magazine were abandoned; the former were being rapidly carried off by the village plunderers operating for some hours before we arrived. Every exertion was made to intercept the retreat of some bodies of the enemy's cavalry still in sight, and some little skirmishing with a few horsemen took place, but eventually they all made off. After occupying for two days the position the enemy had evacuated, and hearing that they had succeeded in getting the guns which they carried away into the difficult pass of Mhak, the troops commenced their return march on the night of the 7th, carrying away the large stores of flour, rice, and grain which the Persian Government had collected for their army, and destroying their magazine, found to contain about 36,000lb. of powder, with small-arm ammunition, and a vast quantity of shot and shell, thereby crippling the future operations of their army: some of the guns are supposed to have been cast into wells, and, as their wheels fell into our hands, cannot again be used. At midnight an attack was made upon the rearward by the enemy's horse, and parties threatened the line of march on every side; the troops were halted, and so formed as to protect the baggage and resist the horsemen in whatever direction they might attempt to charge. Before this was quite completed four of the enemy's guns of heavy metal were opened upon the force, but the darkness of the night prevented any steps being taken to capture them. At break of day the Persian force, amounting to between 5,000 and 6,000 men, with five guns, was discovered on our left rear, north-east of our line of march. The cavalry and artillery immediately moved rapidly to the attack, supported by two lines of infantry, a third protecting the baggage. The fire of artillery was most excellent and did great execution, the cavalry also twice charged with great gallantry and success—indeed, upon these two arms fell the whole brunt of the action, as the enemy moved away too rapidly for the infantry to overtake them. By ten o'clock the defeat of the Persians was complete. Two guns were captured, the gun ammunition, laden upon mules, fell into our hands, and at least 700 men lay dead upon the field. The wounded, the number of whom must have been considerable, had been carried away, the remainder fled in a disorganised state, generally throwing away their arms, which strewed the field in vast numbers, and nothing but the paucity of our cavalry prevented their total destruction and the capture of the remaining guns. The troops bivouacked for the day close to the battle-field, and at night accomplished a march of twenty miles over a country rendered almost impassable by the heavy rain which fell incessantly. After a rest of six hours the greater portion of the infantry continued their march to Bushire, which they reached before midnight on the 9th of February, thus performing another harassing march of forty-four miles under incessant rain, beside fighting and defeating the enemy during its progress, within a short period of fifty hours. The cavalry and artillery, with an infantry escort, reached camp on the morning of the 10th ult. The result is most satisfactory, and will, General Outram thinks, have a very beneficial effect on our future operations in Persia."

The following are extracts from General Outram's despatch, dated from the camp near Bushire, on the 10th of February, announcing this victory.

"The enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have been very great. It is impossible to compute the amount, but from the number of bodies which strewed the ground of contest, extending several miles, I should say that full 700 must have fallen. Two brass nine-pounder guns, with their carriages and horses, eight mules, laden with ammunition, and several hundred stand of arms were taken; and the Persian Commander-in-Chief, with the remainder of his army, only escaped annihilation owing to the numerical weakness of our cavalry. The loss on our side is, I am happy to say, comparatively small, attributable, I am inclined to believe, to the rapid advance of our artillery and cavalry, and the well-directed fire of the former, which almost paralysed the Persians from the commencement. I have, however, to regret the loss of Lieut. Frankland, 2nd European Regiment, who was acting as Brigade-Major of Cavalry, and was killed in the first cavalry charge; Captain Forbes, also, who commanded and most gallantly led the 3rd Cavalry, and Lieut. Greentree, 64th Foot, were severely wounded. I myself had very little to do with the action, being stunned by my horse falling with me at the commencement of the contest, and recovering only in time to resume my place at the head of the army shortly before the close of this action. To Major-General Stalker, and Colonel Lugard, chief of the staff, is the credit due for successfully guiding our troops to victory on this occasion."

General Outram then details the circumstances which preceded this satisfactory termination of the brief but arduous campaign.

"On the 27th ult. (he says) I landed at Bushire and assumed the command of the army. The vast preparations of the Persian Government for the recovery of Bushire then came to my knowledge. Shoojah-ool-Moolk, who commands the Persian troops, had

assembled a force, said to amount to 8,500, and subsequently found to be 6,900, at the town of Burazjoon, forty-six miles distant from Bushire, and entrenched his position. This army was well supplied with food and ammunition, of which considerable magazines had been collected. It was intended that this force should form the nucleus of a very large army to be assembled for the recapture of Bushire. The despatch then proceeds to describe the advance of the Anglo-Indian force, and the operations which ensued, but these it is not necessary to give as they are fully entered into in the preceding summary from the 'Bombay Telegraph.' We add, however, the list of casualties.—**KILLED**—Lieut. A. C. Frankland, of the 2nd European Regiment, Acting Brigade Major of Cavalry, Field Force. **WOUNDED**—Captain J. Forbes, 3rd Light Cavalry, hall through right thigh, severely; Captain R. Mockler, her Majesty's 64th Regiment, contusion of calf of right leg from a round shot, Lieut. J. Greenlee, her Majesty's 64th Regiment, seriously, by a round shot, which caused loss of left foot; Ensign Woodcock, 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, slightly, gun-shot, left shin; and Assistant-Surgeon J. M. Barnett, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, slightly, by spent ball, right arm.—**Total killed**—Europeans, 3; Natives, 7. **Total wounded**—Europeans, 31; Natives 31. **Grand total**—Killed, 10; wounded, 62—72. Died of wounds, since the action—3 Europeans and 3 Natives.

CHINA.—The accounts from Hong Kong are to the 17th of February. The 'Times' correspondent at that place writes as follows: "Since I wrote on the 30th ult., the occurrences have been unimportant. Allum's trial commenced on the 2nd inst., and after an investigation which lasted five days he obtained a verdict by a majority of the jury of 'Not guilty.' The evidence was chiefly circumstantial, and although it did not prove sufficient to lead to a conviction, a strong feeling exists as to the guilt of the principal persons tried. On the prisoners leaving the Court-house they were re-apprehended as suspicious characters under a late Government notification, and Allum, I believe, is to be detained in the meantime. At Hong Kong all remains quiet. The addition to the forces that has lately taken place has allayed any uneasiness that previously existed in case the place should be attacked by the Chinese. The private steamer Sir James Brooke arrived here on the 31st ult., taken up by the Government of Singapore, and brought on from the Straits about 210 men of the 99th and 38th Regiments Madras Native Infantry (Major Cazalot, Commander), and some gun Lascares and Madras artillerymen. Her Majesty's sloop Elk, 12 guns, and brig Camilla, 16 guns, arrived here on the 10th inst. The Company's steamer Auckland is also here. Admiral Seymour left this on the 6th inst., in her Majesty's steamer Barracouta, and came down for the mail last evening in the Niger. There is little to report of occurrences up the river. An attempt was made at the end of last month to burn her Majesty's ship Comus, which was nearly proving successful. Two junks were sent down upon her. They were on fire, and alongside very quickly. One cleared the vessel without doing much injury; the other was got clear with difficulty, and at one time the danger appeared imminent, the flames being over the fore part of the ship. No serious damage was done. Numerous junks still keep in proximity to our ships; there are no means at present of following them. Two small river steamers have been fitted with guns, but even these will scarcely prove of sufficiently light draught of water to allow them to follow the junks. The comparative impunity with which the junks have fired at the steamers on one or two occasions apparently induced the Chinese to act with less caution on the 10th inst., when her Majesty's steamer Hornet, Captain Forsyth, and a small river steamer, under charge of Lieut. Dent, were attacked by a fleet of about 200 junks. Captain Forsyth anchored the Hornet abreast of the junks, and opened fire, which, we hear, was very precise, and must have done a great deal of damage. A Chinese report of the affair stated that the junks suffered severely. Night coming on the fleet could not be followed up the creek. One large junk was cut out by the Hornet's boats, two sank, and two blew up. Peking 'Gazettes' to the 6th of January report several successes gained over the rebels, and the retaking of some of the towns in the province of Hopen. The retirement of the rebels from some of their posts to reinforce their body at Nankin, where disorder still continued, is stated as the origin of these reported Imperial successes. Yu-Yaou, a town about thirty miles from Ningpo, is said to have been taken by the insurgents, the head Mandarin killed, and about 300 of the Imperial soldiers. The 'Gazettes' do not contain any allusion to the troubles with foreigners at Canton. The report is correct of an edict having been issued to the high officers of the coast provinces not to interfere with the quarrel at Canton. Yeh is said to have orders to establish peace, but nothing is said of opening Canton. At Ningpo considerable excitement prevailed towards the end of last month, and the missionaries left the place; but at the last date, 1st inst., all was quiet. The cause of this apprehension appeared to be a permission from the Intendant to the Canton men to make an attack on the lorcha men. The permission, however, was withdrawn, and no disturbance took place. Shanghai advices are to the 7th inst. Our relations with the Chinese authorities there continued amicable.—The 'Daily News' thus refers to the alleged orders of the Emperor:—"The report, transmitted from Malta in the Admiralty despatch, that intelligence has reached Bombay of Yeh's having been ordered by the Emperor to conclude peace, is not confirmed. On the contrary, the understanding at Hong Kong, on the 17th of February, was, that the Emperor had expressed the highest confidence in Yeh's ability to deal with foreigners; that he had recommended clemency; but that his Imperial Majesty had given orders, in the event of lenient measures proving unavailing, to 'drive the barbarians into the sea.' This corresponds with the news from Shanghai and the other northern ports. On the 17th of January it was stated in the 'North-China Herald':—"We learn on most reliable authority that, in consequence of the 'rebellion of the foreign barbarians in Canton,' the attention of the Government in Peking has already been directed to the defenses at Tientsin, 'the port of the capital'—an incident that shows clearly enough the temper and disposition of the Emperor and his Cabinet." In the issue of the same journal for the 31st of January it is added:—"We hear, upon unquestionable authority, that an Imperial edict has been transmitted to the Governor-General and Governors of the provinces of Keang-su, Che-Keang, and Fu-kien, giving orders as to the treatment of the 'Barbarians,' in the present difficulty. They are to make defensive preparations, but quietly, so as not to alarm the people; and if foreign steamers come they are to be met with reasoning. Yeh is ordered not to push matters to extremity, but to avail himself of opportunities to re-establish peace. He is not told to admit them into the city."

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

The Spanish Government has raised the state of siege in Granada, Malaga, and Valencia, but not either in Catalonia or Aragon. In the elections at Madrid the Progressista candidates, M. M. Olozaga, Asensio, Patricio de la Escosura, General Prim, and Marquis de Perales, have been defeated by large majorities.

The 'Opinione' of Turin states that the total amount collected by M. Daniel Manin at Paris, and forwarded by him to the committee for the subscription to the 100 guns of Alessandria is 7,000*l*.

Official accounts have been received of the departure of the Piedmontese Minister from Vienna.

The 'Opinione' of Turin, contradicting recent assertions from Vienna, says that the garrisons of Verona, Mantua, and Milan were augmented last week.

After a lengthened discussion, the Belgian Chamber of Representatives has come to a vote on the question of the import duty on coals. Admission free of all duty was rejected by a majority of 60 to 33; a duty of 23*c*. the ton, proposed by the committee, was set aside by a majority of 53 to 41, and a duty of 1*l*. 40*c*. proposed by the Government, adopted by 64 to 39.

A letter from Venice of the 20th ult. announces that a painting by Paul Veronese, for three centuries the property of the Pisani family, has been purchased by the British Government.

STATE AND CHURCH.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Queen held a Privy Council on Thursday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by Prince Albert and all the Ministers.

LORDS PALMERSTON AND MALMESBURY.—Lord Palmerston has returned the following reply to Lord Malmesbury's letter of the 25th ult.: "94 Piccadilly, March 25.—My dear Lord Malmesbury, I have received this evening your letter of this day. I have neither time nor inclination to renew the China debate. I have used a right which I do not deem myself deprived of by my official position, to express publicly my opinion of the conduct of public men on an occasion of no small public importance, and I have nothing to retract or to qualify.—Yours faithfully, PALMERSTON."

APPOINTMENTS.—Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, is to be raised to an earldom by the style and title of Earl Cowley. Mr. D. M. Lushlan is appointed Consul at Sourabaya, in Java; Mr. W. Lawless Consul at Martinique; Mr. J. Crauford Consul at Guadeloupe; Mr. G. F. Crosthwaite Consul at Cologne. The following gentlemen have been appointed chaplains in ordinary to her Majesty: The Rev. F. C. Cook, M.A., Prebendary of St Paul's and Inspector of Schools; the Hon. and Rev. D. Gordon, rector of Great Stanmore, Middlesex; the Rev. W. Rogers, incumbent of St Thomas, Charterhouse.

