

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 resolves to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unblinded 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 their 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.—*DR FOX.*

THE MOTION FOR IMMEDIATE REPEAL.

Truly says the old proverb, any stick is good enough to beat a dog. If Sir Robert Peel had proposed the immediate repeal of the Corn Laws, the outcry would have been against the abruptness of the change, and that he refused even the short period of grace, the poor respite in which the agriculturists might prepare themselves for their doom.

Sir Robert Peel probably thought the deferred plan likely to be acceptable to the agriculturists, for the very reason that it is really the worst for their interests, these gentlemen being like children who acknowledge their preference for things which they call "nice and unwholesome." What is good for it this spoiled and pampered interest always rejects. And therefore the Premier, doubtless, was inclined to infer that the deferred repeal, with its many evils, would be more acceptable than the salutary plunge into free trade. Give these apoplectic folks their choice, and they will prefer creeping inch by inch into the cold bath to diving in head foremost.

It was certain that the Protectionists would quarrel with any mode of unwaddling them that Sir Robert could have proposed, they being like the soldier at the triangles, whom the drum-boy with the cat-o'-nine-tails could not please, whether he cut high or cut low; but we thoroughly believe that of the two courses the immediate repeal, which they have affected to prefer because the other was offered, would have been more obnoxious to them than the deferred scheme, in about the same proportion as it would have been better for them.

The foolish part of Sir Robert's plan was the part specially intended to please them. The detrimental was offered as the acceptable. They spurned it, they cried, and kicked, and spurred against it, but in their hearts they inclined to it, and the thing they have outwardly railed against has secretly been their only consolation.

When, however, Sir Robert Peel heard the agricultural declarations against this part of his plan, he very sensibly intimated his readiness to submit to the loss of it if such should be the pleasure of the House. It indeed seems to us that he rather courted defeat upon this point. Upon Mr Villiers's motion for the substitution of immediate abolition of the Corn Laws, the Premier did not object that it would endanger the Bill. He said, what may be quite true, that he could not originally have proposed immediate repeal with any prospect of success, but what he could not have done before the declarations against the deferred scheme, he could safely do after them.

"I do believe that if our proposal had been for immediate repeal, I must have abandoned any hope of success. After a proposal is made there is a great disposition to view some other proposal in a very different light, and I am almost inclined, after the declaration of the hon. member for Somerset, to declare in favour of immediate repeal (a laugh); but still I cannot help thinking, that if the proposal of the Government had been for immediate repeal, it would have had to encounter such a degree of opposition that I must have abandoned all hope of success."

Finally, Sir Robert Peel, having recapitulated his original reasons for the three years' delay, concluded thus as to the purpose of Ministers—

"They retain their opinions; they will continue to make their proposal; but again I say, that if another be preferred, they will not, from pique or mortification, abandon the measure, but will do what lies in them to give effect to it as amended by those who are the best judges of what is desired by the agricultural interest. (Cheers.)"

And after this, Lord John Russell and others, Whigs and Radicals, voted against Mr Villiers's motion, on the ground that they would not risk the safety of the measure. They thought the delay wrong, mischievous, detrimental to all the objects it was intended to serve, but they supported it rather than embarrass the Government, which had declared that it did not mean to be embarrassed by an adverse vote!

This is carrying Peelservatism rather too far. *Carior est illis homo quam sibi.* Sir Robert Peel did not ask such inordinate care of himself and his measure. He manfully said, Beat me, and I will make the best of it.

Lord John Russell must not let the fear of office carry him too far. He feels acutely that nothing stands between him and place but Sir Robert Peel; the burnt child dreads the fire; he keenly remembers how nearly he was in last December, and he guards against all the chances of the recurrence of such a calamity. His mind is indeed so full of this dread, that in his speech on Mr Villiers's motion he held forth on what would have been the horrors of his situation if he had taken office depending on the Peel support.

Lord John regards the Premier exactly as a man looks upon his substitute in the militia. But we trust the Whig leader will not let his fears of serving carry him to the extremity of mutilating his opinions.

And, after all, is it so clear that Lord John is really serving Sir Robert Peel by the support he is giving him in the wrong direction? The Spanish traveller who had twice essayed in vain to mount his mule by the aid of St Antony, having the third time made so vigorous an endeavour that he fell over on the other side, cried out, "Too much help! too much help, good St Antony!" And the Premier may now cry out, "Too much help! too much help, good Lord John!"

The three years of delay will, as Mr Cobden has argued, be three years of unceasing and strenuous endeavour, on the part of the Protectionists, to overthrow the new law. It will, as we have before said, be productive of that sort of desperate battle which men fight with halts round their necks. If Sir Robert Peel remain in office, he will have to thank Lord John Russell, Mr Hume, &c., for having guarded him against the rescue from this jeopardy. A dissolution must take place before the expiration of the term, and in a general election the repeal of the temporary measure will be the object of the most eager agitation. The monopoly once abolished, no one would be mad enough to think it possible to restore it, but while it survives, under sentence, the most desperate efforts will be made to rescue it. There is also not the probability, but the ugly possibility, of an agricultural Government meanwhile. And for what are these chances incurred? Why is the snake to be scotched instead of killed? From some fear on the behalf of Sir Robert Peel, forsooth, in which Sir Robert Peel does not himself share.

Wishing the Premier all success at present, we do not like to see the protective system, with its pampering, its coddling, its nursing, and spoiling, extended to him. Protection is not more the bane of agriculture than of statesmen. Let the competitive principle come into fair play whenever there is an advantage to be gained for the public, instead of bolstering up the man with protections in error. Let us have no sliding-scale with fluctuating duties and bonded principles, to keep up Peel. Such contrivances agree as ill with men as with interests, and all the undue aids and partialities will be found, in the long run, detrimental to the object and discreditable to the accessories.

THE DIVISION.

The division on the 27th corresponds pretty closely with our calculations. In our paper of the 14th we rated the Liberals at about 260, and Sir Robert Peel's followers at 110. The latter were 117, and the Whigs and Radicals 229, to which the absent 28 and the tellers being added, make up 259, one short of our calculation. Sixteen were absent from the Ministerial party, so that they may be rated at 135, all told.

The triumphant majority of 97 has figured in very large types through the country, but the fruits of the victory are not yet apparent. It is like our triumphs on the Sutlej, with Sikhs yet in force and unbroken spirit. As yet we see no signs of yielding; and though it is most satisfactorily demonstrated to the Protectionists that farther opposition is quite useless, they appear nevertheless obstinately resolved to kick against the pricks. While there is life for the Corn Law there is hope for these gentlemen. They have possession of the law, and they will keep it to the last moment. The longer they protract the struggle the longer they enjoy the profit of the monopoly. For the costs to the agitated country, to commerce, and the tenant farmers, uncertain of anything but rent day, they care not a fig.

The minority may not hold together; some will be sure to drop off upon excuses easily to be found, but a faction of 200 is very formidable in obstruction, and when they are at last worn out comes the battle with the Lords, the expectation of whose

pliability seems not to strengthen upon closer scrutiny. What the Lords are likely to do no one can tell, probably for this simple reason, that the Lords do not yet know themselves.

THE INDIAN VICTORIES.

In private circles there has been but one opinion as to the generalship of the Sutlej campaign, and it has been regretted that so important a command was given to Sir H. Gough, whose sole quality is consummate bravery. Just or unjust, such has been the public judgment. But how different is the language in Parliament. Lord Ripon and Sir Robert Peel, the first especially, would make it appear that everything had been regulated by the best skill; that nothing had been neglected or unprovided for; that all had been judiciously concerted; and that what the best wisdom had planned, the best bravery had only to execute. The carnage is treated as no more than necessary, and that great military authority, the Marquis of Londonderry, philosophically interposed the remark, that "it was impossible to have a great victory without a corresponding loss." And certainly, if the completeness of this victory is to be measured by the loss, Waterloo itself was a mere affair of posts compared with it.

All criticism on the campaign has indeed ceased; all that was thought wrong has seemed right since it has been known that Sir H. Hardinge's son, a boy of sixteen, gallantly went from post to post with his orders, when his *aides-de-camp* were killed or wounded. As on the stage, the introduction of a child is a sure hit in any circumstances—infallible for three rounds of applause—so young Hardinge covers and redeems all the errors of the campaign. This *coup de théâtre*, together with Sir Henry's lying down with the bivouacked regiments in turn, silences all objections to the strategy. Well said the wisest of men of children, "Happy is he that hath his quiver full of them," especially in battles after a surprise.

We would not detract from the praise fairly due to the Governor-General. His exertions to retrieve an error, his energy, his spirit, his devotion, command respect; but it would have saved many gallant lives if more prudence and forethought had left less trying occasion for the exercise of those qualities.

The Duke of Wellington reprimands Sir John Littler for having described the 62nd as struck with panic.

"I have read with pain of one regiment, to which the word 'panic' was applied; and I considered it my duty, in the position in which I am placed, to examine particularly into the circumstances. I see, in the returns, that it is stated to have lost five-twelfths of its numbers and a vast number of officers; and I have seen accounts, that in the first quarter of an hour one third of its officers fell. (Hear, hear.) I cannot question the report of the operations made by a commanding officer, but I wish that this officer, when he sat down to write an elaborate report of the conduct of the troops under his command, had referred to the list of killed and wounded; and if he had inquired into the loss sustained by that regiment, I believe he would have found that they were absolutely mowed down by the fire under which they were advancing."

The loss of the regiment does not necessarily improve the charge of Sir John Littler. A regiment faltering under fire within a short distance of the batteries, and retreating, exposes itself thereby to the greatest carnage. Had they pushed on according to the General's statement, they would in a few minutes have carried the batteries, suffering one or two discharges for victory instead of several in the act of retreat. And the Duke of Wellington, when he supposes that the regiment was disabled by the havoc of the enemy's artillery, does not advert to the fact that the native regiments of the same brigade, and under the same fire, were doing their duty, and proceeding with the attack, till the unfortunate example of retreat was presented.

Sir John Littler may have done injustice to the 62nd; the fault may not have been theirs, but that of the General who put them to a task beyond their strength; but the reason assigned by the Duke in exculpation of the regiment—the great loss it suffered—is not satisfactory; it is at most equivocal, for the best courage is generally the best prudence in the field, and hesitation and retreats under fire cost dearer than onward movements.

While objecting to the faultiness of the reasoning we must, however, avow that we admire the spirit of indulgence in which the greatest of warriors treats the alleged misconduct of a regiment which had up to the time borne a high character. It seems to us that this is a better way *encourager les autres*, than the barbarous example of severity

that gave occasion to that memorable national reproach. We are sure that no regiment will fight the worse for knowing that there is a generous allowance for failure in circumstances severely taxing the firmness of the bravest men.

The last accounts from the Sutlej show that the Sikhs have not been broken or discomfited by their defeat. Their retreat to the other side of the Sutlej was far from precipitate; the communication by a bridge of boats, fortified with a regular *tête de pont*, has been kept up, and a division has since recrossed the river, and established a position in our territory. This post was attacked by Sir H. Smith on the 21st January—with what issue is not yet known; but from the heavy cannonade, hot work and obstinate fighting were inferred.

The British forces were expected to march against Lahore about the 4th February.

Sir H. Hardinge now knows the sort of enemy he has to cope with, and in the future conduct of the campaign we may reckon on more wariness and generalship than marked the outset.

POLK AGAIN.

The Americans seem determined to be original—with moral, political, and international laws, all and exclusively their own. Their standard of right, of logic, and of honour, are quite new, quite different from anything of the kind received or admitted by anterior, and of course inferior races of men. Our diplomatists seem sadly puzzled how to meet or deal with arguments so novel, which at bottom is neither more nor less than an appeal to war, and a reckless, though sophistical provocation of it. After failing, for a second or third time, in negotiation, our envoy, Mr Pakenham, proposed to refer the partition of the territory to arbitration, to any arbitration, that of a sovereign, that of any body of jurists, or eminent men.

The answer of the American is a curious specimen of evasion. Mr Buchanan says he could never refer the question of partition to arbitration. He might indeed refer the question of title, provided the decision of that title ended in nothing, or was in favour of America. But to put it in the power of any foreign arbiter to take away a territory from the United States, that was impossible. In fact, the only principle on which the American minister would negotiate upon, or submit to arbitration, was the old and well-known one of "I win, you lose." According to Mr Buchanan's rule, the United States can never submit to arbitration a question of territory. Where land is concerned, the Americans reserve exclusively to themselves the office of deciding on their own right, as well as that of their antagonists. Why confine this principle to territory; if it be rational and sound, it equally applies to all rights and interests as well as to land? If we submit to it in one way, we must accept it in all. The result would be to place the people of the United States in an exceptional position, to place them beyond the pale of civilization, and quite above "the beggarly elements of religion and morality." Differences we must have with such a wide-spread and powerful and bordering nation. But differences can never be settled with the present governing party in America, unless by our submission to their wishes, for reasoning is out of the question. With a country where political conscience and reasoning are of this kind, war, we fear, is inevitable, sooner or later; if not for the Oregon for some such question. In the society of a mere bully a man is never safe. How can our relations with America be ever secure when her language and logic are of this kind, and whilst the feelings which dictate both are so undisguisedly insolent, as almost to reach the burlesque.

The great difficulty in this question is, and has been, not to discover what the American or the English right is, but simply to make out what the Americans want. We English are anxious to satisfy them, and give up all we can with honour. But American pretensions have always so regularly and impudently advanced as our claims receded, that our statesmen begin to think, with much reason, that all the Americans seek (we allude, of course, to the mad and dominant portion of them) is war. Some years past they were contented to give the free navigation of the Columbia in common, and to take the 49th degree. Now, they repudiate this, and, as they say, "Go for all the Oregon."

The danger to peace on this side of the Atlantic has certainly been caused by this slipperiness of American statesmen. If Mr Polk was bent upon producing war, he could have taken no other path, and adopted no better means. Open, undisguised, unreasonable war he had not a majority to support him in declaring and prosecuting. But he has manoeuvred and provoked, and set every engine at work to create and work up a majority in the Congress to insist on the whole of Oregon, which is inevitably war.

The House of Representatives have done his bidding in the matter of ordaining that notice to suspend the Convention with us be given. The Whig votes were evenly divided on the question. The House of Representatives have accompanied

its vote by the declaration that it considers it by no means a bar to the renewal of negotiations. When the lower House of Representatives have said this, the Senate cannot be less courteous, and thus disappears the fear that any measure of the Legislature might lead to an immediate interruption of our relations.

But the difficulties of negotiation still remain, and unfortunately they remain in the hands of Mr Polk; who may with much reason be suspected of a wish to provoke and precipitate war, and to drag his, in a great measure unwilling, countrymen into it. If he told us exactly what he wants, we could take council, and make every effort to satisfy him. If his *sine qua non* was the Columbia river, because of its being the great road of ingress and egress to Central America from the Pacific—if his wish was not only to monopolize this, but also to grasp the best parts in Fuca's Straits,—here, too, we might know, at least, how far we could go to meet him. But whilst English diplomatists play down their cards, and are frank in their proposals, Mr Polk covers his face and purpose with one defiant mask of demanding the whole of Oregon, to the 54th degree. And we have not yet arrived at the certitude of even a good conjecture as to what will satisfy him.

As to the American people, there is a majority against war, and a considerable portion is favourable to amicable relations with us. But there is a minority, formidable from its energy and its influence over the ignorant, which decidedly desire a quarrel with us; and Mr Polk, if not exactly of this party, makes use of it, and identifies himself with it, in order to force the more reluctant and wavering majority to support him in bolder risks and more dangerous pretensions. Mr Polk then ventures forth, like a civilian Field-Marshal, probably in search of no more than a diplomatic victory over the Britishers. He may, however, venture too far, and convert a diplomatic into a military struggle. Never, certainly, were the fortunes and the peace of two great countries so perilled by what strikes us to be more political coxcombry than either patriotism or generous ambition.

"THE WORKHOUSE SQUABBLE."

A soft answer turneth away wrath, says the wisest of men, but not so Sir James Graham. He voids his contempt on a question with such unlucky effect as to stimulate dissatisfaction to the highest possible degree. He sets about kicking down a molehill in such sort as to make a mountain of it. He begins fighting with a straw so that it ends in being a scourge, beating him to the ground. Little things rise to great through his unhappy mode of handling them.

The Home Secretary met Mr Etwall's motion for inquiry into the Poor-law administration in the Andover Union in these disdainful terms—

"I confess, Sir, I cannot help thinking that it is melancholy, at the present juncture, and in the existing state of public affairs, so much of the precious time of this House should have been consumed in a matter which after all is only, I was about to call it, a *workhouse squabble in the south of England*. ('Hear, hear,' and 'Oh, oh.')

The folly and indecency of describing a question of the administration of a most important law as a workhouse squabble, were felt by the House, and roused a resistance for which the high and mighty Secretary was little prepared.

He proposed an amendment, giving papers instead of inquiry.

He moved, since he could not refuse them, Some scraps of paper to amuse 'em.

Mr Christie was not to be so put off; he would not consent to view the matter as a workhouse squabble, and insisted not only on inquiry, but on extending it to the conduct of the Poor-law Commissioners. Sir James Graham upon this withdrew his own amendment, and consented to Mr Etwall's motion, but declared his resolution to oppose Mr Christie's amendment. The happy result was a majority of 23 against Ministers, Mr Christie's amendment having been carried by 92 against 69.

Sir James Graham must learn to adjust his tone to his altered circumstances. He has no longer a pliant majority at his back. He is not at the head of a disciplined party, but in the midst of a mutiny, and any prank of authority is sure to encounter an immediate check. High-flying airs are quite out of place now, and Sir James must carry a low sail, or be upset by the breeze. He has to observe that there are between two and three hundred men around him, all ready to seize on any cause or pretext for thwarting him, to pay off certain not very old scores.

In times when he had no such animosities to encounter, he could raise storms by his insolence, which his strength, as it then was, could hardly carry him through. The Post-office *espionage* is an instance. It might have been disposed of by a temperate explanation, but Sir James envenomed the question by an arrogant defiance. What was imprudence in those days is absolute madness now that Ministers are without a party, dependent on charitable support, and the objects of enmities that only want a handle.

As to the Andover case, we confess that we

cannot understand the disposition to take up the cause of Mr Parker. The partial conduct of the Assistant-Commissioner in the inquiry was the subject of universal reprobation, and for it alone he richly deserved dismissal.

We believe that Mr Parker was thoroughly incompetent, utterly unfit for the post he filled, and his removal was absolutely necessary. But this is the last ground on which Ministers will ever justify a dismissal, because it impeaches the appointment, and perhaps because it would be precedent under which other removals might be as properly demanded which they would be indisposed to concede. So it is alleged that Mr Parker was insubordinate.

But there is some discrepancy in Sir James Graham's statements as to the cause of Mr Parker's dismissal.

In his first speech he said—

"The hon. member for Andover has complained of the mode in which the second inquiry has been conducted. I do not stand here to vindicate the mode in which that inquiry was conducted. I certainly myself, judging only from what I saw from time to time of the daily proceedings before that inquiry—I am of opinion that good judgment was not displayed in the mode of conducting it. I do not say that the removal of Mr Parker from his situation arose entirely from the mode in which that inquiry was conducted; but, be that as it may, these abuses having existed in the district without being reported to the Commissioners, and the inquiry not being satisfactory to the country, and from other matters which have since arisen, the Poor-law Commissioners thought it their painful duty to remove Mr Parker from his office."

Here we are told that Mr Parker's dismissal was not entirely referable to his misconduct in the inquiry; but Sir James, in his second speech, attributed it solely and exclusively to insubordination to the Commissioners—

"Mr Parker was a subordinate officer. He had evinced a spirit of insubordination to his employers which in my opinion fully justified the course taken by the Poor-law Commissioners. They were responsible originally for the conduct of Mr Parker: they were dissatisfied with his conduct generally, and they dismissed him."

Sir James Graham claims for the Commissioners the right to remove their assistants, as they appoint them at pleasure. The *hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas* is the rule of the Central Board, according to the Home Secretary. It seems to us that it would be incomparably more easy to prove the propriety and necessity of Mr Parker's dismissal than to satisfy the public that the Commissioners should not be accountable for their uses of authority over their assistants.

THE MODEL DUKE.

Whatever may be thought of the soundness of the Duke of Richmond's opinions, all must admit the temper, the propriety, and dignity with which he maintains them. Whether right or wrong, his views have a certain elevation, and he advocates monopoly not only without any taint of a sordid spirit, but also without any imputation of the same vice to those who take opposite views. He is not one of those who resort to imputation either in aid or in default of argument. He generously gives others the credit for motives which he claims for himself. He has no propensity to imagine, much less to attribute, meannesses. There is nothing in his own mind to lead him to infer unworthy or despicable motives for courses of action allowing of a more generous construction. The Protectionists, in such a leader, have a noble who lends a moral grace to their cause, in whatever other qualities it may be wanting.

How beautiful is this reference to the recent division; how candid, how decorous, how excellently suited to the station of a Peer, and the mind of a gentleman—

"He must say that he was not surprised at the largeness of the majority in favour of the Minister. He had all the placemen, and all those who were expecting the great number of offices vacant. (A laugh.) So that he (the Duke of Richmond) was rather surprised that there should be so small a majority. He would tell their Lordships what he thought would be the advantage of appealing to the country—they would have the opportunity of turning out those deserters—men who would have run away from their colours, had they been in the army in India, just as they had run away from their pledges. All the deserters ought to be turned out; and he should like well that the people of England should have an opportunity of showing their sense of this conduct on the part of men who on the hustings gave pledges which they broke when they got into their seats in Parliament. The English people liked honesty, and they ought to have an opportunity of showing it. It was a most instructive thing to look over the speeches made by several of these persons in 1839, in order to see what men would say who were desirous of power, and how, when they got into power, their conduct differed from their professions. He could not think the measure would pass their Lordships' houses, and he did not believe that, if there were a ballot taken in that house for the measure, it would get above a dozen white balls."

And this is the nobleman whom Mr Cobden dubs the fishmonger, because he has occasionally adverted to some little interest he has in salmon. But is there any smack of the fishmonger in this exalted tirade?—not of the monger certainly, the spirit of it belonging rather to the subordinate class, which has always been so celebrated for the intemperities of expression. How bold is the contemptuous allusion to offices and place-hunting, and how fine the satirical wonder at so small a majority

with such a host of meanness. But most exquisite, most delicate in raillery, of all is the assertion that such men would have run away had they been in the army in India. This is certainly the true way of waging a great controversy, and if the Protectionists profit by the noble example, their ingenuity need be little taxed for argument, for copious and ready to every hand, and level to the lowest and the coarsest, will be the missiles for the war of vituperation.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

[From the *Daily News*.]

We did not expect any very solid results from the victories of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, which were severe checks, but which did not terminate in any disastrous or complete rout of the foe. We must own, however, that we expected their effects upon the spirit and constancy of the Sikhs to have been more sensible, and to have at least spared us any further alarm and anxiety for our own troops and forts within our own territory. But even in this humble expectation we find ourselves disappointed. By the tidings which the Indian mail has just brought, we learn that the Sikhs are as strong as ever, with an army of upwards of sixty thousand men, not merely on the left bank of the Sutlej, but possessing and keeping up a bridge, before the entrance to which on our side of the river they have thrown up a fortification, or, as the French call it, a *tête de pont*. This, as well as their hardihood, corroborates the general rumour, that there are Euporean officers, as well as artillery men, amongst them.

In addition to the army opposite to Ferozepore, and menacing it as well as Sir Henry Hardinge's scanty force, another Sikh army or division, estimated at upwards of thirty thousand, and a formidable force of artillery, had boldly crossed the river within sight of Loodianah, and encamped. The latest rumour at Bombay had since reported that Sir Harry Smith had moved up the Sutlej on the 19th and 20th; and on the 21st had attacked the encampment in an action which began at eight in the morning, and had not terminated at half-past three in the afternoon.

This daring return on the part of the Sikhs; this determination to fight us on our own grounds, or on the verge of theirs; instead of carrying on a defensive war in their own country, provided as it is with strong forts, and intersected as it is by formidable rivers—whilst an invasion would be so much impeded by all that is necessary for an advance into an enemy's country,—this forwardness of theirs must tell greatly in our favour; and, though it may make the commencement of the war peculiarly severe and sanguinary, must facilitate the final operations of conquest.

We are, however, lamentably unprovided. We labour under a paucity of troops, officers, and guns, which must have greatly added to the hardihood of the enemy. The fact is, that considering the Sikhs to be our least formidable foe in India, it was not judged necessary or economical to prepare or keep in readiness the fitting means to resist them. Well aware of their numerous and heavy artillery, the Indian Government took no pains to cope with them, but left them to be stormed and carried by the British bayonet. And as with artillery, so with cavalry and infantry: our commanders have to undertake the subjugation of the Sikhs with a force every way inadequate.

However, we have mustered or can muster fifty thousand men upon the Sutlej. There are fords and bridges in abundance to enable us to pass, without attacking the Sikh *tête de pont*. On the left bank their army must fight; whilst from the Sutlej to Lahore, and to the important portals of Umritsir, is not more than fifty or sixty miles. So that to achieve the important conquest of the capital and chief stronghold of the Sikhs, it will not be necessary to march to any great distance from our own frontier, or from the line of operations. The Indian papers report that Sir Henry Hardinge intends deferring, till the end of the cold season, his advance into the Sikh country. It is not likely that any one should be in the confidence of the Governor-General's intentions in this respect. But he probably will not advance, till aware that Sir Charles Napier has advanced also; nor can he delay to cross the Sutlej, as soon as Sir Charles Napier has marched from the frontier of Scinde.

On their part the Sikhs seem well aware that nothing short of their ruin and dispossession will satisfy the victors. The silence of the Governor-General with respect to them is ominous. And even those chiefs, such as Goolab Singh, who might have held aloof and made his peace, seem now to rally to the military defence of their common country. We do not see that Sir Henry follows even that common practice of Indian war, employing the political exiles of the country which he invades. Thus Lena Singh, who had taken refuge within the British frontier, instead of being trusted or employed, has been arrested, as the accomplice of his country's intriguers. If we have thus fewer friends, we shall at least escape the usual accusation of treachery and ingratitude.

"THE TIMES" AND THE "INFAMOUS FABRICATION."—The public will not forget that from the 4th of December, upon which day we announced the determination of Sir R. Peel and his colleagues to repeal the corn laws, until the meeting of Parliament, when the truth could no longer be concealed, we were twice a day assailed with whole columns of the grossest abuse by the Mrs Gamp and Mrs Harris of the press,—that, not only was our announcement stigmatized as an "infamous fabrication," but that the conductors of this journal were accused of having wilfully set abroad a falsehood for the purpose of profiting by alleged operations in the stock, share, and corn markets. We have hitherto left these decrepit scolds unnoticed, the events of the last month have been a sufficient refutation of

their calumnies; but a confession is so rare among those convicted of falsehood, that we cannot refrain from giving the first of the crones who has shown symptoms of repentance the benefit of the following extract from an article which she published last evening:—

"On the evening preceding that announcement of 'The Times,' which we contradicted by authority, being instructed (unconsciously on our part) to 'tell a lie in the words of truth,' an insult and an injury which we must ever remember, on the evening of the 3rd of December letters were, we know, despatched to public men of influence in the United States, by officers of the Government, making announcements similar to that made by 'The Times' of the 4th. We have, indeed, now little doubt that the article of 'The Times' proceeded directly from the Treasury, and that the false part of it, 'the alleged decision of the Cabinet,' was thrown in with a view to American use."—"Times."

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

Trade and Travel in the Far East; or Recollections of Twenty-one Years passed in Java, Singapore, Australia, and China. By G. F. Davidson. Madden and Malcolm.

This is the book of an able and informed man; and, as the result of personal observation, and (in reference to Java and Singapore) of a pretty long term of experience, is deserving of attention. Mr Davidson may fairly pride himself on being no commonplace traveller. He has crossed the ocean, he tells us, in forty different square-rigged vessels; he has trod the plains of Hindostan, the wilds of Sumatra, and the mountains of Java; he has strolled among the hills and dales of Singapore and Penang; he has galloped with a Sir-Francis-Head-long energy amid the forests and plains of Australia; he has winded through the reefy labyrinth of Torres Straits; and he has visited the Celestial Empire. The turn of his pen is nevertheless rather practical than picturesque; and his book is coloured accordingly. Suggestions on trade and emigration give it principally its value; and it will sensibly contribute, with other books lately published, to direct attention to important questions that are likely to arise in connexion with our commerce in the Indian Archipelago.

Mr Davidson has a high opinion of the trade resources of Borneo, which he conceives to be now opened to us, to an extent hardly to have been hoped for, by the spirited exertions of Mr Brooke and Captain Keppel. He speaks of the interesting ruler of Sarawak as his friend; and expresses his conviction that, sooner or later, he will turn that territory into a flourishing British colony. Indeed Mr Davidson speaks as if the prize, by the grace of Mr Brooke, were already ours; and has drawn up a memorandum of suggestions for profitable modes of investment in the incipient colony, which have a pleasant and plausible air about them. But whatever the reception these meet with, there can be no doubt that the value of such a point on the north-west coast of Borneo, with reference to the protection and security of our vast trade with China, can hardly be exaggerated; "not to mention," adds Mr Davidson, "the great intrinsic advantages of an establishment on one of the largest and most valuable islands in the world." Some of the sketches of character in Mr Davidson's volume, and of scenery and manners, are not only cleverly done, but skilfully interwoven with its business details. Among others we may mention his account of those Arab commanders and Javanese smugglers who manage to make the slow Dutch Government, willy nilly, parties to Free Trade. His remarks on Javanese slavery, too, are curious; and in relation to the question of differential duties so soon to come within discussion, will be read with interest.