THE REVENUE.—The official return, which was published on Wednesday, shows an increase on the quarter ending on the 31st of March of 115,074*l*. and on the year of 2,525,066*l*. In the Customs duties the increase on the year arises on nearly every head of duty, except tea and coffee, on which there is a decrease (or postponement) of revenue of one million, principally owing to the anticipated reduction of the duty in April. The quarter's revenue is more especially affected by the same cause. In the Excise duties there is an increase in the year of 853,848*l*. and in the quarter of 91,222*l*. arising principally on spirits, hops, and paper, &c. There would have been a much greater increase but for the repeal of the war duty on malt, which has affected the revenue of the year about 1,000,000*l*. and that of the quarter about 250,000*l*. (including the drawbacks on stocks on hand). In Stamps there is an increase of about 296,000*l*. on the year, and 103,000*l*. on the quarter, arising from additional revenues from legacy and succession duties and other items. The Land and Assessed Taxes exhibit only unimportant variations both on the year and quarter. The Income Tax shows an increase of more than a million, derived from the additional twopenny in the pound imposed in 1855, and which did not take full effect until the second half of the year 1855-6. The quarter shows a smaller comparative increase, the full rate being then in operation. An increase of correspondence has produced a similar addition to the Post-office revenue of both the quarter and the year. No variation of any amount appears in the Crown Lands, and in the Miscellaneous there is a casual variation only.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—Dr Hinds has issued a farewell address to the clergy of the diocese, on his resignation. After alluding to his long-continued ill health, which has estranged him personally from the clergy and the diocese for several years, the bishop thus notices the circumstances of his resignation and the position of the diocese. "It is now three years since—despairing of ever being again strong enough for the requirements of a diocese such as this is—I contemplated resigning. Friends, however, with whom I took counsel were more hopeful of my restoration to health and energy, and I permitted my own judgment to be overruled by theirs. At length, in June last, time having wrought no such change as had been anticipated, I determined to make no longer delay; and the then Bishops of London and Durham having applied for permission to resign, although under different circumstances from mine, I thought to have availed myself of the occasion, and applied likewise. For reasons into which I need not go, the occasion was represented to me as inopportune. Those reasons no longer applying, I renewed my request at a later period of the year, and the necessary steps having now been taken for enabling me to fulfil my purpose, I am preparing to make room for my successor at the end of the present month." Among those mentioned as likely to succeed Dr Hinds in the bishopric are the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, rector of St Marylebone, and formerly rector of Bergh Apton, Norfolk, and the Rev. A. P. Stanley, son of the previous Bishop of Norwich. Dr Hinds was appointed to the bishopric in 1849.

EPISCOPAL COMMISSION.—A Commission is to be issued for the purpose of inquiring into the several dioceses of Canterbury, London, Winchester, and Rochester. The Commissioners are to be the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Chichester, the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, the Right Hon. S. Lushington, Dr Travers Twiss, Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury; the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, the Ven. Archdeacon Wigram, and the Ven. Archdeacon Jones; Mr F. Kenyett, Secretary to the Archbishop, to be Secretary to the Commission.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday was 1,248. This number is less by 202 than the corrected average. The births registered last week exceed the deaths by 689. Fatal cases of the diseases which form the zymotic class exhibit a decrease from 197 in the preceding week to 187 last week. Whooping-cough is the most fatal of this description of diseases, and numbers 60, the average being 63. Measles, to which 20 cases are referred, is also about the average; while scarlatina, which caused 20 deaths, typhus, and common fever, which caused 34, and smallpox, which was only fatal to three children, are all decidedly below the average. The weather has not lately been favourable to persons subject to bronchial affections; 164 persons died in the previous week from bronchitis, and 160 last week, the average being 125. Three persons who had attained the age of ninety years or upwards are recorded in this return. The oldest is a gentleman who died at Bow, at the age of ninety-five years. Last week the births of 990 boys and 947 girls, in all 1,937 children, were registered in London. The mean temperature of the week was 59.6 deg., which is 2.5 deg. below the average of the same week in forty-three years.

Obituary.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF WESTMORELAND died on the 26th ult., at Brympton House, in Somersetshire, the seat of her daughter, Lady Georgiana Fane. Her ladyship had been suffering during the last five weeks from the effects of a fall, since which her strength had been gradually failing. The deceased was relict of John, tenth Earl

of Westmoreland, who died in 1841. She was daughter of H. H. Saunders, Esq., M.D., and with her sister, the late Viscountess Melville, co-heiress and grand-niece of Admiral Sir C. Saunders, K.B.

ADAM LEFFLER, the celebrated and popular vocalist, died on the 28th ult., aged forty-nine, of apoplexy, leaving a large family totally unprovided for.

VISCOUNTESS KEITH died on Tuesday, at her town residence, Piccadilly, in her ninety-third year. Her ladyship expired from gradual decay of nature without pain.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.—From a return moved for in the last Parliament it appears that the following are the chief "points" of examination for candidates for commissions: The candidate must read and write English correctly; he must know arithmetic, proportion, the use of logarithms, as practically applied to the multiplication, division, formation of powers, and extraction of roots; algebra (the four first rules); he must be able to translate 'Livy's History' (books 21—25), and any portions of 'Virgil's Æneid' (books 1—3), with parsing and prosody. If ignorant of the classics, he must render into English a given passage of a French or German author, and *vice versa*; in history he is open to such questions as the examiners may think right to propose; he must possess such an elementary knowledge of geography as most school children acquire (such as a knowledge of the great divisions of the globe, the chief capitals, the chief rivers and ports in her Majesty's dominions, &c.); in fortification he must trace upon paper a front of fortification according to Vauban's first system, and also the profile of a rampart and parapet.

THE LATE CAPTAIN THOMPSON, C.B.—The Emperor of the French has just forwarded a donation of 1,000*l*. (40*l*.) towards the Thompson Memorial Fund. The proceeds of the subscription will be appropriated for the benefit of the brother of Captain Thompson, who is said to be a thorough soldier, an accomplished gentleman, and one who is likely to distinguish himself in the service. There is reason to believe that the King of Sardinia will shortly follow the noble example of Louis Napoleon.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—On Monday the head-quarters of the 3rd Light Dragoons, consisting of 102 men and 114 horses, under the command of Colonel Unett, left Liverpool for Canada in the steamers Prince and Princess.—The Cunard steamer Lebanon, which was taken up by the Admiralty authorities to take artillery to Halifax and Quebec, and bring home a number of artillerymen, sailed on Wednesday.—The ship Jardins has been chartered at Liverpool to sail to Quebec for the purpose of bringing home a part of the 16th Regiment.—The following artisans and labourers under notice of dismissal from Woolwich Arsenal will leave the establishment on Tuesday next, namely: 300 from the Royal carriage department, 200 from the gun factory, 320 from the laboratory, and 80 from the military store department. A requisition presented to Lord Panmure, soliciting the assistance of Government for their conveyance to Canada, has met with a favourable reply.—The freight ship Violet, at Woolwich, has commenced shipping war stores for China. The cargo is to consist of shot, shell, guns, mortars, and the three newly-constructed 3-pounder batteries, arranged for mountain service as well as for traversing the rice-fields, where the nature of the ground would not admit of the passage of heavier pieces of ordnance.—Messrs Lucas have terminated the construction of a wall exceeding two and a-half miles in length, which incloses and forms the boundary of the entire premises constituting the Royal Arsenal grounds at Woolwich.

The 50th Regiment left Belfast yesterday week for Cork, there to await a transport for conveyance to Ceylon, to relieve the 37th Foot, ordered to China.—The troop-ship Emily Mitchell, from Trinidad, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday with the head-quarters of the 67th.—Vice-Admiral Sir B. Reynolds is nominated to succeed Admiral Sir W. Parker as Commander-in-Chief on the Plymouth Station.—The launch of the large screw-steamer Renown, 91 guns, took place at Chatham dockyard on Saturday.—The squadron equipping at Portsmouth for China is still progressing in outfit without any decrease in the exertions of the several departments.—The well-riddled flag of the renowned Twelve Apostles, once the pride of Sebastopol Harbour, is now in the hands of a person at Malta, who occasionally hoists it to shake out the moths, to the great indignation of the Russian Consul. We trust the patriotism of the possessor of this trophy will induce him to present it to the United Service Museum.—Captain G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, to succeed Admiral Sir H. Leake, whose tenure of office has expired, Captain Wellesley, who served with great credit on the coast of Syria, is the youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, and a nephew of the late Duke of Wellington.

THE TROOPS FOR CHINA.—The embarkation of troops from Portsmouth, for China, will commence on Monday. The Transit will take in on Monday 11 officers and 265 men of the 59th Regiment, 16 officers and 271 men of the 90th, and a large party of the Medical Staff Corps. The Himalaya will embark on Monday 36 officers and 804 men of the 90th and other troops. The Furious steam frigate is also ready for service. The Adventure troopship has been taken out of dock. The Melville, two-decker hospital ship, Commander Trollope, is also being equipped for the China service with all despatch.

WARNING TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.—Our photographic friends will do well to take warning from the following extract taken from a Cape paper, in which it is stated that Dr Atherstone, an eminent photographer, had nearly poisoned himself:—"It appears that in removing the stains of nitrate of silver from his hands with that deadly cyanide of potassium (the plan commonly adopted by photographers) he suddenly felt a glow through his whole frame, accompanied by a tremulous feeling. The thought instantly flashed across his mind that some of the poison had been absorbed by some scratches or cuts on his hands which he had forgotten. He washed his hands instantly, taking ammonia and wine. But the symptoms increased; his sight grew indistinct; his memory was impaired; and a sense of fainting warned him that a poisonous dose had been absorbed. He then tried cold affusion, with temporary relief; and a powerful showerbath gave great relief for a time, but the symptoms returned at intervals of a few minutes; the jaws felt constricted, and there was a spasmodic action of the muscles of the arms, parched throat, the sense of faintness. In three hours these symptoms left, and he fell asleep. The next day he suffered from great exhaustion. This case shows the necessity of extreme caution on the part of photographers and others in the use of this highly poisonous salt. The following will be found a safe and equally efficacious mode of removing the stains of nitrate of silver from the hands:—Moisten the stain with a saturated solution of iodide of potassium in water, and afterwards with nitric acid, diluted with two parts of water, then wash in a solution of hyposulphite of soda."—'Madras Spectator,' Feb. 2.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ADMISSIONS DURING THE WEEK.—Saturday, March 28. On payment, 892; by season tickets, 2,130: total, 3,022.—Monday, March 30. On payment, 943; by season tickets, 247: total, 1,190.—Tuesday, March 31. On payment, 846; by season tickets, 283: total, 1,129.—Wednesday, April 1. On payment, 1,368; by season tickets, 455: total, 1,813.—Thursday, April 2. On payment, 1,023; by season tickets, 269: total, 1,292.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

In the annexed List, which we have adopted from the 'Times,' the Members returned are distinguished as Ministerial and Opposition according to their declared opinions upon the Chinese question. The names of the late Members who have lost their Seats, or have not presented themselves for re-election, are marked thus †

The figures in the first column denote a Ministerialist as having been returned; in the second column, an Opposition Member.

Table listing members of the new parliament by constituency. Columns include constituency name, member name, and a two-column numerical indicator (Ministerialist/Opposition Member). Constituencies listed include English and Welsh Boroughs, ENGLAND, CARMARTHEN, GREENWICH, MACCLESFIELD, RIFON, etc.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO THE NEW PARLIAMENT—continued.