Of the settlement of Bencoolen, since the British flag was hauled down and the Dutch hoisted, Mr Davidson gives a doleful account. Prosperous as it was, and important for its exportations, as long as the capitalists clung to the British establishment there,—it is now, it would appear, little more than a station for a Dutch Assistant-Resident and a small garrison. Nor does this result seem to have been unlooked for by the natives, who strongly protested against the transfer.

These social characteristics of Sydney will remind the reader of Mrs Meredith's clever observations on the same head, which they entirely confirm.

"The greatest drawback upon the prosperity of the lower orders in Sydney, arises from the public houses, of which there are some three hundred, nearly all filled, from morning to night, with men and women, too often spending the last penny they possess in the world. The magnitude of this evil may be estimated from the fact, that, in 1838, the revenue derived from ardent spirits and public house licences amounted to the enormous sum of 110,000*l.* sterling."

The civil jury is generally composed of publicans, and is always chosen by the Sydney scamps, in the hope that a *chum* or *pal* may be found in the list, which is not unfrequently the case. The hardest task the Attorney-General has to perform, is, to get together a respectable jury. When it is composed of civilians, the prisoner is sure to challenge every respectable man in the box. By this means, he generally succeeds in getting twelve men sworn, of whom two or three are of the stamp he requires,—men that will, in vulgar phrase, 'swear through a six-inch plank' to get him off. It is no uncommon case for Sydney urozi, on retiring to consider their verdict, to exclaim that

their minds are made up, and that they will be d—d if they will give a verdict of guilty. . . . Sydney abounds with doctors, lawyers, and parsons, all of whom thrive here. The lawyer especially reaps a rich harvest among a population notoriously fond of litigation, and prone to give cause for it in various ways. As usual, however, the supply has of late exceeded the demand; and the barristers do not now lounge in such stylish carriages as they were accustomed to be seen in some years ago. . . . Some of the most stylish equipages in Sydney are the property of men who came to the Colony with fetters on their legs. In them may be seen, any and every day, gayly-dressed women, driving about the town, shopping and lounging away their idle mornings. Whether they are wives, daughters, or mistresses of the owners of the carriages, it is difficult to tell; but the conclusion that every second one contains a mistress, would not be far from the truth."

Mr Davidson has much remark on the late distresses in Australia, and on the present unfavourable aspect of the colony; and among other suggestions for improvement he insists strongly on the beneficial result which would attend a well-directed stream of emigration from China.

We may indeed recommend this sensible little book to all readers. It has information and suggestion for all. And whether the writer confirms or contradicts a prevalent impression,—whether he tells you that under the shade of the banyan tree of Calcutta eighteen thousand men may comfortably stand; or that up in the branches of the so-called deadly upas you need not be poisoned, but on the contrary may without hurt eat an agreeable lunch and smoke a cigar,—we take him to be a reliable traveller.

Narrative of a Four Months' Residence among the Natives of a Valley of the Marquesas Islands; or a Peep at Polynesian Life. By Herman Melville. Murray.

"The Devil is not so black as he is painted," says the proverb. Cannibals are not so unpleasant as we think them, says Mr Herman Melville. His 'Peep at Polynesian Life' was taken in a Cannibal Valley; and, premising that an intolerable weariness seems as incident to Polynesia as to Abyssinia, the Happy Valley of our dear old *Rasselas* was not a more romantic or enchanting scene.

This is really a very curious book. Its authenticity (it is an importation from America) did not seem very clear to us at first, but on closer examination we are not disposed to question it. A little colouring there may be, here and there; but the result is a thorough impression of reality. In the "inducement" of the narrative, we are reminded of Mr Dana's *Two Years before the Mast*; though there is not such unaffected vigour and straightforward simplicity in the style of its descriptions. Mr Melville, like Mr Dana, is a young and educated American, who had signed articles as a common seaman on board an American South-Sea whaler. The precise meaning or drift of this custom, we confess we cannot arrive at; unless it be to qualify for the writing of interesting books. The Navy service would hardly exact such a harassing pupillage; and a less desperate mode of initiation into "life" might surely be hit upon. But so it is. The custom exists, and we owe to it this peep at Polynesia.

Mr Dana's captain was not more unpopular than the captain of the 'Dolly' whaler. Mr Melville's narrative opens with a description of the general weariness and disgust on board at the obstinate tyranny of Captain Vangs, in having kept the ship for six mortal months out of all sight of harbour or headland. He steered at last for the Marquesas group, which, though earliest discovered, have been least described of all the South-Sea Islands. It was in 1842, and the famous Dupetit Thouars had hoisted the French flag but a few days before; wherefore, as they sailed into the lovely bay of Nukuheva, they passed six black-hulled, bristling Frenchmen, surmounted by the tricolour; but this was nothing to a sudden and singular commotion visible in the water a-head of their own vessel, and which proved to be a shoal of "whinbenies," or young Polynesian nymphs, who boarded the 'Dolly' with a welcome. It is a curious description, and may be quoted; for its mixture of grace, licence, and oddity, is no bad expression of the general character of the book.

"As they drew nearer, and I watched the rising and sinking of their forms, and beheld the uplifted right arm bearing above the water the girdle of tappa, and their long dark hair trailing beside them as they swam, I almost fancied they could be nothing else than so many mermaids; and very like mermaids they behaved too."

"We were still some distance from the beach, and under slow headway, when we sailed right into the midst of these swimming nymphs, and they boarded us at every quarter; many seizing hold of the chain-plates and springing into the chains; others, at the peril of being run over by the vessel in her course, catching at the bob-stays, and wreathing their slender forms about the ropes, hung suspended in the air. All of them at length succeeded in getting up the ship's side, where they clung dripping with the brine and glowing from the bath, their jet-black tresses streaming over their shoulders, and half enveloping their otherwise naked forms. There they hung, sparkling with savage vivacity, laughing gaily at one another, and chattering away with infinite glee. Nor were they idle the while, for each one performed the simple offices of the toilette for the other. Their luxuriant locks, wound up and twisted into the smallest possible compass, were freed from the briny

element; the whole person carefully dried, and from a little round shell that passed from hand to hand, anointed with a fragrant oil: their adornments were completed by passing a few loose folds of white tappa, in a modest cincture, around the waist. Thus arrayed they no longer hesitated, but flung themselves lightly over the bulwarks, and were quickly frolicking about the decks. Many of them went forward, perching upon the head-rails or running out upon the bowsprit, while others seated themselves upon the taffrail, or reclined at full length upon the boats. What a sight for us bachelor sailors! how avoid so dire a temptation? For who could think of tumbling these artless creatures overboard, when they had swam miles to welcome us.

"Their appearance perfectly amazed me: their extreme youth, the light clear brown of their complexions, their delicate features, and inexpressibly graceful figures, their softly moulded limbs, and free unstudied action, seemed as strange as beautiful.

"The 'Dolly' was fairly captured; and never, I will say, was vessel carried before by such a dashing and irresistible party of boarders! The ship taken, we could not do otherwise than yield ourselves prisoners, and for the whole period that she remained in the bay, the 'Dolly,' as well as her crew, were completely in the hands of the mermaids.

"In the evening after we had come to an anchor the deck was illuminated with lanterns, and this picturesque band of sylphs, tricked out with flowers, and dressed in robes of variegated tappa, got up a ball in great style. These females are passionately fond of dancing, and in the wild grace and spirit of their style excel everything that I have ever seen. The varied dances of the Marquesan girls are beautiful in the extreme, but there is an abandoned voluptuousness in their character which I dare not attempt to describe.

"Our ship was now wholly given up to every species of riot and debauchery. Not the feeblest barrier was interposed between the unholy passions of the crew and their unlimited gratification."

Mr Melville has some decisive opinions in this part of his narrative on French habits and policy in Polynesia; but we content ourselves with referring to them. He had not been many days in Nukubeva harbour when he resolved to escape from the ship into the bush; stung by the intolerable tyranny of Captain Vangs, and tempted, there is no doubt, by bewitching glimpses of land scenery visible from the decks of his unbewitching 'Dolly.' Yet his bane and antidote were both before him. For whereas, adjacent to Nukubeva, lay the charming valley of Happar, inhabited by a most friendly race,—on the other side of Happar, and closely joining it, lurked the not less magnificent valley of Typee, peopled by cannibals and ferocious tribes. Mr Melville, notwithstanding, resolved to take his chance; and another seaman risked it with him. Their hope was to get so far inland as to be safe from search till the 'Dolly' sailed off; and to be able to live on fruits till they could "show" without danger in the friendly valley. So with a few biscuits and a quantity of tobacco, the author and his fellow-seaman, Toby, made their desperate venture.

The subsequent details of the escape are extraordinary. To comprehend them the reader must imagine the shore of Nukubeva indented by other extensive inlets, into which descend broad and verdant valleys, intersected by mountains of two or three thousand feet above the level of the sea, which serve thus to define the territories of the several occupants of the valleys, and are never crossed but for purposes of war or plunder. Into these terrible altitudes the two seamen toilsomely ascended; but they found no fruit, they could get no shelter; and starved with hunger, drenched with rain, and overwhelmed by sickness and disease, they had to descend and re-ascend the most frightful ravines; till, grown bewildered and reckless, they resolved to make for some human habitation, no matter whether Happar or Typee. The die went against them, and they found themselves in Typee. We remember few narratives of escape with a more sustained interest, or a more dramatic close.

Typee, however, turned out far from the Golgotha they looked for. Skulls they detected now and then, in suspicious ways, it is true; even "smoked human heads" were discovered; nay, after a straggling encounter or a fight with a neighbouring valley, it seems pretty certain that the victors had regaled themselves with a feast upon their foes; but in all this there was a singular decency. The skulls had to be hunted out from remote parts of a household; the smoked heads had been carefully put away; and the joints conveyed to the cannibal repast were wrapped up in leaves. On the other hand, Mr Melville and his friend were treated with high hospitality. So high indeed, that poor Toby (quite a character in his way, and most cleverly sketched) conceived a sudden terror that he was fattening for an ulterior purpose; and, too eager to make his escape, disappeared one day altogether. Mr Melville never could make out what became of him—whether a chief, or a cutlet, in Polynesia. He remained himself, meanwhile, in a kind of honourable and hospitable durance; studying the manners and life of this most mysterious, generous, primitive race of cannibals; drawing conclusions by no means favourable to civilization (culinary tastes excepted); and preparing his materials for this curious book.

We must refer to it for details. We could not, without too great minuteness, sketch his observation of the chief people of the valley; the

mildly dignified sovereign, Mehevi; the graceful, winning, irresistible, beauty, Fayaway; the household that lodged him; Marheyo, and his wife, the only industrious old body in the valley; the young men of the house, roystering, drinking, laughing and unthinking "blades of savages;" the young ladies, though in the summer costume of Paradise, coquettish and fantastical, delicate and ladylike, as Parisian belles; and his faithful but hideous body-servant, Kory-Kory. He passed four months with them, living in their own fashion; and is the only man who has described them, we believe, from this very social and familiar point of view.

The impression is odd and startling, as we have said. Savage life, with so little savagery, we could hardly have conceived. All that part of it, at any rate, is dextrously veiled. You have a kind of pantisocracy, or social millennium in little. No need of restraints or laws. No evil passions, malice, or hatred; therefore no mischievous legislation. Plenty to eat, nothing to do, and a delicious climate. Wives with Heaven knows how many husbands; husbands content with ever so small a share of a wife; and no jealousy, and no surplus population. Inducements to South-Sea colonization which we think it almost dangerous to set forth. For, alas! Mr Melville discourses sadly of the effects of European intercourse with these innocent cannibals; and contrasts the scenes of his happy valley with later experiences of that part of the Polynesian group on which the missionaries have bestowed their greatest attention.

"Among a multitude of similar exhibitions that I saw, I shall never forget a robust, red-faced, and very lady-like personage, a missionary's spouse, who day after day for months together took her regular airings in a little go-cart drawn by two of the islanders, one an old grey-headed man, and the other a roguish stripling, both being, with the exception of the fig leaf, as naked as when they were born. Over a level piece of ground this pair of draught bipeds would go with a shambling, unsightly trot, the youngster hanging back all the time like a knowing horse, while the old hack plodded on and did all the work.

"Rattling along through the streets of the town in this stylish equipage, the lady looks about her as magnificently as any queen driven in state to her coronation. A sudden elevation, and a sandy road, however, soon disturb her serenity. The small wheels become imbedded in the loose soil,—the old stager stands tugging and sweating, while the young one frisks about and does nothing; not an inch does the chariot budge. Will the tender-hearted lady, who has left friends and home for the good of the souls of the poor heathen, will she think a little about their bodies and get out, and ease the wretched old man until the ascent is mounted? Not she; she could not dream of it. To be sure, she used to think nothing of driving the cows to pasture on the old farm in New England; but times have changed since then. So she retains her seat and bawls out, 'Hookee! hookee!' (pull, pull). The old gentleman, frightened at the sound, labours away harder than ever; and the younger one makes a great show of straining himself, but takes care to keep one eye on his mistress, in order to know when to dodge out of harm's way. At last the good lady loses all patience; 'Hookee! hookee!' and rap goes the heavy handle of her huge fan over the naked skull of the old savage; while the young one shies to one side and keeps beyond its range. 'Hookee! hookee!' again she cries—'Hookee tata kannaka!' (pull strong, men,)—but all in vain, and she is obliged in the end to dismount, and, sad necessity! actually to walk to the top of the hill.

"At the town where this paragon of humility resides, is a spacious and elegant American chapel, where divine service is regularly performed. Twice every Sabbath towards the close of the exercises may be seen a score or two of little waggons ranged along the railing in front of the edifice, with two squalid native footmen in the livery of nakedness standing by each, and waiting for the dismissal of the congregation to draw their superiors home."

Wives or widows make a very different business of attendances at religious worship in Typee. As we have the volumes open for extract, let us observe some old Typee ladies in mourning for their lords:

"I was amused at the appearance of four or five old women who, in a state of utter nudity, with their arms extended flatly down their sides, and holding themselves perfectly erect, were leaping stiffly into the air, like so many sticks bobbing to the surface, after being pressed perpendicularly into the water. They preserved the utmost gravity of countenance, and continued their extraordinary movements without a single moment's cessation. They did not appear to attract the observation of the crowd around them, but I must candidly confess that, for my own part, I stared at them most pertinaciously.

"Desirous of being enlightened with regard to the meaning of this peculiar diversion, I turned inquiringly to Kory-Kory; that learned Typee immediately proceeded to explain the whole matter thoroughly. But all that I could comprehend from what he said was, that the leaping figures before me were bereaved widows, whose partners had been slain in battle many moons previously; and who, at every festival, gave public evidence in this manner of their calamities."

Our last extract shall be descriptive of an artist in tattooing; from whom, it will be seen, Mr Melville had a close escape. Tattooing, we need not remark, is the universal fashion of these savages; and the more hideous the extent of it, the greater the dandyism; but the lovely Fayaway had not in even this lost her winning ways, presenting in the tattoo department but three minute dots no bigger than pin heads on either laughing lip, and on either shoulder a graceful undress epaulette.

"I beheld a man extended flat upon his back on the ground, and, despite the forced composure of his countenance, it was evident that he was suffering agony. His tormentor bent over him, working away for all the world like a stone-cutter with mallet and chisel. In one hand he held a short slender stick, pointed with a shark's

tooth, on the upright end of which he tapped with a small hammer-like piece of wood, thus puncturing the skin, and charging it with the colouring matter in which the instrument was dipped. A cocoa-nut shell containing this fluid was placed upon the ground. It is prepared by mixing with a vegetable juice the ashes of the 'armor,' or candle-nut, always preserved for the purpose. Beside the savage, and spread out upon a piece of soiled tappa, were a great number of curious black-looking little implements of bone and wood, used in the various divisions of his art. A few terminated in a single fine point, and, like very delicate pencils, were employed in giving the finishing touches, or in operating upon the more sensitive portions of the body, as was the case in the present instance. Others presented several points distributed in a line, somewhat resembling the teeth of a saw. These were employed in the coarser parts of the work, and particularly in pricking in straight marks. Some presented their points disposed in small figures, and being placed upon the body, were, by a single blow of the hammer, made to leave their indelible impression. I observed a few the handles of which were mysteriously curved, as if intended to be introduced into the orifice of the ear, with a view perhaps of beating the tattoo upon the tympanum. Altogether the sight of these strange instruments recalled to mind that display of cruel-looking mother-of-pearl-handled things which one sees in their velvet-lined cases at the elbow of a dentist.

"The artist was not at this time engaged on an original sketch, his subject being a venerable savage, whose tattooing had become somewhat faded with age and needed a few repairs, and accordingly he was merely employed in touching up the works of some of the old masters of the Typee school, as delineated upon the human canvas before him. The parts operated upon were the eyelids, where a longitudinal streak, like the one which adorned Kory-Kory, crossed the countenance of the victim.

"In spite of all the efforts of the poor old man, sundry twitchings and screwings of the muscles of the face denoted the exquisite sensibility of these shutters to the windows of his soul, which he was now having repainted. But the artist, with a heart as callous as an army surgeon, continued his performance, enlivening his labours with a wild chant, tapping away the while as merrily as a woodpecker."

Such alarms as these had doubtless no small effect on our adventurous seaman's nerves. For with all his sentimental zeal for the cannibal condition of innocence and non-civilization, he seems to have wearied quite as much to get back to wickedness and broadcloth as ever poor Rasselas did to escape from the tiresome valley of Ambara.

The truth is, he felt himself a prisoner, and doubtless was one. He was kept in the upper part of the valley; was very closely watched whenever he approached the sea; and, though greatly feasted and honoured, never could think himself secure. Thus Fayaway herself seems at last to have lost some of her charms. The disappearance of his companion, too, naturally haunted him; since he never saw a dinner cooked with any appearance of mystery, that he did not dread some possible connection with the fate of Toby. At last he found an opportunity of escape by means of the boat of an English ship, and so returned to America to write this clever book, which we thank Mr Murray for having included in his cheap and well-conducted *Colonial Library*.

History of the Captivity of Napoleon at Saint Helena. By General Count Montholon. Vols I and II. Colburn.

It is simply our intention at present to mention the appearance of these opening volumes of a work of which the interest will necessarily be greatest as it verges to its close. Montholon was the most trusted companion in exile, and the selected testamentary executor, of NAPOLEON; and that name, so long the wonder and the terror of the world, has not yet lost its hold on the curiosity and interest of mankind. The ground gone over hitherto has been necessarily in a great degree preoccupied; but much of what passed through Napoleon's thoughts as the closing scene drew on, is likely to have been communicated to Montholon alone; and will, we have no doubt, give a much more striking interest to the later volumes. At the same time there is much in what is now before us (though more compression and a better arrangement would have been desirable) to show its authenticity and individuality, as well as the peculiar claims of Montholon to his master's confidence and affection. The translation seems faithful and spirited; and is published, we believe, somewhat in advance of the original French.

The Horse in Health and Disease. By James W. Winter. Longman and Co.

This book is written by a distinguished practitioner in the matters it relates to. Mr Winter has thought it his duty to contribute to the general store such particular facts as presented themselves in the exercise of his profession; and if everybody as competent did the same thing as clearly and intelligently, the world would be less ignorant of subjects not directly in its daily course than we believe it on the whole to be.

At the same time, points of veterinary practice occupy only the latter half of the book. The earlier is filled with the more general part of the subject, on the natural history, the varieties, and the peculiar conformation, of the horse. As we have said, the volume is very clearly as well as ably compiled; and whether you would know the origin of the Damascus Arabian, the Lister Turk, the Suffolk Punch, and the Cleveland bays—or would know when to administer a cathartic and

when a diaphoretic—it must become, we should think, a book of authority.

A Fragmentary Chapter from the most pleasant and delectable History of Robert, the Fox.
1846.

A quaint and amusing brochure; the condescension of a clever man; purporting to be "a newly-found apologue of the present age, very profitable and entertaining, and aptly stored with many and dainty devices of a notably pregnant invention;" set forth in the type and shape which Shirley printed his plays in, and Pym his speeches; and professing to be issued from the "sign of the Cock, over against Saint Stephen's Chapel, in the city of Westminster."

Who Robert the Fox is, the reader will not need to be told; and if he would learn the details of the accusation preferred before the Lioness queen against Robert, with the wily outwitting of his accusers and the capture of the hostile Bull, he will find it here written down in the quaint rich phrase of the past, and with amusing resemblance to the adventures of the hero of the middle ages from whom the whimsical notion is taken.

THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The loud cry raised for Mr Lumley at the end of the opera on Tuesday, and the applause with which he was received on making his appearance before the curtain, were sufficient evidence of the estimation in which he is held by the public. Assembled in a theatre which, with its new decorations, is enriched to a degree of splendour—we do not exaggerate—absolutely inconceivable to those who have not visited it, the audience felt that some acknowledgment was due to the *dynast* under whom the great reformation had been effected.

The welcome to Mr Balfe on his entrance into the orchestra, and the call for him also at the conclusion of the opera, was another point gained. With reference to the late conductor, M. Costa, a correspondence had appeared in all the daily papers which might rival that of Pakenham and Buchanan; and it is known that in musical circles there is a warm feeling on this part of the new arrangements. Mr Balfe's reception at once dissipated all fears in this respect. We have nothing to do with the controversy, nor do we pretend to offer a word as to the right or wrong of the case; but we think it justice to record, that as far as we can learn from those industrious gentry who spend their time in the boxes and on the stage during rehearsals, the best feeling seems to prevail between Mr Balfe and the musicians placed under his control.

For his opening opera Mr Lumley had selected Verdi's *Nabucco*; a work which has called forth the greatest praise wherever it has been played, not only in Italy, where a little genius goes an immense way, but at Paris; and which even the sober critics of Leipzig, not easily carried away by an enthusiasm for Italian music, regard with respect. *Ernani* (by the same composer), with which the Opera opened last year, though it had a fair success, did not make a favourable impression; and, certainly, as far as we are concerned, we did not expect from that sample of Verdi anything so good as the *Nabucco*.

The invention of striking melodies is not Verdi's strong point, and herein he has a disadvantage when compared with the generality of modern Italian composers. But the richness of his instrumentation, the power evinced in the construction of his concerted pieces, and the dramatic colouring he gives them, will command admiration among all unprejudiced hearers. There is a large, a grand conception in the opera of *Nabucco*, in spite of the common-places into that Verdi, as an Italian composer, almost by his atmosphere, necessarily falls from time to time. There is *writing* in his work, which shows that he is daring to soar above the pretty trivialities that have so long held possession of the stage of his country; where the *Barbiere* of Rossini has been damned, as too heavy (!). The introductory chorus, with the distribution of voices; the canon in the second act; the short dramatic chorus, in which *Ismael* is reproached by the Jews as a traitor to their cause; the duet between the baritone and the soprano in the third act; and the several finales; are all effective productions. The great fault is that Verdi has too much attempted to be effective *throughout*, that he does not allow himself or his audience a period of repose, but is uniformly noisy. It may also be said that he is too much addicted to the use of the unison. To such a great extent does he carry this predilection, that he leaves room for detractors to attribute it to an inaptitude in part-writing for his choruses.

The subject of the opera, to suit English feeling, has been changed from Nebuchadnezzar to Ninus, who is placed in historical circumstances which the adapter has invented. But what is gained on the score of propriety is lost in the article of

interest; for, while every good Christian could sympathize with the sufferings of the chosen race under Babylonish oppression, it requires rather a strong effort to feel enthusiastic for the worship of Isis, and to feel shocked at the substitution of that of Belus. The story owed much of its interest to the traditional sanctity of the subject, and, divested of that, becomes somewhat feeble.

The new *prima donna*, Sanchioli, is a little wild and uncultivated, and not quite certain in her intonation. Of fire she has abundance; and her voice, though somewhat hard and inflexible, has very great power, and extended compass. The other new lady, Corbari, has a sweet, fresh voice, and, though she has but little to do, she does so well that she is likely to become a permanent favourite in the establishment. Fornasari and Corelli are well known to the *habitués*.

The *ballet*, which refers to the life of Salvator Rosa and involves a brigand sort of interest, the *première danseuse* being captainess of a band of robbers, is not first-rate, though there are some picturesque groups, and Lucile Grahn is as charming as ever. Curtailment would be beneficial.

PRINCESS'.

When any startling event has occurred, or any great man become immortal, it is more or less usual in the theatrical world to celebrate the event by a pageant or a 'masque.' Nothing of the sort has, however, recently happened; and thus the announcement of an original masque at this theatre was thought likely by good judges to herald the advent of some poem or other of unusual intrinsic beauty; works of superior excellence needing no special excuse for their production.

With some such expectation, it may be, many of the audience assembled on Thursday evening, to witness the 'grand romantic masque,' entitled the *Ruins of Athens*. A masque, brought forward without provocation, and with the grand and thoughtful music of Beethoven, should be something of a high order. It is a pity the anticipation was not fulfilled.

At the rising of the curtain *Minerva* is seen in a cavern, chained to a rock, and although you are told that she has been tied up for two thousand years, her shield is as bright and her costume as picturesque as if they had only that moment been assumed. Presently *Mercury* makes his appearance, accompanied by an invisible *Chorus*, and effects *Minerva's* discharge from solitary confinement. The liberated goddess naturally yearns for a visit to her temple at Athens; and *Mercury*, having freed her from imprisonment, indulges her with instant transportation. In a moment her favourite city lies before her; but oh, how changed! Two thousand years have converted her temples into ruins and her worshippers into dancing dervishes: a chorus of whom make their appearance and perform (or rather do their best to destroy) some admirably characteristic music. Then a troop of Janissaries arrive with drawn swords and savage yellow caps, pulling several Greek women upon the stage and then pulling them off again. "Is this the city of liberty?—this the emporium of taste and genius?" asks the indignant Goddess. *Mercury* sagely replies that a couple of thousand years make great changes; but there is a City where liberty and taste reign triumphant, &c., where virtue is rewarded, &c. &c. This said, with a wave of the wand, and up come the new Royal Exchange (Cornhill in the distance), and the Wellington statue, through respective traps. Then a great deal more is said about British supremacy, and the usual warning is given to the foreign foe not to attempt to invade our shores. This was rapturously applauded by the audience as a well-merited compliment to the prowess of the forthcoming militia. Then *Mercury*, having recited a speech, changes the scene to the temple of Apollo, for the purpose of introducing to the notice of the spectators, Thalia, Melpomene, a procession of the principal characters in Shakspeare, Mr Wallack in *Hamlet*, a 'fairy' ballet (we quote the bills), and three very long choruses, with which, and the crowning of Shakspeare with bays in the shape of a small plaster cast such as the Italian boys carry about, the 'Masque' ends.

The meaning, intent, or purpose of this curious production the audience appeared not in the least to understand. Yet they listened patiently, and where the superiority of Great Britain was asserted by Mrs Stirling in the character of *Mercury*, they applauded lustily. At the close, however, Mr Leffler found much difficulty in getting a hearing, as soon as his object was discovered to be, to announce the piece for repetition.

The *Ruins of Athens* was first produced at Vienna half a century ago. This circumstance spoiled in some measure the chronology of the present edition; for Greek slavery, as mournfully bemoaned in the second scene by Mr Leffler and Miss Smithson, no longer exists, and should certainly not pair off with the new Royal Exchange and the Wellington statue, which form the succeeding tableau. In the original piece it is Austria which is held up as the cradle of liberty, where virtue, &c. &c.; and to change the venue of all these fine things

from Vienna to London, was about as justifiable as to re-arrange the 'masque' on any pretence whatever. The music, with whose characteristic beauty the audiences of the Philharmonic have been lately made familiar, was very mercilessly treated by both singers and orchestra.