WALSALL. Mr C. Forster . . . 1 — 0	CUMBERLAND, W. General Wyndham . . . 0 — 1 Captain Lowther . . . 0 — 1	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, N. Lord Burghley . . . 0 — 1 Mr A. Stafford . . . 0 — 1	AYRSHIRE. Lord J. Stuart . . . 1 — 0	IRELAND. ARMAGH. Mr S. Miller . . . 1 — 0
WAREHAM. Mr Calcraft . . . 1 — 0	DENBIGHSHIRE. Colonel Biadulph . . . 1 — 0	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, SOUTH. Lord Althorp . . . 1 — 0	BANFFSHIRE. Lord Fife . . . 1 — 0	ATHLONE. Mr Ennis . . . 1 — 0
WARRINGTON. Mr Greenall . . . 0 — 1	DERBYSHIRE, S. Mr Evans . . . 1 — 0	NORTHUMBERLAND, N. Lord Ossulston . . . 0 — 1	BERWICKSHIRE. Hon. F. Scott . . . 0 — 1	BANDON. Captain Bernard . . . 0 — 1
WARWICK. Mr Repton . . . 0 — 1	DEVONSHIRE, S. Sir J. Y. Buller . . . 0 — 1	NORTHUMBERLAND, S. Lord Lovaine . . . 0 — 1	BUTESHIRE. Mr J. A. S. Wortley . . . 1 — 0	BELFAST. Mr Cairns . . . 0 — 1
WELLS. Mr Greaves . . . 1 — 0	DORSETSHIRE. Mr L. Palk . . . 0 — 1	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, N. Hon. H. G. Liddell . . . 0 — 1	CLACKMANNAN. †Mr J. Johnstone (O) . . . 1 — 0	CLONMEL. Mr Davison . . . 0 — 1
Mr Hayter . . . 1 — 0	DURHAM, S. Mr Portman . . . 1 — 0	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, S. Mr W. B. Beaumont . . . 1 — 0	DUMBARTONSHIRE. Mr Smollett . . . 0 — 1	CARLOW, BOROUGH. Mr Alexander . . . 0 — 1
Captain Jolliffe . . . 0 — 1	DURHAM, N. Mr Ker Seymour . . . 0 — 1	PEMBROKESHIRE. †Lord H. Bentinck (O) . . . 1 — 0	DUMFRIESHIRE. Mr H. Johnstone . . . 0 — 1	CARRICKFERGUS. Mr Dobbs . . . 0 — 1
WENLOCK. Hon. G. Forester . . . 0 — 1	ESSEX, N. Mr Sturt . . . 0 — 1	RADNORSHIRE. Viscount Newark . . . 0 — 1	DUMFRIES DISTRICT. Mr W. Ewart . . . 1 — 0	CASHEL. †Major Cotton (O) . . . 1 — 0
Mr Gaskell . . . 0 — 1	ESSEX, S. Lord H. Vane . . . 0 — 1	RUTLANDSHIRE. Mr W. H. Barrow . . . 0 — 1	DUNDEE. Sir J. Ogilvy . . . 1 — 0	CLONMEL. †Mr G. Duncan (M) . . . 1 — 0
WESTBURY. Sir D. Lopez . . . 0 — 1	GLAMORGANSHIRE. Lord Emlyn . . . 1 — 0	SHROPSHIRE, S. Sir J. B. Walsh . . . 0 — 1	EDINBURGH, CITY. Mr Black . . . 1 — 0	COLERAINE. Mr Bagwell . . . 1 — 0
†Mr Wilson (M) . . . 0 — 1	GLOUCESTERSHIRE, E. Lord A. V. Tempest . . . 1 — 0	SHROPSHIRE, N. Hon. G. J. Noel . . . 0 — 1	EDINBURGHSHIRE. Earl of Dalkeith . . . 0 — 1	CORK, CITY. †Lord Naas (O) . . . 1 — 0
WESTMINSTER. Sir De Lacy Evans . . . 1 — 0	GLOUCESTERSHIRE, W. Mr Rolt . . . 0 — 1	SOMERSETSHIRE, E. Mr J. W. Dod . . . 0 — 1	ELGIN BURGHS. Mr G. S. Duff . . . 1 — 0	MR Fagan . . . 1 — 0
Mr J. V. Shelley . . . 1 — 0	HANTS, NORTH. Colonel Kingscote . . . 1 — 0	SOMERSETSHIRE, W. Mr Hill . . . 0 — 1	ELGINSHIRE. Mr C. Bruce . . . 0 — 1	MR Beamish . . . 1 — 0
WEYMOUTH. Colonel Freestun . . . 1 — 0	HEREFORDSHIRE. †Mr R. B. Hall (O) . . . 1 — 0	STAFFORDSHIRE, S. †Mr W. O. Gore (O) . . . 1 — 0	FALKIRK. †Mr J. Baird (O) . . . 1 — 0	DOWNPATRICK. Mr R. Ker . . . 1 — 0
Mr J. R. Campbell . . . 1 — 0	HERTFORDSHIRE. Mr Beach . . . 1 — 0	STAFFORDSHIRE, N. Mr Child . . . 0 — 1	FFESHIRE. Mr J. Fergus . . . 1 — 0	DROGHEDA. Mr M'Cann . . . 1 — 0
†Mr G. M. Butt (O) . . . 0 — 1	HUNTINGDONSHIRE. †Mr M. Portal (O) . . . 1 — 0	SUFFOLK, E. †Hon. Mr Littleton . . . 1 — 0	FORFARSHIRE. Mr Buchanan . . . 1 — 0	DUBLIN, CITY. Mr Grogan . . . 0 — 1
WHITBY. Mr Stephenson . . . 1 — 0	KENT, E. Lord Henniker . . . 0 — 1	SUFFOLK, W. †Earl of Uxbridge (M) . . . 1 — 0	GLASGOW. Mr Dalglish . . . 1 — 0	DUBLIN UNIVERSITY. Mr Vance . . . 0 — 1
WHITEHAVEN. Mr Hildyard . . . 0 — 1	KENT, W. Sir F. Kelly . . . 0 — 1	SUSSEX, W. Earl of March . . . 0 — 1	GREENOCK. Mr Dunlop . . . 1 — 0	MR Napier . . . 0 — 1
WIGAN. Mr Woods . . . 1 — 0	KIRKCALDY BURGHS. Mr Alcock . . . 0 — 1	WARWICKSHIRE, S. Captain Wyndham . . . 0 — 1	HADDINGTON. Sir T. H. Davie . . . 1 — 0	MR G. A. Hamilton . . . 0 — 1
Mr Powell . . . 1 — 0	KIRKCUDBRIGHT. Mr Mackie, jun. . . . 1 — 0	WARWICKSHIRE, N. Mr E. P. Shirley . . . 0 — 1	HADDINGTONSHIRE. Lord Elcho . . . 1 — 0	DUNDALK. Mr Bowyer . . . 1 — 0
†Colonel Lindsay (O) . . . 0 — 1	LEITH DISTRICT. †Mr Mackie, sen. (M) . . . 1 — 0	WESTMORELAND. Earl of Bective . . . 0 — 1	INVERNESSHIRE. Mr J. H. Baillie . . . 0 — 1	DUNDEE. Mr Maguire . . . 0 — 1
†Mr J. Acton (M) . . . 0 — 1	LINLITHGOWSHIRE. Mr B. King . . . 1 — 0	WIGHT, ISLE OF. Mr Clifford . . . 1 — 0	INVERNESS DISTRICT. Mr A. Matheson . . . 1 — 0	DUNGANNON. Hon. W. S. Knox . . . 0 — 1
WILTON. Mr Antrobus . . . 1 — 0	LIVERPOOL. †Colonel F. V. Harcourt (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE. Mr Long . . . 0 — 1	KILMARNOCK DISTRICT. Hon. E. P. Bouverie . . . 1 — 0	DUNDEE. Mr J. D. Fitzgerald . . . 1 — 0
WINCHESTER. Sir J. D. East . . . 0 — 1	WOLVERHAMPTON. Mr J. M. Heathcote . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, N. Mr T. H. S. Estcourt . . . 0 — 1	KILMARNOCK DISTRICT. General Arbuthnot . . . 0 — 1	ENNIS. Mr Whiteside . . . 0 — 1
Mr J. B. Carter . . . 1 — 0	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Rust . . . 0 — 1	WILTSHIRE, S. Mr J. H. Foley . . . 1 — 0	KIRKCALDY BURGHS. Colonel Ferguson . . . 1 — 0	ENNISKILLEN. Lord White . . . 0 — 1
WINDSOR. Mr Vansittart . . . 0 — 1	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Fellows (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, W. Mr B. King . . . 1 — 0	KIRKCUDBRIGHT. Mr Mackie, jun. . . . 1 — 0	GALWAY. Lord Dunkellin . . . 1 — 0
Mr C. W. Grenfell . . . 1 — 0	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Deedes (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, N. Mr Long . . . 0 — 1	KIRKCUDBRIGHT. †Mr Mackie, sen. (M) . . . 1 — 0	MR O'Flaherty . . . 1 — 0
†Mr S. Ricardo (M) . . . 0 — 1	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Deedes (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, S. Mr T. H. S. Estcourt . . . 0 — 1	KILKENNY, BOROUGH. Mr Sullivan . . . 1 — 0	†Mr M. Blake . . . 1 — 0
WOLVERHAMPTON. Hon. C. P. Villiers . . . 1 — 0	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Deedes (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, W. Mr B. King . . . 1 — 0	KILKENNY, BOROUGH. Mr Sullivan . . . 1 — 0	MR J. Hearde . . . 0 — 1
Mr Thornely . . . 1 — 0	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Deedes (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, N. Mr Long . . . 0 — 1	KILKENNY, BOROUGH. Mr Sullivan . . . 1 — 0	LIMERICK COUNTY. Mr Monsell . . . 1 — 0
WOODSTOCK. Marquis of Blandford . . . 1 — 0	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Deedes (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, S. Mr T. H. S. Estcourt . . . 0 — 1	KILKENNY, BOROUGH. Mr Sullivan . . . 1 — 0	MR De Vere . . . 1 — 0
WORCESTER. Mr Laslett . . . 1 — 0	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Deedes (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, W. Mr B. King . . . 1 — 0	KILKENNY, BOROUGH. Mr Sullivan . . . 1 — 0	LIMERICK COUNTY. Mr Monsell . . . 1 — 0
Mr O. Ricardo . . . 1 — 0	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Deedes (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, N. Mr Long . . . 0 — 1	KILKENNY, BOROUGH. Mr Sullivan . . . 1 — 0	MR De Vere . . . 1 — 0
YORK. Colonel Smyth . . . 1 — 0	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Deedes (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, S. Mr T. H. S. Estcourt . . . 0 — 1	KILKENNY, BOROUGH. Mr Sullivan . . . 1 — 0	LIMERICK COUNTY. Mr Monsell . . . 1 — 0
Mr Westhead . . . 1 — 0	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Deedes (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, W. Mr B. King . . . 1 — 0	KILKENNY, BOROUGH. Mr Sullivan . . . 1 — 0	MR De Vere . . . 1 — 0
†Sir W. Milner (M) . . . 0 — 1	WOLVERHAMPTON. †Mr Deedes (O) . . . 1 — 0	WILTSHIRE, N. Mr Long . . . 0 — 1	KILKENNY, BOROUGH. Mr Sullivan . . . 1 — 0	LIMERICK COUNTY. Mr Monsell . . . 1 — 0

STATISTICS OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The following is a list of the numbers polled in some of the most important constituencies where the elections were contested, and in those places where well-known members were unseated.

*** An asterisk is placed before the names of the defeated candidates.

CITY OF LONDON.		Sir J. Duke . . . 6,664	Crawford . . . 5,808
SOUTHWARK.		Baron Rothschild . . . 6,398	*Raikes Currie . . . 4,519
TOWER HAMLETS.		Lord J. Russell . . . 6,308	
FINSBURY.		Napier . . . 3,991	*Pellatt . . . 2,499
LAMBETH.		Locke . . . 3,647	
GREENWICH.		Ayrton . . . 7,813	*Sir W. Clay . . . 6,654
MANCHESTER.		Butler . . . 7,297	
SHEFFIELD.		Duncombe . . . 6,922	*Parry . . . 3,954
BURY.		Cox . . . 4,110	*Reed . . . 2,378
BRIDGEWATER.		Roupell . . . 9,318	*Wilkinson . . . 3,234
DOVER.		Williams . . . 7,648	
GLoucester.		Codrington . . . 2,985	*Chambers . . . 2,065
LIVERPOOL.		Townsend . . . 2,784	
HULL.		Potter . . . 8,368	*Gibson . . . 5,588
KIDDERMINSTER.		Turner . . . 7,854	*Bright . . . 5,458
LANCASTER.		Roebuck . . . 3,200	*Overend . . . 2,059
LEEDS.		Hatfield . . . 2,871	
LONDON.			
LONDON.			

Horsfall . . . 7,536	*Turner . . . 6,084
Ewart . . . 7,086	
GLoucester.	
Carden . . . 743	*Berkeley . . . 710
Price . . . 717	
HUDDERSFIELD.	
Ackroyd . . . 833	*Cobden . . . 537
OLDHAM.	
Cobbett . . . 948	*Fox . . . 895
Platt . . . 941	
OXFORD.	
Langston . . . 1,664	*Cardwell . . . 1,016
Neate . . . 1,057	*Gaslee . . . 225
PORTSMOUTH.	
Elphinstone . . . 1,522	*Monck . . . 1,476
Baring . . . 1,496	
ROCHDALE.	
Ramsay . . . 533	*Miall . . . 485
BRIGHTON.	
Pechell . . . 2,278	*Lord A. Hervey . . . 1,080
Coningham . . . 1,900	
BATH.	
Elton . . . 1,243	*Way . . . 1,197
Tite . . . 1,200	
AYLESBURY.	
Bernard . . . 546	*Layard . . . 439
Bethell . . . 501	
BRIDGEWATER.	
Tynte . . . 330	*Follett . . . 203
Kinglake . . . 301	
BURY.	
Phillips . . . 561	*Peel . . . 530

Osborne . . . 989	*Clerk . . . 695
Russell . . . 958	*Hope . . . 674
FROME.	
Nicoll . . . 162	*Thynne . . . 72
Boyle . . . 92	
HALIFAX.	
Crossley . . . 856	*Edwards . . . 840
Wood . . . 845	
HULL.	
Clay . . . 2,359	*Compton . . . 1,389
Ashley . . . 2,288	*Seymour . . . 433
KIDDERMINSTER.	
Lowe . . . 234	*Boycott . . . 146
LANCASTER.	
Gregson . . . 827	*Gladstone . . . 528
Garnett . . . 773	
LEEDS.	
Baines . . . 2,329	*Mills . . . 2,143
Hall . . . 2,237	
LEICESTER.	
Harris . . . 1,653	*Walsley . . . 1,459
Biggs . . . 1,628	
PLYMOUTH.	
Collier . . . 1,667	*Hardy . . . 622
White . . . 1,106	
PONTEFRACT.	
Mills . . . 438	*Oliveira . . . 319
Wood . . . 375	
REIGATE.	
Hackblock . . . 228	*Rawlinson . . . 127
SALFORD.	
Massey . . . 1,880	*Armitage . . . 1,264