MR MACREADY IN EDINBURGH.—In the interval of twelve years which have elapsed since Mr Macready last appeared in Edinburgh, he has gained much of his well-deserved fame, and attained the highest place in his art, and we are glad that the theatre-going public of Edinburgh have now an opportunity of witnessing that perfected style of tragic acting which is the result of experience and careful study, combined with high natural qualities. Mr Macready's light and active figure, his commanding air, and graceful attitude, satisfactorily presented to us the outward semblance of the young Hamlet, whilst the varied workings of his noble but distracted mind were as ably shown forth, by beautiful and impassioned delivery, powerful expression, and eloquent action. All parts of the house were crowded by an audience loud and enthusiastic in their admiration.—The Scotsman.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

FREE-TRADE MEETING AT BORDEAUX.—The association for promoting the principles of free trade held its first meeting on the 23rd ult., at the principal theatre of Bordeaux. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Mayor of Bordeaux insisted on the necessity for collecting a sum worthy of the importance of the object proposed by the association and proportionate to its wants. He announced that the members of the association present had subscribed a sum of 11,000*fr.*, and that the subscriptions altogether amounted to above 50,000*fr.*

CUSTOMS RETURNS.—The 'Moniteur' has published the returns of the imports into France in January last, from which it appears that the proceeds of the Customs during that month were 10,820,838*fr.* In the corresponding month of 1844 they had been 10,350,169*fr.*; and in 1845, 11,360,029*fr.* Those returns exhibit a considerable increase in the importation of corn, the quantity introduced into France in January last having amounted to 521,209 metrical quintals, whilst in 1844 it had not exceeded 72,999, and in 1845, 58,609. The importation of flaxen and hempen threads, on the other hand, had fallen from 10,578 metrical quintals, its amount in 1845, to 2,954. That of foreign sugars had likewise declined from 15,314 metrical quintals to 6,894. It appears that the French Government have not relinquished their efforts to strengthen the ports in the Channel. The Minister of Public Works has presented to the Chamber of Deputies a further demand of 14,000,000*fr.*, to be applied in public works at Havre.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS TO AMERICA.—MM. Delahaute, Boikett, and Co. have proposed to the Minister of Finance to establish a line of steam-boats between France and the continent of America, to sail from the following ports twice a month:—From Havre to New York; from Nantes to Madeira, the West Indies, and the Spanish Main; from Bordeaux to the Azores, the Havannah, New Orleans, Galveston, and Mexico; from Marseilles to the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, all the ports of the Brazils to the south of the line, and La Plata (Monte Video and Buenos Ayres). The steam-boat from Havre to New York to take in passengers at Portsmouth or the Isle of Wight; the boat from Nantes to take passengers at Vigo and Lisbon; and the boat from Marseilles to touch at Barcelona, Mahon, the north coast of Africa, Cadiz, and Lisbon. The establishment of this line of packets will require a capital of fifty millions of francs, and MM. Delahaute, Boikett, and Co. are ready to undertake the contract on receiving a lease of 46 years and 324 days. They further require, should the concern not pay three per cent. on the capital, that the Government should supply the deficiency; and, on the contrary, should the concern pay more than ten per cent., the contractors are willing to divide the overplus with the Government.

AFFAIRS OF ALGERIA.—Algiers papers of the 25th ult. have been received. They contain an account of the return of Marshal Bugeaud to Algiers, and speak more cheerily of the state of things in Algeria; but it would appear that the affair of the Jurjura was not of the importance stated in the first accounts which were given of it, and that the retreat of Abd-el-Kader was effected without a greater loss than he must have anticipated, and according to the plan that he had conceived for executing it.

SPAIN.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHAMBER.—By the accounts from Madrid of the 26th ult. we find that the Senate adopted on that day all the articles of the electoral law. The Chamber of Deputies commenced on the same day the discussion on the bill to indemnify the lay proprietors of tithes; after which the Minister of Finance presented to the house a project of law for the endowment of public worship and the clergy. The Minister proposed to allocate to that purpose the revenues of the patrimonial property now administered by the clergy, the amount of the obligations contracted by the purchasers of national domains, the proceeds of the Bull de Cruzada, &c. The bill also provided that the arrears due to the clergy since the 1st of October, 1841, should be paid up by means of an issue of three per cent. stock, to be made in six yearly parts.

ITALY.

AUSTRIAN HOSPITALITY.—A letter from Marseilles, of February 27th, says—"We learn by the *Herculeum*, which arrived yesterday from Leghorn, that about fifty persons have been arrested at Pesaro and Gano, in the Roman States. Some others had contrived to elude the search of the police, and amongst them Count Montecchi, belonging to one of the first families in the

country. The individuals compromised in the late affair at Rimini, who to the number of twenty-two had set sail on the Adriatic, but had been obliged by stress of weather to put into Fiume in Dalmatia, have been given up by Austria to the Papal Government. They lately arrived in an Austrian vessel at Ancona, and have been shut up in the fort. The rumour that M. Rienzi was to be tried by the military commission sitting at Rimini, notwithstanding the complaints made on all sides against these exceptional tribunals, has excited great sensation."

THE BASILIAN NUNS OF MINSK.—Letters from Rome of the 14th ult. state that the deposition of the Polish nun, Macrina Mieczyslaska, published by the 'Univers,' had been read with the utmost indignation, and that the Pope had ordered a strict inquiry to be made to discover and punish the person guilty of the indiscretion, and who must have procured a copy of that document by fraudulent means. Cardinal Lambruschini had addressed a note to the Ambassador of Russia, M. de Boutenief, in which he protested against a publication which, he said, could only have been made by parties desirous to disturb the good understanding, and impede the negotiations pending, between the Holy See and Russia. A similar protest had been likewise forwarded to the apostolical nuncios residing in the different Courts, and the Pope expressly insisted on the Emperor Nicholas being immediately apprized of the affair, and of the displeasure it had given him. It was believed in Rome that M. Rossi would be accredited as Ambassador of France to the Holy See.

BELGIUM.

THE MINISTRY.—The 'Moniteur' of the 1st inst. has officially announced the retirement of M. Dupont, the Minister of War. His successor is not yet named, but the choice will probably fall on General Primrose. M. Van de Weyer is recovered from his late illness. It is now probable that he will retain, for the present, the post of Minister of the Interior.—The reports of Ministerial resignations are confirmed. Those of all the Ministers were tendered to his Majesty on the 2nd, except that of the Minister of War, which was tendered previously. Count de Muelinaere has been summoned to Brussels. He was present at the sitting of the Chamber. The opinion of those who are the best informed is, that though all the Ministers have resigned, some of them are designated to constitute the most important of the new combination, but their assent cannot be spoken of as certain, as it depends on circumstances which are still doubtful.

AMERICA.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—Advices have been received from New York to the 9th ult. These advices contain the outline of the correspondence which has passed since the 1st of December last between Mr Pakenham and Mr Buchanan, the American Secretary of State, and with Mr M'Lane, on the Oregon question, from which it appears that the twice repeated offer of the British Minister to decide the whole question by arbitration has been rejected, and that the extreme pretensions advanced by Mr Polk in his inaugural message are now again enunciated. In Mr Buchanan's last letter, dated Feb. 4, he concludes by stating that to no Power, however intelligent or respectable, nor to any body of citizens, could the United States consent to refer a claim of a character like that she possesses to the Oregon country. The correspondence having been read before Congress, was immediately referred to the committee of the whole house and ordered to be printed. On the 9th ult. the following resolutions were passed:—"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory of the north-west coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated in twelve months after giving said notice.—2. And be it further resolved, that nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory."

MEXICO.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.—Accounts have been received from Mexico to the 3rd of January. General Paredes made his triumphal entry on the 2nd, and instantly occupied the citadel and principal military posts. The city was perfectly quiet, and if Paredes was not received with enthusiasm, no opposition was offered to him or his division. The President Herrera resigned on the 1st, and both the Chambers were dissolved. An attempt was made by General Valencia to get hold of the interim Presidency, and to nominate his adherents to the principal offices of State, but Paredes refused to sanction these proceedings, and the party of Valencia is at an end. A convention of notables was sitting, charged with the selection of an *ad interim* President and Minister, and with the convocation of a national convention at the end of four months, to settle definitively the constitution. It was said that Puebla had pronounced for federation, and that Paredes was going to send troops against him. Paredes has so openly spoken against an accommodation with the United States respecting Texas, that war between Mexico and the United States is looked on as imminent. It is thought that a blockade of the Gulf ports will immediately take place, and that Matamoros will be occupied by American troops.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN'S VISIT TO ROUMELIA.—Accounts from Constantinople of the 17th ult. state that the Sultan is to visit the province of Roumelia in the course of the present month, and that he is to be accompanied by Reschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mehemet Ali Pacha, the Minister of Marine. The object of this visit is said to be an investigation of the condition of the population, with a view to further reforms. The Sultan

has named the persons who are to accompany the new Ambassador, Suleman Pacha, to Paris. They are Prince Callimachi (who has just entered the service of the Porte, and who is now in Italy), as honorary Councillor of Embassy; Halimi Effendi, Secretary of the Supreme Council of Justice at Constantinople, as Secretary of Embassy; Remzi Effendi, as second Secretary; and M. Avedii, as Interpreter. The Turkish Government is said, by the Constantinople journals, to display great energy in its attempts to repress crime and render the capital secure against robbers and assassins. The new Minister of Police had already caused several hundred persons of bad fame to be arrested.

POLAND.

THE LATE INSURRECTION.—The 'Swabian Mercury,' of the 23rd ult. says—"According to the information which has been obtained from the examination of the prisoners arrested at Posen, it appears that the object of the conspirators was to unite the different Polish provinces into one federal state. They proposed, moreover, to declare the Roman Catholic religion the religion of the state, and to emancipate the peasantry to a certain extent." The 'German Universal Gazette' states that a sum of 50,000 thalers (7,000l. British) was found in the Bazaar of Posen. There was likewise a collection of arms, and a list of the subscribers to the fund. The object of the first subscription was to collect a fund for the relief of exiled Poles. It was then diverted to revolutionary purposes. The movement was to commence by the capture of the citadel, which was to have been surrendered by some non-commissioned officers. The latter were the first arrested. Amongst the conspirators were some young men, officers in the Landwehr. The list of proscription was discovered, containing the names of the persons intended to be put to death. A Polish officer amongst the conspirators was appointed to capture a battery of artillery at Lissa. That town is now occupied by a considerable force, and a regiment of cuirassiers and one of hussars have been despatched from Silesia to Posen. The same paper of the 24th ult. contains the following letter from Cracow, dated the 18th ult.:—"Our city has assumed a truly warlike aspect. This morning Austrian troops entered it and occupied the different posts. Three pieces of artillery are now pointed in front of the principal guard-house, and the Austrian cavalry is patrolling the streets. The troops are quartered in convents. Prussian detachments are likewise expected."—Accounts received from Limburg, in Galicia, dated the 10th ult., were still unfavourable. It appears that *communisme* had of late made rapid progress in the Polish provinces. In the towns, as well as in the country, an alarming spirit of insubordination prevailed. According to a more recent letter, an attempt was to have been made to deliver the prisoners, and numbers of students and labourers had been arrested on the 14th, 15th, and 16th ult.—The 'Augsburg Gazette' publishes the following intelligence from Cracow:—"At ten o'clock at night on the 21st a skyrocket was sent up at a short distance from the Botanic Gardens, and was generally regarded as a signal for revolt. The Austrian general (Colin) immediately ordered half a squadron and a company of infantry into the town. Between four and five o'clock in the morning the troops were attacked. A very murderous fire was directed against them from the windows of the principal square. The troops, however, repulsed the aggressors, who had a great many people killed. Forty prisoners were captured, for the most part inhabitants of Cracow. The Austrian troops had five men and one officer killed. Several bands of armed peasants had come up to the gates of the town, but had not ventured upon an attack. A picket of twenty-five Austrian horse had been attacked on the territory of the Countess Potocka by a band of peasants, and the officer commanding it had received a severe wound."

EGYPT.

TRANSIT OF TRAVELLERS FROM CAIRO TO SUEZ.—By accounts from Alexandria of the 19th ult. we learn that the Viceroy is still at Esné, in Upper Egypt, whence he will return to Cairo on the 15th of March. The Consuls-General await him, and will not return to Alexandria until his Highness shall have set out for his usual journey to Lower Egypt. Workmen are at present employed in collecting on the spot the materials for the barring of the Nile, and there is every probability that his Highness will live to see his colossal work completed. The most important question here at present is that of the transit of travellers and goods, which the English are so anxious to have in their hands. At first Messrs Waghorn and Hill carried it on, having obtained a formal permission from his Highness for that purpose. They had established an office at Cairo, and relays of camels or other animals along the road to Suez. In this latter town was an hotel for travellers, and here goods were received either to be sent to Cairo, or placed on board the steamers. For several years they carried on their undertaking without any other nation demanding to form a similar establishment. In 1842 M. Gauthier d'Arc, the Consul-General of France, demanded, in the name of his Government, the same permission that was granted to the English company. The Viceroy did not absolutely refuse, but expressed his fears that the competition might prove injurious to all parties. Afterwards, to prevent any pretext for jealousy, he determined to take the enterprise into his own hands. He gave Messrs Waghorn and Hill 500,000f. as an indemnity and purchase-money of all their stock. He carried on the business for three years, but finding it not to answer, he changed the greater number of the persons employed, placing Abos-Pachs at the head of the whole affair, as director, and Rusdy-Abderrhaman-Effendi as sub-director. The English Consul at Cairo did all he could to get Englishmen named to these posts, but all in vain, and the new appointments appeared to displease the English nation. The new directors have now been in office two months, and everything goes on very satisfactorily. A reduction in the charges for both passengers and goods is spoken of, but nothing has been yet decided

in this respect. On the Viceroy's return the matter will be decided.

INDIA.