SANDWICH.		
Huggesen	547	*M'Gregor 322
Paget	503	*Lang 24
TEWKESBURY.		
Lyon	200	*Brown 127
Martin	169	*Cox 25
MAIDSTONE.		
Hope	805	*Lee 688
Scott	763	*Mildmay 655
HONITON.		
Locke	214	*Hogg 117
Wortley	119	
PAISLEY.		
Hastie	611	*Wordsworth 4
*Ewing	524	
GLASGOW.		
Buchanan	7,060	*Hastie 5,045
Dalglish	6,767	
ESSEX (SOUTH).		
Bramston	2,330	*Smijth 2,097
Wingfield	2,112	
DERBYSHIRE (SOUTH).		
Evans	3,915	*Clowes 2,118
Colville	3,350	*Stanhope 1,971
STAFFORDSHIRE (NORTH).		
Adderley	3,631	*Buller 2,650
Child	3,473	
EAST KENT.		
Bridges	2,398	*Deedes 2,286
Deering	2,336	*Acheson 80
HEREFORDSHIRE.		
Cotterell	3,360	*King 2,751
Blakemore	2,794	*Hanbury 2,469
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.		
Rust	1,174	*Fellowes 1,093
Heatheote	1,104	
BELFAST.		
Cairns	1,479	*Ferguson 733
Davidson	1,410	*McClure 556
*McLean	995	
DUBLIN (CITY).		
Grogan	3,707	*Brady 3,405
Vance	3,711	*Reynolds 3,048
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.		
Napier	821	*Wilson 104
Hamilton	784	
GALWAY.		
Dunkellin	643	*French 430
O'Flaherty	501	
PORTARLINGTON.		
Damer	42	*Dunne 36
BEDFORDSHIRE.		
Hastings Russell	1,565	*Higgins 1,344
Gilpin	1,378	*Stuart 1,247
HANTS (NORTH).		
Beach	1,424	*Carleton 846
Slater	1,377	
ISLE OF WIGHT.		
Clifford	730	*Fleming 609
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
Ball	2,776	*Yorke 2,494
Adeane	2,615	*Manners 2,131
GLAMORGANSHIRE.		
Talbot	3,160	*Vaughan 2,072
Vivian	3,010	
LEICESTERSHIRE (NORTH).		
Manners	1,880	*Frewen 1,269
Farnham	1,657	
CUMBERLAND (WEST).		
Wyndham	1,850	*Lawson 1,551
Lowther	1,927	
DURHAM (SOUTH).		
Pease	2,568	*Farrer 2,089
Vane	2,538	
DORSETSHIRE.		
Portman	2,427	*Ker Seymour 2,170
Sturt	2,196	*Floyer 2,157
SLIGO.		
Somers	150	*Wynne 144
DROGHEDA.		
M'Cann	350	*Brodyan 14
WATERFORD (CITY).		
Blake	474	*Barrow 312
Hassard	411	*O'Dwyer 233

THE NOMINATIONS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.		
SATURDAY (THIS DAY), APRIL 4.		
Cheshire (North).		Hampshire (South).
Cornwall (East).		Wilts (South).
Flintshire.		
MONDAY, APRIL 6.		
Derbyshire (North).		Norfolk (East).
SCOTLAND.		
SATURDAY (THIS DAY), APRIL 4.		
Cairness.		Wigtownshire.
MONDAY, APRIL 6.		
Wick.		
IRELAND.		
SATURDAY (THIS DAY), APRIL 4.		
Carlow (County).		Londonderry (County).
Cork (County).		Louth.
Derry (County).		Sligo (County).
Limerick (County).		Wexford (County).
Queen's County.		
MONDAY, APRIL 6.		
Cavan (County).		Kilkenny (County).
Fermanagh (County).		Meath (County).
TUESDAY, APRIL 7.		
Kildare.		Mayo (County).

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.	
Armagh (County).	Monaghan (County).
Donegal (County).	Waterford (County).
THURSDAY, APRIL 9.	
Antrim (County).	Fermanagh.
Down (County).	Longford (County).
Dublin (County).	
SATURDAY, APRIL 11.	
King's County.	
TUESDAY, APRIL 14.	
Tipperary.	

COUNTY CONTESTS. The nominations of the undermentioned counties and divisions of counties, at which polls were demanded, have taken place this week. The polling, in most instances, comes on to-day, but Middlesex and West Kent are fixed for Monday. The names of the candidates are appended.

WEST SURREY.	NORTH YORK.
Drummond.	Duncombe.
H. Currie.	Cayley.
Briscoe.	Dundas.
SOUTH WILTS.	MIDDLESEX.
S. Herbert.	Lord R. Grosvenor.
Wyndham.	Hanbury.
Lord H. Thynne.	Lord Chelsea.
SOUTH LINCOLN.	WEST KENT.
Sir J. Trollope.	W. S. Smith.
Wilson.	Martin.
Packe.	Whatman.

North Devon election took place yesterday, but the returns had not been received at the hour of going to press; the candidates are Sir S. Northcote, Mr Buller, and Mr Trefusis.

ELECTION SPEECHES.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—On the declaration of the poll at the City of London election on Monday, Lord John Russell, after returning thanks for his return, expressed himself as follows:—"Let me now say a word, and it shall not be long, with regard to our future prospects. Hitherto we have had as an excuse from every Minister who has happened of late years to be in power—it was my excuse (a laugh)—it has been the excuse of Lord Palmerston, and I think it a very fair and just excuse—that parties were so finely balanced in the House of Commons that it was difficult to carry Liberal measures with a sufficient majority to secure the assent of the other House of Parliament to those measures. (Hear, hear.) Now, if it be true, as I hope it is, that the result of this general election will be to give a large Liberal majority in the House of Commons, so large that the Upper House will no longer have any reason on that ground to refuse the measures that may be passed by the other House of Parliament, then that excuse must henceforward fall to the ground, and Lord Palmerston will have no such reason to allege for not bringing forward, not six or seven or a dozen measures, but such measures, beginning with one or two of great importance, as shall show that Ministers are truly Reformers, and that nothing but the circumstances to which I have alluded have hitherto cooled their ardour. (Cheers.) I see some symptoms of improvement in this respect, because this election has not turned—the people of the United Kingdom would not allow it to turn—on the temporary question of whether Sir J. Bowring was right or wrong. The nation has had too much good sense to allow itself to be divided between Bowringites and Yehites. (A laugh.) They know that the true distinction is between Conservatives and Reformers, the Conservatives desiring to maintain our institutions and not to improve them, and Reformers desiring to improve our institutions and at the same time to preserve them. Now, gentlemen, we had a specimen in the last Parliament of a very small measure. It was proposed by Mr Locke King, and we heard in the House of Commons nothing but objections to that measure; and we were told that if it had been a larger measure the objections would have been stronger and more decisive. But as soon as there was a question of the dissolution of Parliament it was discovered that they were in favour of that measure, but it seemed that there were in Mr Locke King's bill which they had never seen, and which I am told Mr Locke King had never communicated to them, certain faults and defects which had alone prevented them from supporting it. If that be the case they will have an opportunity in the new Parliament of bringing in new measures of their own, in which they can put all the guards and securities which they can desire, and in which they can insert all the guards and securities that I inserted in a bill which I introduced two years ago, and then they can no doubt carry it through both Houses of Parliament. It is in this way that this dissolution of Parliament will be of real use to this country. I trust, as I have formerly said, to see the edifice of religious liberty perfected. I trust to see free trade completed by the abolition of some obnoxious duties. I trust that by economy and retrenchment we shall be able to spare those additional duties on sugar and tea which tend so much to diminish the enjoyments of the people. (Cheers.) I trust also that by extending the franchise to the enlightened, the respectable, and the honest classes who have not had hitherto the benefit of exercising the franchise we may extend still further the basis of our representation, and give an additional security to our institutions. (Cheers.) Such may be, I trust, the result of this dissolution. The good sense of the nation has seen the advantage which might be taken of it in having a new Parliament, fresh from communicating with the people at large. I trust that you will in the future see supported by the four members for the City of London measures of economy, measures of reform, measures conducive to the prosperity of this great empire. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, again I thank you for the honour you have done me. I have been exposed for some years to much obloquy, to much misrepresentation, to much misconception of my motives; but, whatever I may have suffered in this respect, the generous manner in which you have come forward to support me at this election affords me full compensation." (Much cheering.)

MR T. DUNCOMBE.—In returning thanks on Monday on the Finsbury hustings, Mr Duncombe said:—"In all probability the first question that will have to be decided, and the first that ought to be decided, by the new Parliament will be whether Lord Palmerston acted rightly in advising the Queen to dissolve Parliament upon the issue whether that flag which it has been our constant boast has for above a thousand years braved the battle and the breeze, shall be insulted with impunity by foreigners and barbarians (cheers), and whether solemn treaties shall be evaded without a proper remonstrance on the part of your representatives in Parliament. (Continued cheering.) I shall go back to my place in the House of Commons and resume my duties as an advocate of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.) I shall go back the same reformer as I have ever been. I am tied to no Minister whatever. Lord Palmerston (we have it on the authority of Sir James Graham) is a Tory of the deepest dye. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I do not dispute that Sir James Graham is a very good judge of Toryism. (Laughter.) He has served in Cabinets with the rankest Tories (That he has), and it must be recollected that he did not hesitate to form one of Lord Palmerston's government. But I believe that Sir J. Graham and Lord J. Russell are now bidding for

popularity and calling themselves Reformers. (Laughter.) Nevertheless, till within the last few hours they opposed every motion which I brought forward for extension of the franchise and Parliamentary reform. They have changed. And why should not Lord Palmerston change too? He is too good a tactician to be beaten by them in foreign or domestic policy. We all know—and he himself must know full well—that if he wishes to keep at the head of the Liberal party, if he wishes to repay the people of England for the noble support that they have given to his government on this occasion, he must march with the times. (Cheers.) And, it will be my chief task to see whether Lord Palmerston, or whoever else may be at the head of the government, does his duty by defending the rights of the poor and the property of the rich, and by extending the freedom and liberties of mankind." (Loud cheers.)

MR AUGUSTUS STAFFORD.—At Northampton, on Monday, Mr Stafford addressed the electors, and after referring to his mission of charity in the Crimea, which he trusted would atone for his political faults, observed:—"I will not offer any factious opposition to Lord Palmerston's government; I will not join any one in an attempt to scramble for office. I will watch the proceedings of the Government; I will stand by the honour of the flag of England, by her army and her navy. (Cheers.) The only practical difference between myself and Lord Palmerston is, that he spoke to his constituents with his hat on—and I speak to you, if you please, with my hat off. (Laughter.) For the sentiments expressed in that speech were so just, so patriotic, and so wise, that if I wanted a profession of political faith, I could not have found one more prudently or more temperately expressed, and at the same time more ample, than that which was made at Tiverton by the man who holds the office of Prime Minister of England. (Cheers.)"

SIR E. B. LYTTON.—In returning thanks for his election for Hertfordshire, on Tuesday, Sir E. B. Lytton, after expressing himself at some length on a local difference which has excited considerable animadversion, proceeded to say:—"Gentlemen, after the excitement produced by these local disagreements, and warmed as I feel, in common, I am sure, with you all, by the magnanimity of Mr Smith, I think that any lengthened reference to party politics must be insipid and unseasonable. And, after all, if we look to the addresses of the various candidates throughout the kingdom, it would seem as if it were likely there would be no opposition at all in the next Parliament, and as if we were all to be one happy family, united in unqualified confidence and harmony under that patriarchal Minister who announces nothing and therefore commits nobody. (A laugh.) The universal cry would appear to be 'Palmerston, the whole Palmerston, and nothing but the Palmerston.' Just before Lord Palmerston was going to dine at the Mansion-house the other day I met one of his friends and supporters, who said to me, 'Don't you think it very unlucky that the Prime Minister should be obliged to accept the Lord Mayor's invitation? Why, after that speech from Lord J. Russell, and that other speech from Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston will have to declare himself on some definite policy, and that is exceedingly unlucky, because if he leans to the Conservatives he will lose some support in the boroughs, and if he leans to the Liberals he will lose some support in the counties. It is really a very hard case.' (Laughter.) 'Certainly,' I replied, 'it may be very unfortunate if a Minister of England is required to express himself clearly with regard to any definite policy; but, then, you need not be alarmed, Lord Palmerston is much too clever a man to commit himself; and you may be certain he will not let the eat out of the bag until he is quite sure on which side of the House it will jump in the next Parliament.' (Laughter.) Therefore, while I have the utmost respect for the opinions of the gentleman who so kindly seconded me to-day, he will still allow me to say that I should be a very incautious politician if I were to declare at once, without knowing in the least what his policy is to be, that I should give to Lord Palmerston an unqualified support. (Hear, hear.) At the same time I think the country has decided that the present Premier shall have a fair, candid, and impartial trial; and I believe it is the interest and the duty of every party to afford him that trial." (Cheers.)