MOVEMENTS ON THE SUTLEJ.—By the extraordinary despatch from Marseilles, in anticipation of the Bombay mail of the 3rd February, important news has been received from the theatre of war on the banks of the Sutlej. The British army, exceeding 40,000 men, is formed into five divisions of infantry and four brigades of cavalry, with a large brigade staff. The cavalry is commanded by Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, and the infantry divisions by Major-Generals Sir H. G. Smith, W. R. Gilbert, Sir R. H. Dick, Sir J. H. Littler, and Sir J. Grey. From the 22nd of December, when the victory was won by the British at Ferozeshah, up to the middle of January, both parties appeared to be preparing for the approaching struggle on the right bank of the Sutlej. The Governor-General remained at Ferozepore, engaged in raising the bridge of boats, and in making preparations for the crossing of the river by the British army. The boats, which had been sunk, were found to be somewhat injured, and time was required for their repair. The crossing of the river was expected about the 4th or 6th of February, when the heavy guns which had left Delhi on the 10th of January, were expected to have reached the camp. Sir J. Littler's division was stationed at Attaree, about seven miles from Ferozepore; the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief were at Arufkee, twelve miles thence; and Sir Harry Smith's force was in advance of the others, not far from Hurreeke Puttun, which is one of the great fords of the Sutlej. In the mean time the Lahore Government was making every effort to reorganise its army. Several attempts had been made in different places to cross the river. A strong force was collected at Phulloor, opposite to Loodianah. This force was independent of the grand Sikh army stationed on the way from Hurreeke ghat to Lahore and its neighbourhood, with the object of protecting the capital. Some skirmishing took place near the Sikh bridge of boats on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of January, without any remarkable effect. On the 15th the Sikhs came over the river at Phulloor, plundered the neighbourhood, and pitched a camp on the left bank, in the British territory. On the following days they made some further advances, and intrenched themselves near a nullah. Sir H. Smith moved his brigade up the Sutlej, driving the enemy before him until the 21st, in the morning, when he came upon one of the fortified positions of the enemy, which fired grape shot amongst the British troops. Some of the native troops are said to have thrown down their arms, and to have fled, leaving the Europeans to bear the brunt of the battle. Her Majesty's 53rd and 31st were engaged, and are said to have suffered severely, but they demanded to be led anew to the fight, which Sir H. Smith did not deem it prudent to do, and therefore withdrew the troops. The 'Agra Ukbar' construes the retirement into a defeat; while the 'Delhi Gazette' states that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Loodianah during the whole of the afternoon of that day. Nothing positive appears to have been known as to the results of that day when the mails were leaving Bombay. The preparations of the Governor-General at Ferozepore appear to be of an efficient kind, and it was supposed that the British army would move over the Sutlej, and before the hot weather set in, in April, take possession of Lahore, the Sikh capital, which is not fifty miles from the Sutlej. There is said to be considerable disunion amongst the Sikh chiefs, many of whom have made propositions to the British authorities, declaring their willingness to join the British standard as soon as it appeared on the right bank of that river. It was supposed that the Sikh troops would try another battle before they would allow their capital to be taken. The gallant conqueror of Scinde, Sir Charles Napier, was again in the field, and, at the head of about fifteen thousand Bombay and five thousand Bengal troops, was expected to cause a powerful diversion, by proceeding to attack and to conquer Moulton and the southern provinces of the Sikh dominions. The very name of Sir Charles Napier infuses dread among the native inhabitants of the banks of the Indus, and of the five rivers of the Punjab; he is called by them *Sheitanka bhaee*, "the Devil's brother." His troops are expected to be in movement towards the enemy's frontiers on the 16th of February. The latest intelligence from the Bombay troops in this expedition describes them as in the highest spirits. The British troops have abundant supplies of all kinds, and it now remains to be known of anything of a decided nature will occur before the hot season. The late attempts to produce sedition amongst the troops and inhabitants of Dinapore, Patna, &c., have failed, and the ringleaders have been seized and punished. The latest intelligence from Upper Scinde states that her Majesty's 86th Regiment had reached Roree on the 23rd of January. The Scinde Horse, under Captain Jacob, had gone to Subzulcote, where some Bengal troops had joined them. A circumstance had occurred in the Sikh territory, near Bhawalpore, which it may be useful to explain. Captain Brown, the chief of the Scinde mounted police, went about ten miles into the Sikh district in pursuit of a robber. The head of the village promised to surrender the robber; but, instead of doing so, he collected a number of horsemen (said to be 300) and proceeded to attack the Scinde police. The first volley killed three men. This proves the spirit of the Sikh authorities to be southward. Moulton was quiet, but great efforts were made to restore the fortifications, as a siege was expected. An augmentation has been ordered of five regiments of irregular cavalry to the Bengal army, and of three regiments of infantry to that of Bombay. The utmost tranquillity prevails in the interior of India.

REPRESENTATION OF BRIDPORT.—Mr John Romilly (Q. C.) will oppose Mr Cochrane (ex-member) at the approaching election for this borough.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

ROYAL VISITORS AT BURGHLEY.—We understand that their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince George of Exeter to be invited by the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter to visit Burghley-house on the 30th proximo, to honour the visit Burghley-attaining his majority. The rejoicings, we hear, are to be on an extensive scale.

VISIT OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT TO BRUSSELS.—It is rumoured, says the 'Brussels Gazette' of Saturday, that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will pass the greater part of the ensuing summer with the King of the Belgians, at the Palace of Lacken.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that the marriage of Lady Agnes Hay, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Erroll, and Mr James Duff, M.P., eldest son of the Hon. General Sir Alexander and Lady Duff, and nephew of the Earl of Fife, is to be solemnised on Monday next at Paris.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARRIAGE OF THE GRAND DUCHESS OLGA OF RUSSIA.—The Empress of Russia has sent to Paris a person in her confidence, to purchase all the articles intended for the *trousseau* of Princess Olga, her daughter. The King of Wurtemberg's upholsterer has likewise arrived at Paris, to choose the models of the furniture which is to adorn the new palace of the Prince Royal.

ILLNESS OF LADY ELIZABETH FEILDING.—We regret to hear that Lady Elizabeth Feilding, sister to the Marchioness of Lansdowne and the Earl of Ilchester, has been taken seriously ill, and that fears are entertained of her recovery.

HEALTH OF THE EARL OF MAR.—The 'Caledonian Mercury' emphatically denies that Lord Mar has had an attack of apoplexy, and adds that his Lordship is in perfect health.

THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—On Tuesday the first stone of the Royal Yacht Club-house was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. His Royal Highness embarked in the Fairy, at Cowes, and proceeded in her to Ryde Pier. On landing his Royal Highness was received by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., the magistrates of Ryde, the members of the Ryde Yacht Club, and a body of Freemasons, in appropriate costume, amounting to 170 persons, belonging to the several lodges in the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, and Gosport. The Royal Marine band, attached to this division, was also present. The intended club-house is to the right of the pier, on landing, a short distance from the mansion of Captain Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart.

THE LATE MAJOR SOMERSET, OF THE GRENADEER GUARDS.—This gallant officer was the eldest son of Lieut. General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B., by Lady Emily, second daughter of the late Earl of Mornington. He was, in his boyhood, page of honour to King George IV, and in his 17th year entered the Grenadier Guards, with which regiment he served some years. After having acted for a considerable period on the staff of Lieut. General Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., commander-in-chief in Ireland, he was, in 1841, selected by Lord Ellenborough to accompany him to India as his military secretary. In that capacity he was present at the bloody battle of Maharajpore (fought on the 29th December, 1843), and the subsequent operations, terminating in the capture of Gwalior. He here distinguished himself by his brilliant personal courage, and received four severe wounds in a desperate personal encounter with a number of Mahratta soldiers, in which Major-General Churchill and Colonel Saunders were killed. Major Somerset, in the attempt to bring off General Churchill, who had fallen mortally wounded, was disabled in his sword-arm by a musket shot, and received severe sabre wounds on his remaining arm and both legs, but nevertheless slew one of his opponents, and disarmed a second. For this exploit (which the commander-in-chief in his dispatch describes as an act of individual heroism exceeded by none of the many performed on that day) he received the brevet promotion of major. Upon Lord Ellenborough's recall, Major Somerset continued attached to the present Governor-General as military secretary, and accompanied Sir Henry Hardinge to the banks of the Sutlej at the close of last year, where, on the evening of the 21st of December, while cheering the troops to the attack of the batteries thrown up for the defence of the Sikh entrenched camp, he received a shot, which, passing through the right arm into the lungs, proved mortal on either the 24th or 25th of the same month, and thus closed the brief and brilliant career which promised to have placed his name on a level with those of his race whom his country has such just reason to be proud.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—It is fully expected, in consequence of a communication which has been made to the Lord Chamberlain on the subject of the injurious effects of the late arrangement respecting the tickets for viewing the state apartments, which are now only to be obtained in London, that the public will shortly be enabled to procure tickets in the town of Windsor. Hundreds of persons since the commencement of the year have arrived at Windsor for the purpose of inspecting the state rooms, but without effecting the object of their visit, in consequence of no person having been appointed in the town to issue tickets. The state apartments, since the new arrangement came into operation, can only be viewed on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. It is expected, however, that in the course of a very short time they will be opened to the public on Sundays, as formerly; thus enabling that portion of her Majesty's subjects who are engaged in their various pursuits during the other days of the week, to possess the opportunity of viewing the interior of the Palace of the Sovereign, and the splendid works of art it contains. An arrangement of this nature will be a great boon to the innkeepers of Windsor, whose trade has been very considerably affected by the apartments being opened but three days in the week instead of six, as heretofore.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 2.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY ON THE SUTLEJ.

The Earl of RIPON moved a vote of thanks to the governor-general, the commander-in-chief, and the officers and men of the army on the Sutlej, for the late brilliant victories at Moodkee and Ferozeshah.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave his most cordial support to the resolutions.

The Duke of WELLINGTON could not hear the motion discussed without adding his unqualified approbation of the conduct of all concerned in these glorious victories. The governor-general had set an example which ought to be followed; when he found that his services would be useful, he laid aside his position and power as governor-general, and volunteered his assistance to the commander-in-chief in the great contest which was impending. But not the governor-general alone—all had exerted themselves to the utmost to obtain the great result which crowned their efforts; and he had not for a length of time heard of an action which had given him such unqualified satisfaction with one only exception; this was the "panic" which was alleged to have fallen on the 62nd regiment. He had taken great pains to investigate the matter, and found that the regiment had lost in the action five-twelfths of its rank and file and a vast number of officers, all mown down by a murderous fire of artillery. Under these circumstances he could not help wishing that Sir J. Littler had consulted the list of killed and wounded before speaking in such terms of a regiment which had been unfortunate but not cowardly.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY was anxious to bear testimony to the devotion to their country displayed by the two chiefs in command, and to the felicity with which they had planned and executed the masterly evolutions which decided the fate of the day at Ferozeshah.

The Duke of RICHMOND had seen with the greatest satisfaction that a medal was to be awarded to all who shared in these actions, and hoped that her Majesty would take this opportunity of returning a favourable answer to those Peninsular veterans who had applied for a similar boon. He trusted also that Lord Ripon would consider if it were not possible to have the names of the non-commissioned officers and privates printed and published in this country.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said this last achievement justified the high opinion he had ever entertained of the army with which he had been recently connected in India, and assured the house that everything that had been said applied as much to the native as to the European troops. He had heard with the greatest satisfaction what had fallen from the Duke of Wellington respecting the 62nd regiment, for whom the governor-general would reserve the honour of storming the breach at Lahore. Above all things, it was most gratifying to remark the fidelity of the native army, which had remained unshaken under the severest temptation.

After a few words from Lord AUCKLAND, the resolutions were carried *nem. con.*

Several bills were then forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 3.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

After the presentation of various petitions by the Earl of HARDWICKE against the government measure for the repeal of the corn laws, and the discussion which ensued in consequence,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented a petition from the colonists in Van Diemen's Land, stating that the island had suddenly been made the sink into which all the convict labour of the united kingdom had been thrown. The result of this was that the free labourers had been unable to compete with the inundation, and had emigrated in great numbers from the colony. Having brought the case of the petitioners before the house, the noble marquis went on to say that he was not an advocate for the abolition of transportation, but he trusted that some means would be found for diverting the stream of convict labour from Van Diemen's Land, and thus easing the petitioners from the grievance under which they at present laboured.

Lord STANLEY, though he thought the evils complained of were exaggerated, admitted that the colony had suffered considerably under the existing system. It must be remembered, however, that by the terms of their grants, the petitioners were bound to maintain a certain number of convicts, and labour of this kind had for a long time been considered by them as a boon. The present government was not responsible for the existing system, which had been planned and carried into effect under Lord Melbourne's administration. During the time he had been at the head of the Colonial department he had devoted considerable attention to this very subject, and though it was very difficult to perfect a system of convict discipline for a country so far distant, considerable progress had been made towards the end in view. The petitioners seemed to have ascribed their pecuniary embarrassments to the presence of convicts, when the truth was that they had shared in the mania for speculation which had afflicted our Australian possessions, and they would no doubt recover, as New South Wales was recovering, from its ruinous consequences.

Lord LYTTELTON would not say the existing system in Van Diemen's Land was a failure, though he could not speak of it in such sanguine terms as Lord Stanley. Up to the present time the government had received very imperfect information as to the working of the system; but he was prepared to state that the case of the petitioners should receive every attention from the Colonial department.

Earl GREY said that the complaints of the petitioners had not been denied—nay, they had been admitted to be well founded; and yet it was clear that the system was to be substantially continued. He was prepared to express

an opinion that transportation should be got rid of; what was wanted was, not a modification, but an abolition of the system.

The Bishop of OXFORD considered that transportation, as it had been hitherto conducted, had been a curse to the world and a reproach to the nation; we had sent out, since the commencement of the century, large bodies of criminals without the slightest moral supervision; these men were to be the founders of a new people, and yet we had given them no means of moral restoration. We had reaped as we had sown, and the fruit of our labours was a crop of most deep and horrible pollution. He fully concurred in the opinion of Lord Grey that our strictly penal discipline could be managed better, more safely, and more cheaply at home; the separation of convicts and their moral restraint could be much more effectually carried on at home; but when this was accomplished, and they were fit for social life, transportation should commence. Under these circumstances it would be a system worthy of the nation and a blessing to the world.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE briefly replied, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

THE GAME LAWS.

On the motion of Lord DACRE, who suggested that the discussion should take place on the report, the game laws bill went through committee *pro forma*.

Their lordships then adjourned until Thursday.

Thursday, March 5.

The house met for a short time, but no business of importance was transacted.

Friday, March 6.

The house went into committee on the protection of life (Ireland) bill, to discuss the amendments which had been proposed to render its provisions less stringent.

Earl ST GERMAN'S defended the bill, and contended that such was the state of insubordination in Ireland, and such the insecurity of life and property, that the measure was imperatively called for.

Earl GREY thought much of the evil might be attributed to the dereliction of their duty on the part of the landlords of Ireland. Had they attended to the interest of those dependent on them, much of these calamities might have been avoided.

Lord RODEN vindicated the conduct of the Irish landlords, and Lord FARNHAM, in the strongest language that parliamentary usage would allow him, repudiated the accusations of Earl St Germans.

After a lengthened discussion the house divided on the amendments proposed by Earl Grey, when the amendments were negatived by 38 to 7.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 2.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY ON THE SUTLEJ.

Mr BRIGHT presented a petition from certain individuals residing at Reading, declaring their abhorrence of all war, and praying the house to grant no vote of thanks to the army in India, which had just gained a victory in an unjust and impolitic war.