MR LAYARD.—After the proclamation had been made at Aylesbury, on Monday, which announced Mr Layard's defeat, that gentleman came forward and said:—"Without making any personal observations, as the defeated candidate I may be allowed to express my opinion as to the reasons which have led to the result of this election. I attribute the return of my friend, Mr Bernard, whose principles are Conservative, to two causes—first, to the fatal move made by Lord Palmerston. I was always of opinion that the course taken by Lord Palmerston would lead to the triumph of Tory principles in many parts of England. The reports to-day from many boroughs in this kingdom show that these apprehensions were well founded. In many parts a Liberal has been sacrificed to a Tory, because a man whose heart is at enmity with all Liberal principles will not fail to sacrifice a Liberal member. I do not often agree with Mr Disraeli, but I do agree with him when he said that Lord Palmerston is the Tory chief of a Radical Cabinet. I much fear the result will have a bad effect on the political state of the country until we have a new Parliament. I know my friend, Mr Bernard, has taken advantage of the cry for Lord Palmerston, and he is perfectly right. I do not believe he would support Lord Palmerston if he brings forward Liberal measures, but he will support him because he will bring forward measures in accordance with his own Conservative opinions."

LORD GODERICH.—On the West Riding hustings, on Monday, Lord Goderich addressed the electors. He declared himself a warm adherent to those great progressive principles which had ever been held by the Liberal party, and was therefore favourable to an extension of Parliamentary reform both in the counties and the boroughs. He should also support carrying out the great principles of free trade and a reduction of taxation so far as was compatible with national safety. As to Lord Palmerston, he had always given that nobleman his support, except when his lordship went into the lobby with the Tories on Mr Locke King's motion and on Mr Cobden's motion, believing that to have supported the Government on the last question would have been to support a most dangerous precedent. That support which he had given Lord Palmerston in the past he should continue to give him in future. He supported Lord Palmerston's foreign policy generally, and said that he desired that England should be inclined to peace, but always prepared for war. He declared himself in favour of the ballot, and for the removal of all remnants of laws which prevented Dissenters from being placed on an equality with Churchmen.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS ON THE SOUTHWARK HUSTINGS.

M. Dumas is writing in the Paris 'Presse' an account of our English elections—rather amusing from the style of pompous penny-a-lining in which he describes everything. He was astonished at the silence and order of the crowd before Guildhall. "That is on account of their new law of bribery," says he, "for it is not even any longer allowed to make the electors drunk." They now must be worked upon exclusively by eloquence, which, he says, is not a much less laborious process. As the City election did not provide him with enough of extraordinary incident, he went afterwards to the Southwark hustings, where he saw the several candidates, whom he describes as he would the characters of a novel. (Every sentence in the account of M. Dumas forms a separate paragraph; but we have abridged this form for our own convenience.)—"Already from a dis-

tance we heard something like the rolling of thunder, which became the more majestic the more we advanced. Indeed, through the windows of our carriage, we saw the street filled with some three or four thousand persons. Those persons it was, these artizans, these gentlemen, as they were called by the candidates, who produced the noise, shouting with all the powers of their lungs. We were obliged to stop at some distance from the hustings, a large construction of timber. We, therefore, stopped and alighted, and, our hands in our pockets—as some figures among this honourable society inspired us with but little confidence—we penetrated at last to the entrance. Arrived upstairs, Mr Corner passed his card to Dr Challis. Dr Challis, member of the committee of Mr Locke, came to us, and very courteously took me by the hand, and loudly calling out my name, he led me to the reserved part, where he presented me to the three candidates, who, in the midst of their occupations, still found time to shake hands with me, and to pay me their compliments. The Admiral Napier added that he paid me his compliments with all the more pleasure as I had been his companion on some of his expeditions; which was all the more kind on his part, as I had no vote to give to him. Mr Pellatt is a man of from forty-five to fifty, meagre, small nervous head, beard and eyes, everything dark. He was seated, and took breath. The Admiral Napier is an old man, of from sixty-five to seventy, fat, short, of robust build, with grey hair and black eyes, and hairs all over the face; Scotch head and Scotch dialect. Mr Locke is a man of forty-eight, the face covered with peckholes, vigorous, broad chest, made for the struggles of the bar, and ready for the much more exhausting struggles of the tribune, for, to all probability, Mr Locke will be elected. Mr Locke is the advocate of the City. We had just arrived, when the audience was judged sufficiently large, and Mr Pellatt was called upon to show himself. He advanced towards the railing of the hustings. I would feel sorry at rendering myself disagreeable to a gentleman who so cordially and so warmly shook hands with me, but I owe it to truth to say, that his apparition was greeted by groans, which were far from flattering. The crowd seemed to owe a grudge to Mr Pellatt for having voted against the Chinese war, and reminded him of the affairs of the British Bank, which must not be confounded with the Bank of England. He intended to speak, but the thunder of heaven would have struggled in vain against the human thunder from below. Among the cries that were hurled against him I could distinguish this—'You'll be smashed next Wednesday, old fellow!' Indeed, next Wednesday, the affair of the bank of Mr Pellatt will come before the Court of Bankruptcy. Not less than ten times Mr Pellatt attempted to speak. Each time the sound of his voice was rendered inaudible by the cries of the gentlemen in the street. Mr Pellatt, unable to speak, and having exhausted three quarters of his power, made use of the remaining quarter, and turning his back on the ungrateful public, he addressed himself to the shorthand writers, to whom he explained the reasons of the vote which rendered him unpopular, and his moral position in relation to the British Bank. He spoke nearly a quarter of an hour, during which time the groans from outside were never interrupted. When his speech to the shorthand writers was finished, Admiral Napier advanced. His reception was just as favourable as that of Mr Pellatt had been hostile. Hurrahs went forth, the hats were thrown into the air, the arms described circles, which in England is a sign of the greatest sympathy. Though in plain clothes, the Admiral was covered with decorations. After some seconds had been spent in acclamations, silence was restored, and the Admiral began a speech which lasted nearly half-an-hour. He began by raising a complaint against his printer. This is what he had to complain of:—The Admiral had ordered of his printer 12,000 to 15,000 cards, and the printer had undertaken, for the price of 20s., not merely to print, but also to distribute them to the houses. Unfortunately for the worthy Admiral, his printer was, at the same time, that of Mr Pellatt. He distributed the cards of both together, so that it appeared as if the two enemies had formed a coalition. Mr Pellatt, who was in danger of being drowned, did, in fact, lay hold of the Admiral. The result might have been that Mr Pellatt—without being saved by the Admiral saving him—might have drawn the Admiral after him, and drowned him too. Happily the worthy Admiral had, in turn, become aware of the trick. He went in haste to the printer, took back those of his cards which had not yet been sent away, ordered others, and then provided for a separate distribution. The only drawback was, that the rectification had cost him forty pounds, which, together with the twenty pounds first paid down, formed a typographical expense of sixty pounds. This first part of his speech was listened to with expressions of hilarity, which proved that merry England is still *la joyeuse Angleterre*. The rest of his speech was devoted to his behaviour in Parliament. The whole was received with hurrahs of approbation. There is no doubt that the Admiral will be elected. Now came Mr Locke's turn. He advanced to the railings. But though there were, perhaps, a thousand of his adherents among the crowd, as shown by the cards stuck on their hats, with the words 'for Locke,' the noise was even much greater than that which Mr Pellatt's appearance produced. The reason was, that in Mr Pellatt's case there was unanimity, while in that of Mr Locke there was a struggle of contending factions. Mr Pellatt became radiant with satisfaction, and rubbed his hands. He touched me with his elbow—'Eh bien?' said he to me. 'Eh bien?' said I to him. 'He made his friends groan at me'—he said—'I will make mine whistle at him.' But Mr Locke's chest was of different make from that of Mr Pellatt. Refusing to speak to the shorthand writers, he continued speaking to the crowd. Instead of a thunder coming from below it was a thunder coming from above. Like Andromache, when she encouraged Hector down from the walls of Troy, Mrs Locke encouraged her husband down from a balcony. From what I could understand of Mr Locke's very advanced speech—more advanced even in a religious than in a political sense—he indicated to the gentlemen who listened to him, what would be his conduct in Parliament. The clock struck three. I must send you my first letter immediately. I have no time to lose. I ran down to the Thames; I took a steamer, which, together with thirty or forty others, plies on the river, and at half-past three I was at my hotel. A. DUMAS.

"P.S. Judge of my disappointment, to set up all the night to write to you, and this morning I am told that the post is not open on Sundays!"

ELECTION OUTRAGE AT KIDDERMINSTER.

A shameful outrage was perpetrated on the persons of Mr Lowe, and several of his supporters, during the recently contested election in that borough, on Saturday last. To describe it properly it is necessary to state the causes which led to its commission. Mr Lowe, the representative of the borough in the last Parliament, and a member of the Government, was from the beginning certain of re-election. He was opposed only by a Mr Boycott, a local solicitor, and it was the more respectable partisans of this gentleman who were the planners and perpetrators of the atrocity. It was evident from the first that the rival of Mr Lowe had no chance with the electors. But he had with the lower classes of the town that kind of popularity which is always attainable by a local celebrity who chooses to work for it. It appears that the non-electors have been for many years at Kidderminster active sharers in the more demonstrative proceedings of election times. On the present occasion the mob had been raised to a high pitch of excitement by the addresses of Mr Boycott and his friends. Mr Lowe had been represented, in the usual style of electioneering oratory, as caring nothing for the interests of the borough, and as a

party to the maintenance of excessive taxation. The consequences of this kind of speaking threatened to be serious even before the day of polling came. It is said that the attack which took place was probably organised the night before, for the electors in favour of Mr Lowe were warned that they might have some difficulty in getting back from the poll; and heaps of stones were actually piled up by the side of the lane which led from the hustings to the town. By a singular arrangement the hustings were erected nearly a mile from the town, and the Liberal electors were forced to pass through a long narrow street, the stronghold of Mr Boycott's partisans, and the headquarters of his committee. The police were, as might be expected, miserably insufficient, and the special constables were taken from the class over which Mr Boycott especially exercised his influence. The voting went from the first in favour of Mr Lowe, and the rage of his opponents increased every hour. The Saturday half-holiday brought a large addition to the numbers of the malcontents. Mr Lowe was assailed with stones in the middle of the day, and warned by those who knew the temper of the mob not to appear again at the hustings. This advice was manfully, yet, as the event proved, unfortunately disregarded. About half an hour before the close of the poll the supporters of Mr Boycott attacked the side of the hustings occupied by the successful candidate and his friends; showers of stones were hurled at them, and from their crowded position took certain effect. When the poll closed the rage of the mob rose to its height. Loud threats were uttered against the life of the elected member and his proposer, and preparations were made for commencing the long premeditated attack. Mr Boycott, according to one account, requested the crowd to be quiet; according to another, he declined to interfere in any way. At all events, it is certain that he almost immediately quitted the hustings with his friends, and left his opponent at the mercy of the infuriated mob. The departure of Mr Boycott was the signal for the ruffians to come to close quarters. The booth was attacked with yell and execrations, and it was necessary to protect Mr Lowe and his friends as they left the booth. The police formed, and, with the member, his proposer, and friends, commenced to fight their way along the lane. They were stoned all the way. "On each side of us," says Mr Guest, the County Court Bailiff, "the mob, fifteen or twenty deep, were throwing stones with all their might. They were well armed. The women had stones in their aprons; the men had their pockets filled; every stone found a target in the body of some one of our number. . . . In this way we ran the gauntlet for 250 yards, losing one of our number at every stride. Those who fell were savagely kicked by the brutes around; and several policemen were disabled in rescuing them from their brutal assailants." There is little more to be said. Mr Lowe was saved from assassination by the courage of Mr John Sheppard, who dragged him into his house, covered with blood, and with a severe injury on the skull. Almost every one of the devoted party was more or less injured. The excitement in the town has so little subsided that it was judged expedient on Monday to send for a detachment of cavalry.—A letter from Kidderminster of Thursday says: "Partisans of Mr Lowe are nightly mobbed in the streets, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police and the presence of the military. A reward of 200l. is to be offered for the apprehension of the ringleaders in the attack on Mr Lowe. The men apprehended last Saturday were brought up for examination yesterday, and remanded till Monday. A subscription has been entered into, which it is said amounts to 2,000l., including 1,000l. from Mr Lowe's committee, and 500l. from Lord Ward, for prosecuting any parties who can be identified as having taken an active part in the outrage."

Latest Intelligence.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

The following telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, dated April 1, has been received at Paris: "The English fleet left Constantinople yesterday, making for Malta."

The Neufchatel Conference did not meet on Thursday, but it was expected to sit again yesterday. Both the Prussian and Swiss Ministers now attend regularly. The following paragraph, in the 'Presse,' is believed accurately to describe the situation of the moment as it is seen by the Swiss Envoys:

"It is quite certain that the parties are not yet agreed; but if we may believe our most recent information, it is perhaps permissible to hope that the difficulties yet pending are difficulties of form rather than of substance—of detail rather than of principle."

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Marseilles: "Alexandria, March 28.—The Simla arrived at Suez on the 26th, bringing accounts to the following dates: Sydney, February 11; Melbourne, February 15; King George's Sound, February 22; the Mauritius, March 1; and Ceylon March 10. The Oneida left King George's Sound on the 3rd of February with seventy passengers and 10,000oz. of gold. Nothing has been heard of her since. The European arrived at Melbourne on the 10th of February. Chief Justice A'Beckett retires; Attorney-General Stawell succeeds him. Ministers are as yet unable to fill up the vacant law offices. Mr Childers, Commissioner of Trade, proceeds to England as Emigration Commissioner. Trade remains good, but is rather stagnant. Some alarm is felt at the increasing exports. The amount of gold shipped this year is nearly 1,500,000l. Labour was scarce in consequence of the reduction of the day's work to eight hours. The gold dust received by the escorts in January was 14,000oz., against 5,500oz. last year.

The Leopold I has arrived at Southampton, with advices from New York to the 21st ult. Another railroad accident had occurred in Pennsylvania, killing and wounding nearly twenty persons.

The elections are now so far decided as to leave it no longer a matter for speculation as to the very large majority which Lord Palmerston will have in the new House of Commons. The actual number of votes gained to the Liberal side is variously estimated. The 'Daily News' of this morning rates them at THIRTY, which seems a very probable approximation; but the 'Globe' of yesterday evening gave a return of THIRTY-FOUR, which did not include some gains determined by yesterday's elections.

The 'Times' of to-day, without making a statement of numbers, fears that Lord Palmerston will start "with too good a majority." The grounds for this opinion are thus stated: "He will have too large a margin to draw upon, and it will be a matter of indifference to him whether half-a-dozen or so become careless, or sulky, or queer, and leave him for somebody else or nobody else. A majority is a thing that must be used. A Parliamentary majority is nothing on earth but a snow giant. It looks big and strong, but is melting and crumbling away from the hour it was made. Peel started in 1841 with an imposing and overwhelming majority of ninety, and people

seemed to think that it must last for ever, and that Conservatism was to usher in the Millennium. But, whether a majority be great or small, it may be observed that in the third or fourth year of a Parliament the Minister finds increasing difficulty in keeping his men together. Certain feelings, not quite on the surface, are evidently at work, which undermine the whole outward form of things, and the Ministerial party is apt to become like a ship the timbers of which are whole to the eye, but rotten within. The majority must be worked; it must be committed; it must be animated and raised in self-respect by the consciousness of doing something and being a working and meritorious majority. So Lord Palmerston must immediately find work for his majority. . . . Lord Palmerston must provide it with measures. He can be at no loss for them, as there are about as many arrears in Parliament as there used to be in Chancery. For example, there is the law of Joint-stock Banks to be put on a proper footing. There is another more solemn form of partnership, the law of which is most lamentably deficient for all reasonable purposes. Every day shows more and more the miseries and wickedness resulting from the present state of the law of Marriage and Divorce. . . . The announcements made at the beginning of February seemed to cut out some work on various other subjects, and that work ought by this time to be in a still better state of preparation. But, by the confession of all parties, foreign affairs have comparatively suspended domestic legislation for the last three years, and there is an unusual number of remanets. This we maintain to be an advantage rather than a difficulty to a Minister who takes a fresh start with a new Parliament."

As a rider to the preceding remarks upon domestic legislation, the 'Press' says "It is reported that the question of Reform is being debated in the Cabinet," observing that Lord Palmerston's colleagues press it upon his attention. "They say (continues the 'Press'), that unless the Government is prepared to support some measure of Parliamentary Reform, its position is untenable, and they point to the election returns as conclusive evidence that a majority of the new House of Commons will be favourable to the principle of some kind of change in the present system of representation. The Minister himself, it is believed, still hesitates, but he will not allow Lord John Russell or Sir J. Graham to press before him on this question, so as to take the lead of the Liberal party out of his hands."

For the last few days the public of Glasgow have been deeply moved by the report that a gentleman had been poisoned by his sweetheart, the daughter of a highly respectable family which moves in the better classes of society. These rumours obtained embodiment and confirmation when it became known that the young lady had actually been apprehended at the instance of the Public Prosecutor, and that she is at this moment in the prison of Glasgow on the charge of suspected poisoning. As there is no public coroner's inquest in Scotland, the real facts connected with a case of this kind are difficult to be had; but it is believed that the following recital is authentic so far as it goes:—It appears that on Monday, the 23rd of March last, a young French Protestant gentleman, named M. Pierre Emile L'Angelier, who is connected with the house of Messrs W. B. Huggins, extensive foreign merchants in Glasgow, died suddenly in his lodgings in the city. From circumstances which came to their knowledge, the firm we have named, on their own responsibility, requested Dr Steven, who had been in attendance upon the deceased before his death, and Dr Thomson, to make a *post-mortem* examination. This was done, but nothing palpably extraordinary was discovered. The stomach and its contents, however, were secured and retained by the medical gentlemen. The case having been reported to the sheriff's fiscals, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, they transmitted the stomach and its contents to one of our most eminent local chymists for chymical analysis. The result of the analysis was the discovery in the stomach and viscera of a considerable quantity of irritant poison. As there was nothing to lead to the inference that M. L'Angelier had himself thus violently terminated his existence, an inquiry of a searching character was instituted. It appears that the deceased had been on a short visit to the Bridge of Allan (a fashionable watering-place, about thirty-five miles from Glasgow), from which he returned rather unexpectedly on the night of Sunday, the 22nd ult., and, leaving his lodgings about eight o'clock, he took the key with him, stating he would be somewhat later than usual. He did return about two o'clock on Monday morning, and was then suffering great pain, in consequence of which a medical gentleman (Dr Steven) was called in, who prescribed for him without having the most distant notion that he was suffering from the effects of acrid poison. During the night we learn that the young man was from time to time attended by his landlady, and was often convulsed with agony. He became more quiet towards the morning, and was left undisturbed; but when the doctor again called on the forenoon of Monday it was found that his patient was no more. That he was proved to have died from the effects of poison has been already stated. In the course of the investigation which followed it came out, from oral testimony as well as from the presence of a vast number of letters, that L'Angelier was on terms of close intimacy with Miss Madeleine Smith, the daughter of a highly respectable architect residing in Blythwood square, and there is reason to believe that he left the Bridge of Allan in consequence of a letter addressed to him by the lady expressing a very strong desire to meet him. Whether or not the parties really did or did not meet on that Sunday night is not yet publicly known; but, in resorting to the extreme step of apprehending Miss Smith, the authorities no doubt acted on the fact, which is not disputed, that on more than one occasion, the lady, who is only 21 years of age, procured arsenic during the month of March at the shops of more than one of the Glasgow West-end chymists. The possession of this poison, however, is compatible with entire innocence, for it is known that arsenic is occasionally used by young ladies as a cosmetic. The thought that a highly and virtuously bred young lady could destroy her lover is too appalling for belief; but the public voice supplies a reason in the circumstances that a gentleman in a much more promising and prominent position in life than that occupied by L'Angelier had become a suitor for the young lady's hand, and that he had been accepted by her and her parents. This we set down as the rumour of the day. Meanwhile, though the young lady is in the hands of justice, there is nothing in her proceedings, so far as known, incompatible with innocence. She was judicially examined at great length on Tuesday last, before committal to prison, and commented herself throughout with perfect calmness. The prisoner is granddaughter of the late Mr David Hamilton, the celebrated architect of Glasgow Exchange and Hamilton Palace.

The 'Court Circular' says that Mr Lowe arrived at his town residence in Lowndes square yesterday. He will immediately start for his country seat, in Surrey, where he will remain a week or two, until he has sufficiently recovered from the ruffianly violence he has recently undergone. We are glad, however, to say that the accounts of the injuries he has received are considerably exaggerated.

Upwards of a week has now elapsed since the commencement of operations for emptying Lundhill Colliery pit, during which time the proceedings have gone on with the greatest activity, and no interruptions have taken place. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers amount to nearly 8,000l., and the committee contemplate the formation of a permanent fund for the relief of the widows of miners killed by accident in coal pits, and the forming of an institution for the education and bringing up the children.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

LORD PALMERSTON AND MR COBDEN'S MOTION.—We learn from the 'Gateshead Observer' that Mr Hutt, M.P., made the following statement at a meeting of his supporters on Wednesday, the 25th ult.—"When Mr Cobden's motion was before the House of Commons, I addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, stating that I saw much to regret in the proceedings of the British agents at Hong Kong, and asking whether the same persons were still to be continued in the direction of affairs in that country. Lord Palmerston replied through Mr Hayter, the Secretary of the Treasury, that he could not disavow the acts of Sir John Bowring, as that would lead to grave misapprehension; but that it was his intention to adopt in this emergency the same course that was adopted on the occasion of the first Chinese war, when Commissioner Elliott, not having given satisfaction, was superseded in his functions by the superior authority of Sir Henry Pottinger, sent out expressly for that purpose. I dwell on this anecdote for two reasons. First, it will, I hope, show to Mr Crawshaw that I did not sanction by my vote, on the 25th of February, the illegalities and atrocities, as he calls them, at Canton; and second, because it at once disposes of that idle vaunt of Mr Disraeli and Mr Gladstone, that it was their exertions, and the hostile vote of the House of Commons, that had produced the removal of Sir John Bowring. The communication was made to me two nights before the conclusion of the debate, and when the government expected to be supported by a small majority in the House of Commons, having already been powerfully sustained in the House of Lords. The fact is, that Lord Palmerston, I have no doubt, had always intended to nominate this plenipotentiary, though he did not care to give the information to his heedless opponents."

THE CATTLE PLAGUE AND DISEASED MEAT.—Mr Gamgee, Military Staff Surgeon of the First Class, who has already directed public attention to this most important subject, and has addressed Sir G. Grey respecting it, wrote another letter to the Home Secretary on Monday, in which, after stating that his researches had resulted in more abundant proof of the evils with which he felt it his duty to acquaint him, says: "My efforts to demonstrate the evil shall not slacken, but I become hourly more convinced that the matter is one most urgently requiring the attention of Government. I can state from personal knowledge that in Newgate market, at midnight last Saturday, the traffic in putrid and diseased meat was very great, and yet neither the beadies nor inspectors of meat were on duty. City policeman 287 was on his beat in the market, but he stated that although he repeatedly saw a great deal of diseased meat sold there, he had no power of interference. At twenty-five minutes to one yesterday, slaughtering was being extensively carried on at the New Islington market, but I could find no officer on duty. I have the honour to represent that at no time when business is carried on should two such markets as that of dead meat in Newgate and of live cattle in Islington be without inspectors. The present system of management is a premium to dishonest practice.—I am prepared to substantiate all my statements by evidence."—A letter from Hamburg, of the 31st ult., says: "Owing to the rapid spread of the cattle murrain in the grazing districts of Holstein, especially in the low marshy lands on the banks of the Elbe, the greatest alarm pervades the whole of the agricultural classes. The Senate here has issued a proclamation prohibiting, under severe penalties, the importation of any cattle in the city or rural territory without a clean bill of health from the authorities in the place the cattle come from, and a certificate that such districts have had no cases of murrain for six months previously."

SALE OF THE EFFECTS AND RESIDENCE OF LEOPOLD REDPATH.—On Monday, Messrs Christie and Manson put up to auction the leasehold residence, No. 27 Chester terrace, Regent's park, of Leopold Redpath, the bankrupt, who was the principal in the Great Northern railway robberies, and another leasehold residence, No. 31 Chester terrace, which he leased, together with his plate, wines, and library. The sale took place at the house No. 27 Chester terrace. This was held for a term of fifty-eight years, at a ground rent of 52l. 10s. a year. It was described as being fitted up and decorated in the most elegant taste and perfect order, containing two handsome drawing-rooms, a dining-room, a library, and bedrooms, with coach-house and three-stall stable. It was knocked down for 2,100l. The house No. 31 went for 1,750l. This was held on the same terms as No. 27. The wines included 110 dozen of Black and Grey's sherry, of 1851 and other vintages, 21 ditto of Black and Grey's sherry, 30 ditto of claret, with small quantities of Madeira, Hock, Champagne, sparkling Moselle, &c. These were divided into nearly seventy lots, and realised from 40s. upwards per dozen. The library was extensive and select, and comprised many volumes. The plate consisted of salvers and waiters and large services of forks and spoons, "designed in the best taste." On Thursday the furniture was disposed of by auction, and in the course of the next month the pictures will be sold. These comprise a collection of mediæval and modern art and *virtù*, including enamels, carved ivory, the celebrated "Leda," fine crystals, agates, bronzes, snuff-boxes, Dresden and Sevres porcelain, &c. Redpath estimated the result of the sale of the above property at upwards of 30,000l.

THE SUBMARINE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The preparations for the Atlantic telegraph are expected to be completed by the time originally named. About 650 miles of the cable out of the 2,200 are now finished, and the aggregate rate of construction at the works of Messrs Kuper and Co., at Greenwich, and Messrs Newall and Co., at Birkenhead, is more than 200 miles per week. The whole line is to be shipped by the end of June, and the communication is hoped to be established by the middle of July.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—Mr Apsley Pellatt was subjected to a long examination in the Bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday, in connection with the affairs of this bank. Amongst the details of evidence the following letter from Mr Cameron, the Secretary, created no slight sensation:—"Caledonian United Service Club, Edinburgh, October 10, 1849.—Noon. My dear Sir,—You will sympathise in my great satisfaction in being able to report to you:—1. That I have already arranged on terms as simple as they are advantageous for the Royal British Bank that I shall obtain any sum that may be necessary to enable us to commence business whenever we choose, and to give the 'congé' to the black—ds ('shareholders,' I mean) of the north (great laughter) in a style truly royal 'royal' (roars of laughter); and 2. That I have carried my point for my fair and honourable client, and have secured her the odd 1,000l. It would be too presumptuous to say with the warrior of old, 'Veni, vidi, vici?' (a laugh); but I ought, with all humility, to say and proclaim that He in whom I trust is indeed invincible. For ever blessed be His name! (Great sensation and hisses.) Yours most sincerely, HUGH INNES CAMERON."—It was a feature of the management of this bank that the proceedings opened with prayer.