Sir R. PEEL was about to propose that the thanks of that house—one of the highest rewards that could be conferred on successful valour—should be given to Sir H. Hardinge, the governor-general of India, to Sir H. Gough, the commander-in-chief of the forces in the East Indies, and to the officers and men under their command, who, on the banks of the Sutlej, by their discipline, fortitude, and brilliant courage, had achieved a great and glorious victory, and had shown themselves worthy of the name of England and of the service to which they belonged. But for what he had just witnessed, he never could have believed that any body of Englishmen, seeing the unprovoked aggression which our army was called upon unexpectedly to meet and check, would have been found to sign a petition, grudging a tribute of applause to the valour and devotion which it then displayed. The resolutions which he intended to propose would not touch on any question of a political character, but would be confined to an acknowledgment of the military skill, ability, and valour of our gallant officers and soldiers. Those, if any there were, who felt inclined to find fault with the policy of the governor-general of India, would not be compromised, in the slightest degree, by giving their assent to the present resolutions. Sir Robert then proceeded to describe the military licentiousness and sensual debauchery of the army and court of Lahore, which, he said, might have provoked a smile, had it not been for the disasters which two causes entailed on the unhappy people submitted to its rule. He considered it a fortunate circumstance that Sir H. Hardinge had separated himself, at such a time, from the government at home, by whom he was highly respected, and from his family, by whom he was dearly beloved, to become the governor-general of India; but it was a still more fortunate circumstance that he went to that country determined to earn for himself a name in its annals, not as a lover of conquest, but as the promoter of peace and the social amelioration of its people. He then entered at considerable length into an explanation of the opinions which Sir H. Hardinge entertained respecting the events which had recently occurred in the Punjab, and which led him to conclude that our interests would not be promoted by adding that district to our dominions. Although he had opposed himself to every scheme of aggression on the Sikh territory, and had repeatedly checked projects for taking possession of the Punjab; he had, nevertheless, taken every precaution to secure the British dominions in case of sudden and unprovoked attack by the Sikh soldiery. He then gave a detailed and luminous description of the political and military measures of the governor-general previously to the invasion of the British territory of the Sikhs, and next proceeded to enumerate the various steps by which he concentrated his resources to repel and defeat it. In a most glowing eulogium on the valour of our troops, he did justice to their heroic exertions in the battles of the 18th, 21st, and 22nd of December, which he described from their commencement to their close, in very eloquent and

animated terms. He excited the sympathies of the house by reading to it the following private letter from Sir H. Hardinge to a member of his family, giving a most graphic picture of the events of the memorable night of the 21st, during which Sir Henry took little rest, but occupied himself in going from regiment to regiment to ascertain their temper and to animate their ardour. In that letter the governor-general said: "The night of the 21st was the most extraordinary of my life. I bivouacked with the men, without food or covering, and our nights are bitter cold. A burning camp in our front, our brave fellows lying down under a heavy cannonade which continued during the whole night, mixed with the wild cries of the Sikhs, our English hurrah, the tramp of the men, and the groans of the dying. In this state, with a handful of men, who had carried the batteries the night before, I remained till morning taking very short intervals of rest by lying down with various regiments in succession, to ascertain their temper, and revive their spirits. (Great cheering.) I found myself again with my old friends of the 29th, 31st, 50th, and 9th, and all in good heart. My answer to all and every man was, that we must fight it out, attack the enemy vigorously at day-break, beat him, or die honourably in the field. The gallant old general, kind-hearted and heroically brave, entirely coincided with me. During the night I occasionally called upon our brave English soldiers to punish the Sikhs when they came too close and were impudent; and when morning broke we went at it in true English style. Gough was on the right. I placed myself, and dear little Arthur by my side, in the centre, about thirty yards in front of the men, to prevent their firing, and we drove the enemy without a halt from one extremity of their camp to the other, capturing thirty or forty guns as we went along, which fired at twenty paces from us, and were served obstinately. The brave men drew up in an excellent line, and cheered Gough and myself as we rode up the line, the regimental colours lowering to me as on parade. The mournful part is, the heavy loss I have sustained in my officers. I have had ten aides-de-camp *hors de combat*, five killed and five wounded. The fire of grape was very heavy from one hundred pieces of cannon. The Sikh army was drilled by French officers, and the men are the most warlike in India." Sir R. Peel likewise stated that Sir H. Hardinge had sent one of his sons, who was in the civil service of India, and happened to be in the field, to the rear, because his presence disturbed him; but that he had kept his youngest son, who was a military officer and had a character to gain, near to his own person, because it gave him encouragement in the performance of his duty. Having shown that the commander-in-chief, the governor-general, and the officers and men of the British army had performed exploits worthy of the British name in thus gallantly resisting and defeating treble their own number of the bravest troops in India, trained by French officers, and provided with the most formidable artillery, he could not, he said, conceal from the house that its feelings of pride and satisfaction at those exploits must be tempered by recollecting that they had been attended with the loss of so many officers of the highest promise. Sir R. Sale, whom all admired for his heroic achievements at Jellalabad, had closed in these actions a long career of military glory by a death which he foresaw and which he even wished for, "*Felix etiam in opportunitate mortis*." He hoped that the house would unanimously support him, if, in case her Majesty should think fit to record her regret for Sir R. Sale's death, and her sense of his eminent services, by recommending the erection of a public monument to his memory, he should propose an address in return promising on its part their readiness to make good the expense of it. After paying a melancholy tribute of praise to the services of General M'Caskill and Major Broadfoot—whose civil sagacity was only to be equalled by his military ardour and valour—he said that he would not make any comments on individuals of lower rank who had fallen, lest he should offend any deceased officer's family, by not mentioning the name of their relative, when all had distinguished themselves gloriously. Whatever their rank, the house did justice to the services of them all, and deeply lamented their loss. He hoped that the thanks of the house would be conveyed to every regiment and to every man on the field without exception. If there were occasions in which the valour of some regiments appeared to fail, yet considering the obstacles which they had to encounter, and the enormous loss which they sustained, the deficiency of one moment was completely obliterated by the memory of their former services, and also by their subsequent exploits of the next day. He hoped that there would be an unanimous acquiescence in this vote, and that honourable members, keeping their difference of opinion on the policy of India in the background, would combine with the utmost harmony in bearing testimony to the brilliant services of those gallant men who had proved themselves worthy of the name of Englishmen. In conclusion he stated that those who had fallen in these actions had not sacrificed their lives in vain. Their glorious deaths were an addition to the natural defences of their country. When we see what can be effected by discipline and valour like theirs, we feel increased confidence that in a just cause the valour of England will always be triumphant, and their memory will long survive to animate the British army by their example, and to make us proud of the name which we bear in common with them. The right hon. baronet then moved the resolutions recording the vote of thanks.

Lord J. RUSSELL participated in the feelings which Sir R. Peel had expressed in the name of the house, and hoped that he should be permitted to have the satisfaction of seconding the resolution which he had moved, and which he trusted would meet with unanimous support. These resolutions would animate the survivors of those great actions, and would be a consolation to the families of those who had fallen. He agreed with Sir R. Peel in thinking that when Sir H. Hardinge left his eminent position in the ministry and in the country to become governor of India, he did so from the most

patriotic motives. Without expressing any opinion at present on the policy of the Indian government, he observed that the desire of Sir H. Hardinge to confine himself to the territories already acquired by the East India company was highly honourable to him. It could not be denied that that policy of forbearance had exposed the British army to an unequal encounter: but the spirit of that army, instead of quailing against such odds, was only animated to greater exertions. He would undertake to say, that on those well-foughten fields there was not one soldier present who "wished for one man more from England." Our soldiers had the satisfaction of knowing that the gallant men who led them on to the attack had no want of confidence in each other. Sir H. Gough remembered Albuera, and knew that that victory was mainly owing to the decision of Sir H. Hardinge; and Sir H. Hardinge remembered Barossa, where Gough distinguished himself as the bravest of the brave. He was glad to hear Sir R. Peel's allusion to the conduct of the 62nd regiment. He felt confident that that regiment was like every other in the British service, and would, in future, maintain that high character which it had gallantly won in former actions. He rejoiced to hear that Sir R. Peel intended to move an address for the erection of a monument to Sir R. Sale. That gallant officer could not have wished for a more glorious death than that which he had met; but it would reflect shame on the house if it did not show that it appreciated his great services both at Jellalabad and since his last return to India.

Mr HUME expressed his entire concurrence in the resolutions. He hoped that due consideration would be paid by the government to the families of those officers and soldiers who had fallen.

Sir R. INGLIS wished to take his share in the tribute of admiration which was now paid to the English and Indian army. He called upon the house not to thank the officers and men alone, but to imitate the example of Sir Henry Hardinge, who, in his proclamation to the people of India, called upon them to recollect the arm of Divine Goodness, to whom that victory was principally owing.

Mr HOGG passed a glowing eulogy on the fidelity of our sepoy. They had been assailed by appeals to their religious prejudices, and by the largest pecuniary bribes, and yet amid temptations to which no soldiery had ever yet been exposed, their fidelity remained unchanged. In our whole native army on the banks of the Sutlej, amounting to 8,000 men, not one desertion had taken place.

Captain LAYARD and Sir H. DOUGLAS gave their most cordial support to the resolutions.

Lord EBRINGTON, in expressing his concurrence with the resolutions, asked whether the government was prepared to take any measure which would enable the relations of the private soldiers to know their fate in these actions?

Lord JOCELYN observed that a list of the officers and men killed and wounded was regularly sent to the Horse Guards, and any information respecting any person in that list would be readily given at the Horse Guards. The list of killed and wounded in these actions had not yet been received.

Sir J. HOBHOUSE observed that all measures ought to be adopted to give information to the relatives of our private soldiers respecting their fate. He knew that it was not customary to publish the names of the private soldiers killed; but he saw no objection to the course hinted at by Lord Ebrington. Turning to the resolutions before the house, he observed that he doubted whether the annals of England presented us with a greater victory. In doing honour to these brave men we were doing honour to ourselves. He believed that we were now only at the commencement of a mighty struggle; and it would be a great encouragement to our armies in India to find the parliament of England so sensitive to their great and glorious exertions.

Mr MANGLES expressed his concurrence in the resolutions.

Mr C. W. WYNN suggested that the government should publish either in the 'Gazette,' or in some newspaper, the names of all the soldiers who had fallen in these actions.

After a few remarks from Dr Bowring, Sir R. Peel, and Sir T. Colebrooke,

Sir DE LACY EVANS recommended that the names of the officers who had fallen should be recorded in some public manner. The glorious name of Sir Robert Sale would not appear in the records of their proceedings. He would, therefore, propose a resolution, which he had already shown to Sir Robert Peel,—"That this house approves highly of the exertions of Sir R. Sale and the other gallant officers, who, in the performance of their duty, gloriously fell in these general actions." These votes were the only records sent to our different regiments. There was, he understood, no argument against his proposition save the want of a precedent, and the present was, in his opinion, a fit occasion to establish one.

Sir R. PEEL observed, that so little did he differ from the gallant general on this point, that he had actually prepared a resolution to the same effect. But there was no precedent for it, not even after the battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo. He hoped that Sir De Lacy Evans would not disturb the unanimity of the house by pressing his proposition to a division.

The resolutions were then passed *nemine dissentiente*.

CUSTOMS AND CORN IMPORTATION ACTS.

On Mr GREEN'S proposing the first resolution from the chair

Mr VILLIERS observed, that as the ministerial measure recognised the expediency of establishing the freedom of trade in this country, he regretted that it had been considered advisable to postpone the establishment of it till the year 1849. In his opinion that delay was uncalled for; and the full benefit of the ministerial scheme might be obtained at once. He should therefore propose an amendment, providing for the total and immediate repeal of all the existing duties on corn. He showed that it was the opinion of the late Earl Spencer, and of those great living agriculturists, the Earl of Radnor and Lord Ducie, that it was for the interest of the farmer—and, indeed, of agriculture generally—that the abolition of the corn laws should not be gradual, but immediate. He then adverted, but not in a spirit of hostility, to the position in which the government stood with regard to his amendment. He could not understand what objections Sir R. Peel could urge against it. If no evil or difficulty were to be apprehended from acceding to his proposition, he asked the committee to consider whether there were not some advantages to be derived from it. For instance, it would enable the government to meet with greater ease the emergency of Ireland, and it would lead to

the dissolution of the Anti-Corn-law League, which, though its agitation as soon as the cause of it disappeared.

Colonel SIBTHORP inveighed against the ministers, who had insulted the country by their extravagant proposition for the repeal of the corn laws, but would vote with them against Mr Villiers's amendment.

Lord WORSLEY observed, that if he were called upon to make a choice between the amendment of Mr Villiers and the proposition of Sir R. Peel, he should certainly vote for the amendment of Mr Villiers in preference. But if he gave such a vote at present, he should be precluded from voting in favour of any other amendment which might be proposed on the ministerial plan—for instance, he should not be able to give his support to the amendment of Mr O. Stanley for a fixed duty of 5s., which he conceived would be an adjustment of the question.

Mr M. GIBSON could not see any danger in pressing Mr Villiers's amendment to a division, for it suggested the only rational method of meeting the emergencies of Ireland. Besides, it would rescue the farmers from the uncertainty in which the present scheme would involve them.

Mr B. ESCOTT considered the amendment of Mr Villiers the most consistent with reason; but could not vote for it on the present occasion, as he was afraid that he should endanger the success of the ministerial proposal by so doing.

Mr R. COLBORNE declared his intention of voting for the amendment of Mr Villiers, because the parliament must be dissolved before the expiration of three years; and in that case the agitation on this subject must be renewed, if the government scheme were adopted.

After a few words from Mr GORING, declaring his intention to oppose this measure to the utmost of his abilities,

Mr BRIGHT commented on the speech of Lord Worsley, and on his declaration that a fixed duty of 5s. would now settle this question. He read extracts from a speech of Lord Worsley to show that at no very distant period his lordship had declared that such a measure would not prove an adjustment of it. He warned the government that agitation would be continued on this subject so long as there was one shred of protection to be found in the laws regulating the import of provisions.

Sir R. PEEL would confine himself to the consideration of the question whether it be desirable that the corn law should be totally and immediately repealed, or that they should be modified and continued for three years longer. If he looked singly to the emergency in Ireland, he would not deny that the suspension of the corn laws was the more expedient measure of the two. His object in bringing forward this project was twofold—one was to meet the emergency in Ireland, and another was to reconcile the legislature to an adjustment of the question. He repeated his former declaration, that if the representatives of the agricultural interest should prefer an immediate repeal of the corn laws to the continuance of them for three years, and should combine with Mr Villiers to carry his amendment, he should accept the amended proposal, and exert himself to the utmost to carry it into law. At the same time he would not answer for the result in another place. He was sorry to hear Mr Bright threatening them with continued agitation on this subject. He thought that such agitation would be an evil, and moreover, he thought that it would be unsuccessful.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not vote for a proposition which would not be a final adjustment of the corn laws, and which would keep the farmer in a prolonged state of agitation. Comparing the present amendment with the government scheme, he considered it to be more wise as an abstract, and more beneficial as a practical measure. The case, however, which he had then to consider was, that of government proposing a plan for the settlement of a question on which there was great resistance offered by a party in the House of Commons, and on which there might be a still greater resistance offered on the part of a majority in the House of Lords. He did not know what view the upper house might take of that question, and, therefore, he felt compelled to listen to the views taken by the prime minister. Sir R. Peel said that he had reasons why he preferred his own proposition. He (Lord J. Russell) did not think those reasons sufficient; but he was obliged to consider that although, on the one hand he should gain a better measure, he should on the other risk the success of a beneficial one. On weighing those two considerations, he could not bring himself to assist in carrying out the amendment of Mr Villiers. He wished most ardently to see this question settled; and the way in which he should act would be that which he deemed most conducive to that great end—namely, that of voting against every proposition which had not the sanction and support of government.