CAVENDISH THE PHILOSOPHER.—The Hon. Henry Cavendish, son of Lord Charles and Lady Anne Cavendish, was born at Nice, October 10, 1731. He entered St Peter's College, Cambridge, 24th November 1749, where he resided during the usual terms for above three years, when he ought naturally to have graduated, which, however, he never did. That he had pursued at least his mathematical studies with ability and success is, however, nearly certain from the firm hold which he ever after retained of them. He joined the Royal Society of London in 1760, and published his first paper in their 'Transactions' in 1766. From the time of his leaving Cambridge for some years his

personal history is not known, though he probably resided in London. The subsequent history of Cavendish is the history of his studies and his discoveries. The latter were published in concise memoirs, written with scrupulous precision, and all printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' If collected (which they have not been) they would fill but an insignificant volume, yet include all the requisites to establish a first-rate reputation. His studies no doubt were enormous, for they occupied every disposable moment of a life prolonged almost to fourscore. They may be guessed at (in addition to the published results) from his manuscript remains, a few of which have been edited recently, but the larger part remains in manuscript in the possession of his heirs. Few, if any, branches of exact science were unfamiliar to him; and his published papers include astronomy, mechanics, electricity, heat, chemistry, and meteorology, besides which he cultivated mathematics and geology. His reputation is one of those which may be called in a peculiar sense European or universal, because it marked a great epoch in science to which the publication of his writings materially contributed. That epoch was when chemistry became a science of *weight and measure*. Cavendish was a weigher and measurer almost by nature, and entirely so by habit. It appears from his note-books that he took the most scrupulous pains to ascertain and record the quantities of the ingredients employed in every experiment, even though they might be immaterial to the result; and his whole life was methodical in the same proportion. The immense importance of Cavendish's labours to the progress of science in his day is found in the unanimous testimony of his contemporaries; and notwithstanding the extreme retirement in which he lived, and the rarity of his appearances as an author, he was generally regarded as, perhaps, the leading man of science in England of his day; and his good opinion was considered by contemporary philosophers as their highest praise. Sir Humphry Davy's opinion of him (recovered and published by Dr Davy from a manuscript lecture) represents that of such of his countrymen as were qualified to form one, and the writer of it was usually fastidious in his judgments of others: "It may be said of Mr Cavendish, what can perhaps hardly be said of any other person, that whatever he has done has been perfect at the moment of its production. His processes were all of a finished nature. Executed by the hand of a master, they required no correction; and though many of them were performed in the very infancy of chemical philosophy, yet their accuracy and their beauty have remained amidst the progress of discovery, and their merits have been illustrated by discussion, and exalted by time."—*Encyclopædia Britannica*, Vol. XII.

POOR-RATES IN THE METROPOLIS.—A return recently issued shows that in the year ended Lady-day, 1856, the total amount received for poor-rates in the parishes of the metropolis was 1,360,464l., and the total sum expended, 875,264l. In the previous year 1,250,737l. was received, and 841,302l. expended. The parishes where most money was expended include Bethnal-green, 20,661l.; Chelsea, 19,831l.; Clerkenwell, 17,801l.; St George's-in-the-East, 25,691l.; St George's, Hanover square, 21,315l.; Hackney, 15,532l.; Holborn, 11,247l.; Islington, 20,112l.; St James's, Westminster, 18,620l.; Kensington, 16,523l.; St Luke's, 16,901l.; St Margaret and St John's, Westminster, 23,300l.; St Martin's-in-the-Fields, 18,092l.; Marylebone, 59,155l.; Paddington, 11,823l.; St Pancras, 47,564l.; Poplar, 13,113l.; Shoreditch, 38,711l.; Stepney, 14,609l.; St Mary's, Whitechapel, 14,506l.; Bermondsey, 17,538l.; Camberwell, 15,783l.; St George-the-Martyr, 17,213l.; Lambeth, 49,995l.; and Newington, 24,652l.

THE SUNDERLAND ELECTION AND MR HUDSON.—It appears that George Hudson, Esq., M.P. for Sunderland, is still haunted by the fiends of the law, owing to unsatisfied judgments, amounting to upwards of 100,000l., which are still standing out against him. Consequently on the nomination day (Friday last), at Sunderland election, his ex-Majesty was seized upon by a sheriff's officer, who served him with a writ for a considerable amount; but Mr Hudson laid claim to being exempt from the pains and penalties of the law under the peculiar circumstances in which he was then placed as a candidate. The officer of the law found that he had no real power to arrest his ex-Majesty, and took his departure; and at the same time he kept a sharp look out on the state of the poll, so that if Mr Hudson had lost his seat he would undoubtedly have been arrested, and placed within a debtor's cell; but at the close of the poll his ex-Majesty was again fortunate enough, by a rapid coalition, to come in second in the race, and had a narrow escape from the British bailiffs. It is hardly expected that the hon. member will be able to take his seat in Parliament; for all the splendours of the iron crown, the country seats, and the enchanted mansion of Albert gate, have passed away, and left the ex-King very poor.—*Northern Daily Express*.

RICH MEN IN NEW YORK.—The 'Charleston Courier' contains the following account of the plutocracy of New York:—"W. B. Astor is our richest man; he inherited his wealth. Stephen Whitney, 5,000,000 dols. owes his fortune to speculations in cotton, and the rise in real estate. W. H. Aspinwall, 4,000,000 dols. came of a rich family, and gained vast increase of wealth in the shipping business. James Lenox, 3,000,000 dols. which he inherited. The late Peter Harmony, 2,000,000 dols. came to this city as a cabin boy, and grew rich by commerce. The Lorillards, 2,000,000 dols. came from France poor, and made their huge fortunes in the tobacco and snuff business. The late Anson G. Phelps, 2,000,000 dols.; learned trade of a tinner, and made a fortune in iron and copper. Alexander T. Stewart, 2,000,000 dols. now of the dry goods palace; began business in a little fancy store. Of those who are put down for 1,500,000 dols., George Law began life as a farm labourer, Cornelius Vanderbilt as a boatman, John Lafarge as steward to Joseph Bonaparte. Of the millionaires, James Chesterman began life as a journeyman tailor, and Peter Cooper as a glue maker. George Bancroft, Professor Anthon, Thomas M'Elrath, and Dr Francis are each stated to possess 100,000 dols. Edwin Forrest is rated at a quarter of a million; so is Sidney E. Morse, of the 'New York Observer.' Mr Bonnet has 150,000 dols. But perhaps the most remarkable of all is that Mrs Okill has made 250,000 dols., by keeping school."

DIED AT HIS POST.—The 'Joliet (Illinois) Democrat' says:—"A sad, but beautiful and touching scene, was witnessed at the accident of the Du Page-bridge. On the morning after the accident the slow tolling of a bell was heard. On looking to see whence it came, it was discovered to proceed from the engine, as it lay submerged in the water. The waves, as they foamed and surged over the sunken engine, swayed the bell, which alone, with the smoke pipe, appeared above water, and caused it to give a slow tolling sound. When the engine was raised from the water the engineer was found in a standing posture, with his stiff, cold, icy hand firmly grasping the throttle-valve, as though amid the thick darkness he had discovered the perilous condition of the train, and had sprung to avert the ruin. But it was too late; the engine and train, with their precious freight of life and property, went down, and during the dreary night the engine bell and the mad rushing waters rang out a solemn requiem for the dead! It is probable that had not the freight train gone down as it did the passenger train from Chicago, due two hours later, and loaded with sleeping passengers, would itself have taken the fatal plunge."

CHRISTIANITY IN EASTERN PRUSSIA.—The 'Konigsberg Gazette' relates the following disgraceful affair:—"The son of a Jew tradesman of Guttstadt, in Eastern Prussia, having lately terminated his apprenticeship to a furrier, gave on the occasion a grand banquet to all the master furriers of the town. After a good deal of wine had been drunk, the conversation turned on the crucifixion of Christ, and the guests, regardless of the consideration due to their host, insisted that he was responsible for the crime of his ancestors. One of them

at length proposed that, as a punishment, the young man should undergo the operation of having a cross cut on his person. The proposition was adopted with applause, and the young man, in spite of a desperate resistance, had a cross cut deeply in his haunch. He would probably have been further ill-treated, if, by an almost superhuman exercise of strength, he had not broken from his assailants, and rushed into the street. There he fell senseless, and was conveyed to his own house. Medical assistance was procured for him, but the loss of blood was so great that there is but little hope of saving him. His cowardly assailants, all of whom occupy a respectable position in society, were arrested, and sent to Heilsberg to take their trial."

THE TEA-TRADE WITH CHINA.—In 1855-56 the total export of tea from China to Great Britain, from the 1st of July to the 15th of January, was 56,005,100lbs.; in 1856-7, the total export for the corresponding period was 39,991,400lbs.; being a decrease of 16,013,700lbs. In 1843-4 the total export of tea from China to Great Britain was 41,639,400lbs.; in 1855-6 it was 91,931,800lbs.

THE LATE MR SEDDON, THE ARTIST.—It is proposed to raise a subscription for the purchase of an oil-picture of Jerusalem, painted by the late Mr Thomas Seddon, and now remaining the property of his widow, and to offer the picture to the National Gallery. The sum of 400 guineas has been agreed upon as the price to be given for this work. The object of the committee, therefore, is twofold:—To commemorate the exertions of an able artist by placing his principal work where it may be studied by thousands; and to minister to the interests of his widow, and of the infant daughter whom he leaves behind. As conducive to the purposes of the subscription, an exhibition of Mr Seddon's pictures and sketches is to be held during the month of May in the Council-room of the Society of Arts. In a memorandum by Mr Ruskin he says:—"Mr Seddon's works are the first which represent a truly historic landscape art; that is to say, they are the first landscapes uniting perfect artistical skill with topographical accuracy—being directed with stern self-restraint to no other purpose than that of giving to persons who cannot travel, trustworthy knowledge of the scenes which ought to be most interesting to them. In Mr Seddon's works the prime object is to place the spectator, as far as art can do so, in the scene represented, and to give him the perfect sensation of its reality, wholly unmodified by the artist's invention."

TOWN AND COUNTRY TALK.

We are authorised to contradict a report which appeared in the 'Standard,' that the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy has declined to offer himself as a candidate for the Speakership in the next Parliament.

The 'Manchester Guardian' says it has reason to anticipate that, at the meeting of Parliament, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines will be proposed for the Speakership, with the concurrence of the heads of the Liberal party.

On Monday next the new tea duty will take effect by the act of last session for the then current year. The duty imposed is 1s. 5d. per pound.

Monday was fixed, in the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy, for the last examination of the firm of Messrs Fox and Henderson; but in consequence of the non-completion of the balance sheet, upon the application of Mr Beale, the solicitor to the assignees, it was postponed for a month.

On Saturday a greater number of messages passed through the wires than on any occasion since the opening of the telegraphs to the public. Upwards of 3,000 messages arrived at Lothbury and the Strand stations, and at every country office the pressure of despatches was extraordinary.

In answer to a memorial addressed by the Society of Antiquaries to Lord Panmure, his Lordship says I have received a letter from the War-office in the following terms:—"I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to inform you that the War Department has no intention at present of disturbing the ruins of the ancient church at Dover Castle."

Mr Maurice has removed the Working Men's College from Red Lion square to a new home at No. 45 Great Ormond street, Bloomsbury.

An Egyptian mummy was advertised to be sold by auction at Southampton yesterday. It was lying amongst other unclaimed articles at the Southampton Docks, having been detained to defray certain dock charges to which they were liable.

A very handsome testimonial has been presented by the superannuated City police to the City Commissioner, Mr D. W. Harvey. It consisted of a massive silver inkstand, expressly designed for the occasion, and an elegantly chased tray, with the usual appointments, and surmounted by the figure of Justice beautifully executed in frosted silver.

A fire broke out on Sunday night at the Girdlers' Arms Tavern, Sherborne lane, Cannon street, which rapidly spread and burned with so much violence that before it could be extinguished the tavern was completely burned down, and seven of the neighbouring houses were seriously damaged.

Captain Bradshaw, the commander of the Madrid, which was lost on the coast of Spain, has been dismissed from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service.

A serious accident occurred on the Cuckermouth Railway to a special train despatched immediately after the proceedings at the Cumberland County election. The engine ran off the line, and was nearly precipitated into the river Derwent. Mr Mason, the secretary, and the stoker were dangerously hurt.

The final examination of George Edwards, for the murder of his brother, took place on Tuesday. He protested his innocence, but was committed to take his trial at the next assizes, on the charge of "Wilful murder."

At the Dublin nomination, on Saturday, one of the candidates, Mr Reynolds, said of another, Mr Vance, "I have got my honourable and eloquent friend on a gridiron, and I will keep him there until he is done."

The foundation-stone of the new Library and Museum at Liverpool will be laid on Shaw's-brow (near St George's Hall) on the 15th inst.

The estimated expense for the current year of the Royal palaces and buildings is 196,669l.

By the new act the Government has to provide the salaries and expenses of the County Courts. The estimated expense for the current year is 195,000l.

The 'North Briton' newspaper, one of the most successful of the penny journals published twice a week in Edinburgh, was sold by public roup on Tuesday, along with its whole plant of printing machinery, including a steam-engine, at 820l.

On Monday evening next the Lord Mayor will pay a state visit to the Monday Evening Concerts for the People, at St Martin's Hall.

Last week the fisherman belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane caught at one draught no less than forty-nine salmon, which weighed nearly 900lb; on Friday 15, weighing 300lb; and on Saturday 14, weighing 250lb. Such success never occurred, at this season of the year, in Scotland before.

The 'Birmingham Journal' states that the Earl of Shaftesbury has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Saltley Reformatory School, to be held in the Town Hall on the evening of Wednesday, April 8.

The inhabitants of Poole, in Dorsetshire, will lose about 10,000l. through the failure of Colonel Waugh, of Branksea Castle, and one of the directors of the Eastern Bank. It is stated that Colonel Waugh has retired with his family to the Continent.

On Thursday, after a vacation of nine months, Sir J. Soane's museum, Lincoln's-inn fields, was opened to the public, and free access will be afforded on the Thursday and Friday in each week till the end of June to all persons who apply previously, by letter or personally, for tickets of admission.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE RABBIT CASE at Holt.—It may be remembered that during the excitement occasioned by the conviction of labourers for taking rabbits from the Lows Common, at Holt, Lord Hastings, one of the committing magistrates, proceeded to the office of Mr. J. H. Tillett, editor of the 'Norfolk News' (which had made some severe comments upon the case), and is alleged to have there made use of threats of personal violence to that gentleman. An indictment for a misdemeanour has been preferred against his lordship, and the city grand jury at the assizes found a true bill on Monday. A bench warrant was granted, and Lord Hastings was admitted to bail in two sureties of 100l. each, and himself in 200l. The case will probably be removed by certiorari to a higher court.

REVOLTING CASE OF DOG FIGHTING.—James Massey, landlord of the Crown Tavern, Cranbourne Passage, London; James Nye, publican, Wick Inn, Hove; Eli Elpheck, butcher, Brighton; John Phillips, horse slaughterer, Brighton; James Hughes, naturalist, Brighton; and Stephen Haslen, alias Haseltime, painter, Brighton, appeared at the Stepney petty sessions on Monday, to answer a charge at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for aiding and assisting at a dog fight. From the evidence of Mr. Wemyss, the superintendent of the society, it appeared that information having reached the committee that dog fighting was frequently practised in Brighton and the neighbourhood, he was instructed to endeavour to detect the offenders, and have them brought to justice. He accordingly took the necessary measures for the purpose, and was present at a fight which took place in a field belonging to Mr. Sharp, in the parish of Old Shoreham, on the 16th ult., when he saw the whole of the defendants present actively encouraging, aiding, and assisting in the fight. There were two dogs fought, and the fight lasted more than two hours, at the end of which one of the poor animals was in a dreadfully mangled condition, not able to lift its head from the ground, and apparently lifeless. The other dog, the winner, was also in a most deplorable condition, and the spectacle altogether was of the most revolting and sickening description. The defendants were all found guilty, and sentenced each of them to pay the full penalty allowed by the act, viz., £5, and £2 1s. 4d. expenses—making, in all, the sum of £42 8s.—the bench at the same time expressing their utter disgust at the conduct of such scoundrels, observing that they had great doubts whether they ought not, all of them, to be sent to prison instead of paying a fine.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT OF A CAB-DRIVER.—At the Westminster office on Monday, E. Moseley, a cab driver, was charged under the following circumstances: Mr. Hagreen, cashier at the South Western department, Nine-elms, stated that on the night of the 22nd ult. he engaged the defendant at the Man in the Moon, Chelsea, and, with a lady, was driven to the foot of Vauxhall-bridge, where defendant demanded 3s. as his fare. Complainant disputed its accuracy, and expressed his opinion that the driver was not entitled to more than half the amount, whereupon the latter declared that that was his fare and he would have it. Complainant refused to pay it, and offered to write his name and address in the toll-house of the bridge and give it to the defendant, but the latter refused to go to the toll house, and, having hinted a disgraceful imputation, in which the lady was involved, proposed driving the parties to the police station in Rochester row, to which complainant willingly assented, and, with the lady, got into the cab again. Instead of taking them to the police-station, he drove down Millbank to a lonely spot opposite the Penitentiary, and, putting his head in at the window, admitted that his fare was only 1s. 6d. and endeavoured to extort the further sum of 1s. 6d. by a repetition of his previous inuendo, adding, "I don't wish to expose you, and if you like to get out I'll say no more about it." Complainant positively refused to alight, and, seeing two policemen directly afterwards, called to them and got one to accompany him in the cab to the station, where the defendant endeavoured to set up a claim for the overcharge by alleging that damage had been done to his cab. The police on duty at the station proved that defendant made a charge against the lady and gentleman seriously affecting their moral character, and that no damage whatever had been done to the cab. The Magistrate observed that defendant was too dangerous a fellow to be permitted longer to be a public carriage-driver, and sentenced him to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction and to forfeit his licence, which would not again be granted to him.

ACCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a fearful accident occurred to a train upon the Cockermouth and Worthington Railway, about two miles from Worthington. The train was a special one of ten carriages, returning from Cockermouth after the nomination for West Cumberland, and conveying Captain Lowther, one of the candidates for West Cumberland, Mr. Hildyard, M.P. and about 250 supporters of Captain Lowther. About two miles from Worthington the train ran off the line, the engine turned upside down, and many of the carriages were more or less injured. It was found that Mr. Mayson, secretary of the Cockermouth Railway Company, was fatally injured. The engine-driver was severely injured, and several passengers were much bruised and shaken.

FATAL CAB ACCIDENT.—On Saturday shortly after the close of the poll for the election of members for Finsbury, a fatal accident happened to one of Mr. Cox's friends. It appears that a gentleman named Willson had been out during the forepart of the day beating up the electors on Mr. Cox's behalf, and at the close of the poll got on to a cab, ordering the driver to take him to his residence in the neighbourhood of Drury lane. On his way Mr. Willson stopped at several houses on the road, and made known the intelligence of his friend having been duly returned. Upon gaining the corner of Endell street the unfortunate man stood up in the cab, shouted out "Cox for Finsbury—Hurrah!" and leaning over the side of the vehicle, was supposed to be in the act of giving some instructions to the driver, when the cabriolet turned completely over, the occupant falling upon his head, and the carriage and horse settling upon his head and neck. He was taken to the infirmary, when it was found that his skull was fractured, and in a short time the unfortunate man expired.

DESTRUCTION OF DARBY'S FIREWORK FACTORY.—On Wednesday morning, a fire, attended with a serious loss of property, happened in the premises belonging to Mr. Darby, firework-maker, of No. 98 Regent street, Lambeth walk. The premises in which the fire commenced were four floors high, including the basement, the lower rooms being stocked with fireworks, while the upper parts of the house were occupied as sleeping rooms. On Tuesday night two of Mr. Darby's sons went to bed in one of the top rooms, and a female servant named Broad retired to rest in a room on the same floor. About one o'clock in the morning a policeman in the street heard an unusual noise proceeding from the lower part of the house. He crossed the road to see what had occurred, but he had scarcely time enough to get to the railings before he became aware of the nature of the accident, several gross of small fireworks having exploded. At the same time sheets of flame of various colours shot forth from the windows. He immediately

sprang his rattle and called out "Fire!" but some minutes elapsed before he could make the occupants sensible of their danger, and not until the flames had taken complete possession of the staircase, thereby cutting off all means of retreat. The three persons having gained one of the front windows begged of the people in the street to fetch a fire-escape, but while this was being done a ladder was brought, raised in front of the house, and their lives were happily saved; the escape arriving within a few minutes after they had been rescued. Various engines soon afterwards arrived, but the fire was not subdued until the whole of the stock in trade was destroyed. Fortunately the gunpowder was kept in a magazine away from the house. The loss is very considerable, and Mr. Darby was not in any way insured. The same premises have suffered in a similar manner on one or two previous occasions.

THE HOUSELESS POOR.—On Wednesday night the Lord Mayor visited the Refuge for the Houseless Poor in Playhouse-yard, and found about six hundred poor creatures in a state of the greatest destitution, and some fifty or sixty outside applying for admission. He learnt from the superintendent that the building would be closed in a fortnight's time. The question therefore naturally arises what is then to become of unfortunate destitutes in the City who may be without either shelter or food—there being no other establishment to receive them in the metropolis? The Lord Mayor picked out a lad of healthy appearance, and of about fourteen years of age, and learnt that he had walked from Wiltshire to London with a view to find out the abode of a brother and sister; and that, after wandering about town for four days, he had been unable to do so. He was ordered to attend at the Mansion-house, and the truth of his story having been ascertained, his immediate wants were relieved, and he, was sent back to his native place.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—On Monday evening an inquest was held at the Great Northern Railway Station, Doncaster, on the body of a single woman named Eliza Bolton, who had died early in the morning of the same day under the following circumstances:—The deceased arrived at Doncaster from Rotherham on Sunday morning. In the evening she went to the station for the purpose of returning to the latter place, and sat down on a bench on a platform. She complained to one of the porters that she was tired and cold, and he invited her into one of the waiting rooms, where, however, there was no fire. Almost immediately afterwards she heard a cry of distress, and, on going to the waiting room, in company with another porter, he found the poor woman laid on the hearthrug, and evidently in great agony. It was soon apparent that she was in labour, and female assistance was procured, Mrs. M'Allister, of the refreshment rooms, rendering very prompt and timely aid until the arrival of an experienced nurse and a medical man. The child was, however, born before the two latter could get to the station, and the woman was removed as carefully as possible to the workhouse. Additional medical assistance was then obtained, but the deceased began to sink rapidly, and after an interval of delirium, in which she frequently repeated the name of her mother, she expired shortly afterwards. It appears that the unfortunate young woman formerly lived in Doncaster, and had there a sweetheart, by whom she was basely deserted. It is not known how or where she spent her time on Sunday, but from her wearied and cold state on returning to the station at night she would seem to have had no place of shelter. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from collapse after confinement," and highly commended the promptitude and humanity shown by Mrs. M'Allister and the railway officials.

MURDER AT DONCASTER.—On Saturday morning Ensign M'Carroll, an officer of the 44th Regiment, the depot of which is at present stationed at Walmer barracks, was murdered near the Naval yard. It appears that Mr. M'Carroll was found at about five o'clock in the morning lying up on the beach in front of the Naval yard in a dying state, with his skull fractured, a deep gash on the side of the head, and one of his fingers much injured. He was immediately attended by Mr. Mason, surgeon, who had him conveyed at once to the Naval Hospital, but notwithstanding every attention paid to him, he expired at about nine o'clock, having been insensible from the time that he was first discovered. In the course of the day a man named Samuel Baker, the landlord of a public house called the Ship, upon the Naval Esplanade, was apprehended, and charged with the murder. He confessed that the unfortunate deceased went to his house between one and two o'clock in the morning and asked for something to drink, which Mrs. Baker refused to give him, whereupon he struck her with his cane and immediately left the house. Mr. Baker followed him, and admits that he overtook him and knocked him down. A constable who was on duty in front of Baker's house states that Baker came to him at an early hour in the morning, and asked him if he saw a man leave the house, and in what direction he had gone. On telling him, Baker went into his own house, and returned with a short poker in his hand, with which he followed in the direction the young officer had taken, and on returning shortly afterwards exclaimed, "I have given him something that he won't soon get over." The deceased was only nineteen years of age. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against Baker, who has been committed for trial.

Prices of Stocks, Railway Shares, &c.

Table containing financial data for the Bank of England, including account details, notes issued, and bank balances as of April 2, 1857.

Table titled 'THE FUNDS' showing market prices for various securities such as Consols, Bank Stock, India Stock, and Exchequer-bills.

Table titled 'SATURDAY MORNING, ELEVEN O'CLOCK' showing market prices for various foreign securities and bonds.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Large table listing prices for various railway shares (e.g., Blackwall, Brighton, Great Northern) and public companies (e.g., East India, Commercial of London).

Trade and Commerce.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Monday.—The arrival of cattle and sheep into the port of London from the continent during the past week has been limited. The Custom-house returns give an entry of 405 oxen and cows, 222 calves, and 134 sheep, making a total of 1,761 head, against 547 at the corresponding period of last year, when the return was 309 oxen, 98 calves, and 140 sheep.

Table showing prices per stone for various commodities like Beef, Mutton, Veal, and Pork, along with market information for Beasts, Sheep, and Calves.

Corn Market.—Monday.—Wheat: English, very slow sale at 2s. reduction—Foreign, 1s. to 2s. below the price of this day week. Barley: Malting qualities 2s. lower. Oats: Slow sale at 6d. per quarter less money. Flour: Norfolk 35s., being a decline of 2s.

Table titled 'IMPORTATIONS' showing quantities and prices for various types of flour (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour) imported into London.

NATIONAL REVIEW. No. VIII.

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