After some observations from Mr HUME and the Marquis of GRANBY, a member moved the adjournment of the debate.

On this question the committee divided, when there appeared—for the adjournment, 70; against it, 227; majority, 157.

Tuesday, March 3.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE CUSTOMS AND CORN IMPORTATION ACTS.

After a long discussion, originated by Mr Newdegate, upon the evils of the registration system, in which Lord J. Russell and other members took part, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the customs and corn importation acts.

Mr G. BANKES renewed his opposition to the measure of the government, and made several comments on the speech recently delivered by Sir R. Peel. He again asked why Sir R. Peel, and still more why Lord J. Russell, who had framed the constituencies himself, was so afraid of appealing to the people on this question. He hoped that if this project should be sanctioned by the House of Commons, it would not be sanctioned by the House of Lords until their lordships had an opportunity of seeing whether it would be adopted by the will of the people. He confessed that he preferred the scheme of government to that of Mr Villiers, and for this reason, that the house would have to go to its constituents before the government law expired. The new law of settlement was the only part of the misalled scheme of compensation to which he attached the slightest value.

Mr C. HOWARD regretted that Sir R. Peel had not consented to the immediate repeal of the corn laws; yet though he considered Mr Villiers's amendment the best abstract proposition, he would vote for Sir R. Peel's original proposition, rather than endanger a measure which would practically prove so beneficial.

Sir T. HANMER expressed his intention of supporting the measure of government rather than the amendment of Mr Villiers.

Mr MOFFATT pointed out the extraordinary turn which

Mr THOMAS DUNCOMBE thought that the only indiscretion of which Mr Parker had been guilty was his accepting the invitation of the poor-law commissioners to send in his resignation. He should have thrown the responsibility of his dismissal on them.

Mr Borthwick, Mr Hume, and Lord Pollington took part in the conversation, as did

Mr JERVIS, who considered that there was no evidence that Mr Parker had comported himself otherwise than as a man of honour and a gentleman. The public, therefore, would not be satisfied with vague charges of indiscretion and insubordination. He hoped that Sir James Graham would see the necessity of a full inquiry.

General Johnson, Mr Aglionby, Mr Sharman Crawford, and Mr Feilden took similar views, and then

Sir JAMES GRAHAM expressed his willingness to defer to the opinion of the house, and withdraw his amendment. [This produced a vehement burst of sarcastic cheering.] But, though consenting to a committee of inquiry into the Andover case, he could not extend that inquiry into the circumstances attending the resignation of Mr Parker, as the commissioners acted on their responsibility, under an appointment from the crown.

Mr LAW, the recorder, thought that, as the commissioners were entrusted with arbitrary power, it was the more necessary that the inquiry should include the causes of Mr Parker's resignation.

After some remarks from Colonel SIBTHORP, the amendment was withdrawn, and the appointment of the committee of inquiry was proposed.

Mr CHRISTIE moved as an amendment the addition of words, which would have the effect of extending the inquiry to the conduct of the poor-law commissioners, and their late assistant-commissioner, Mr Parker, in the investigations in the Andover case.

Mr JERVIS thought that it would be better to refer the inquiry relative to Mr Parker to a separate committee. He saw a compact body assembled, ready to decide this question against the government from other feelings than those of a sympathy with Mr Parker.

Mr WODEHOUSE repudiated this insinuation. Dr BOWRING, disliking the exercise of arbitrary power, would support the amendment.

Mr WAKLEY hoped, the decision of the house would be unanimous. Sir James Graham had shown himself "squeezable"—let him go a little further in yielding. It was evident that a division would be attended with disagreeable consequences. On Saturday next it was intended by the Andover guardians to eject Mr Westlake from his office; and, therefore, it was the more urgent that there should be an inquiry.

Mr THOMAS DUNCOMBE had always been told that the poor-law commissioners were responsible to the Home Secretary, and the Home Secretary to parliament. But now he told them that they must not inquire into their conduct at all. They ought to concede generously the whole inquiry, and let the truth come out.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL spoke a few words in favour of Mr Parker.

A division was called for, when there appeared—for Mr Christie's amendment, 92; against it, 69: majority against government, 23.

This produced loud cheering, especially from the agricultural benches.

The committee of inquiry, with Mr Christie's addition, was then agreed to.

Friday, March 6.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Stafford, in the room of Captain Carnegie, appointed one of the lords of the Treasury.

Mr O'CONNELL presented several petitions from different parts of Ireland, complaining of the ravages of famine and disease, and praying the immediate interference of the legislature.

In answer to Mr W. Patten, Sir G. CLERK said the railway department of the Board of Trade had reported strongly in the course of last year upon the inexpediency and impolicy of amalgamating existing lines of railway. The government had come to no decision on the subject, but he thought the appointment of a select committee to report upon the subject would be the best mode of dealing with the question.

Sir J. GRAHAM postponed the second reading of the turnpike trusts (Scotland) bill till Monday next.

In answer to an hon. member, Sir R. PEEL said he would take an early opportunity of stating when he proposed the house to go into committee of supply.

CORN IMPORTATION ACTS.

The house then went into committee on the corn and importation acts. Mr Greene in the chair.

Mr W. O. STANLEY moved as an amendment, that in lieu of the duties now payable on the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, the product of foreign countries, there shall be paid a fixed duty of 5s. per quarter on wheat, 2s. 6d. on barley, 2s. on oats, meal and flour in proportion.

Col. T. WOOD opposed the amendment. He trusted that no further delay would be interposed to prevent the carrying out the propositions of the government. The time appeared to him to have arrived for a total repeal of the corn laws, and any further delay would be seriously injurious to the tenant farmers. All the corn laws that had been tried since 1815 had turned out failures; and seeing that protection had totally failed, he should now give his cordial support to the measures of the government.

Mr S. O'BRIEN denied that the agricultural members had interposed any unnecessary delay in the progress of the present bill. He thought a discussion somewhat protracted was a minor evil to the hasty passing of crude and ill-digested measures.

Lord G. BENTINCK supported the amendment; and Lord J. RUSSELL urged upon Mr Stanley the propriety of withdrawing his amendment.

Sir J. TYRELL recommended the government to make some arrangement by which hon. members would be enabled to carry on the proper business of the country, namely, the passing of railway bills, while the government appealed to the constituencies. (A laugh.) He expressed his determination to stand or fall by the principle of protection.

After some further discussion, in which Lord Worsley, Mr Curteis, and Mr Hudson took part, the amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr M. MILNES then moved an amendment, the object of which was to perpetuate the new scale of duties on corn proposed by Sir R. Peel, instead of abolishing them at the end of three years.

Mr AGLIONBY opposed the amendment, and called the attention of the government to the necessity, in conjunction with these alterations in the corn laws, of relieving the

smaller tenants from the burdens under which they laboured, and which prevented their employing any capital in the improvement of their land.

Sir R. PEEL said a committee was sitting at that moment in another place, to consider the very subject to which the hon. member referred, and he trusted they would be able to come to some satisfactory decision on the subject. The question, however, required much deliberation, and he should strongly object to having it mixed up with the question of the corn laws.

Mr ACLAND and Mr S. O'BRIEN urged upon the hon. member for Pomfret not to press his amendment to a division; and after some further discussion, Mr Milnes consented to withdraw it.

Mr P. HOWARD then addressed the committee in favour of the amendment of which he had given notice, for extending the period of protection to February, 1851, with a view to protect such farmers as had taken leases on the faith of the existing arrangement of the corn laws. The hon. gentleman, however, did not submit his amendment to the committee.

Sir W. JOLIFFE then addressed himself to the main question, contending that the promised three years' protection was no security to the farmers that Sir R. Peel would not on the first emergency give way and throw open the ports altogether. If they were to have repeal, it would be better for them to have it at once. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman COPELAND would support the propositions of the government, but he thought it would be much more advisable to effect an immediate repeal than to keep the agricultural interest in a state of agitation for the next three years.

The resolution for the reduction of the duties on the importation of corn, was then put from the chair and agreed to.

The chairman was then about to proceed with the resolutions referring to the other articles in the tariff, but several hon. members objected to proceeding further that night, and notwithstanding the urgent remonstrance of Sir R. Peel, it was ultimately agreed that the chairman do report progress and ask leave to sit again on Monday night.

The house having resumed, the other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned shortly before twelve o'clock.

MINOR TOPICS.

THE METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the 7th and 8th of Victoria, c. 84, for regulating the construction and use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood by the appointment of a third referee.—Mr HAWES said that, if this bill were to be passed into law, there should be a distinct understanding that some other measure would also be brought forward by the government to remove the multitudinous defects of the metropolitan buildings act. The best plan, perhaps, would be to repeal that act altogether, and to take up the old building act, which, with few amendments, would accomplish all the objects aimed at by the existing act.—Mr Hume, Mr Hodgson, Mr D'Eyncourt, Mr Forster, and Mr Henley joined in condemnation of the existing act.—Sir J. GRAHAM was extremely sorry to find that the measure which passed last year had met such general condemnation. He had therefore resolved to bring in an amended bill, which was in a forward state of preparation, and would be ready at no distant day. The present bill was, however, necessary, because, so long as there were only two referees, there was no one to decide upon any question on which they might be divided in opinion. Leave was then given to bring in the bill. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

THE BASILIAN NUNS OF MINSK.

On Thursday, after the discussion on the Andover union, Mr COWPER moved for the production of copies of the despatches which have been received at the Foreign office, containing information relative to the treatment of the Basilian nuns of Minsk.—Mr T. WYSE seconded the motion, adding some explanatory observations.—Sir R. PEEL said that the government had not received any information from its official representatives abroad on the subject which could throw any light on it. The consul at Warsaw, a most respectable man, had written to the Foreign office, to say that the accounts which had appeared in the French papers were grossly exaggerated, and this was all the official information they possessed. The Emperor of Russia had assured the Pope that a strict inquiry would be instituted, and he advised the house not to set the example of interfering in the domestic concerns of other countries. The subject of that night's discussion would illustrate this. It was alleged that at Andover subjects of this country, employed in the grinding of bones, were reduced to such a state of destitution that they devoured the marrow of such as were in a putrid state. This was very horrible; yet we should re-ent the interference of one of the French chambers on the subject, even though they might be actuated by the natural feelings of humanity. He was enabled to state that a full inquiry would take place, by order of the Emperor of Russia.—Mr COWPER said that under these circumstances he would withdraw his motion.—After some remarks from Mr T. Duncombe, Mr Milner Gibson, Mr P. Howard, and Dr Bowring, the motion was withdrawn.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST SOMERSET.—The following resolution was passed at a very numerous meeting held at Taunton, on Saturday last:—"To Mr T. D. Acland, M.P., and Mr F. H. Dickinson, M.P.—We, the undersigned electors of Somerset, having seen your written declaration, that you intend to support the measure of Sir R. Peel for a repeal of the Corn Laws, conceiving such a step to be a violation of the trust reposed in you, do hereby respectfully require of you to resign your seats, and appeal afresh to your constituents, to ascertain their sentiments at the present important crisis."

NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.—The poll closed on Thursday, when the majority of Lord H. Bentinck over the Earl of Lincoln was 1,523. To account for so large a majority it is necessary to observe that the Earl of Lincoln was nominated for the northern division of the county against his consent; but that, being proposed by an elector, Mr Bailey, he did not think proper formally to withdraw.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7, 1846.

It will be seen by reference to our parliamentary report that the Ministerial resolutions on the corn question were adopted last night in the House of Commons. That part of the new tariff which relates to corn and flour passed without a division. Several of the amendments proposed by protectionists were withdrawn.

A new writ was moved for last night for Stafford, in the room of Mr Carnegie, who has accepted the office of a Lord of the Treasury.

The latest intelligence received from the army of the Sutlej is dated January 19. No official information has been received of any action having taken place since the 22nd of December between the British troops and the Sikh force.

Several changes have taken place in the *personnel* of Prince Albert's establishment. The *Gazette* of last night contains the new appointments. Lieut. Colonel Wylde succeeded General Anson as Groom of the Bedchamber; the Hon. Capt. Gordon replaces Colonel Wylde; and Lieut. Colonel Seymour is appointed equerry in the room of Sir Edward Bowater. The *Gazette* also contains the promotion of several of the officers who took part in the naval action at Point Obligado, in the river Parana, on the 18th of last November.

The trial of Lieut. Pym, of the Royal Marines, for the murder of Lieut. Hawkey of the same corps,—the latter having been killed in a duel, took place yesterday at the Winchester assizes. The verdict, communicated by the *Electric Telegraph* at a late hour last night, was the acquittal of Mr Pym.

Some very serious disturbances took place near Castlebar on Tuesday at the Mayo election, which began the day before. Some freeholders in the interest of Mr Moore, the anti-repeal candidate, were assaulted by a party of repealers, and the disturbance rose to such a height that the military were called in by the mayor, and ordered to fire upon the mob. Two or three persons were killed, and several wounded.

According to a letter from Algiers of the 25th ult., the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier, and a reinforcement of 15,000 men, were expected in Africa to take part in the grand expedition against the Kabyles, in the course of spring.

The 'Toulonnais' announces that the expedition to Madagascar had been definitively countermanded.

The insurrection in Poland is the principal foreign topic referred to in the Paris papers of Thursday. That it would be almost immediately crushed was the leading belief, but it was universally conceded that if the insurgents should continue to resist for ten or fifteen days, the affair might take a more important turn.

New York papers to the 16th ult. have been received. The Oregon question having been decided in the House of Representatives, was discussed in the Senate on the 12th ult. Mr Clayton, who is in favour of giving notice to England for the termination of the joint occupancy of that territory, was the chief speaker, and at the close of the sitting the further discussion of the subject was adjourned until the 16th ult. The papers thus received publish at length the late correspondence between Mr Pakenham and Mr Buchanan.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE LYONS AND SAINT ETIENNE RAILROAD.—We find the following in the 'Courrier de Lyon' of Monday:—"Yesterday afternoon, whilst our population covered the quays of the Rhone, enjoying one of the finest days of the season, a sad rumour spread, and soon acquired the consistency of truth. A catastrophe which, in its results, almost reminds us of that of the Versailles railroad, had just taken place on that of St Etienne and Lyons. On arriving at the spot, at eight o'clock, we found the road, to an extent of 100 metres, encumbered with waggons, tenders, and locomotives, lying upon each other. The waggons were broken, and most of them in a vertical position as to the rails, and supporting each other in this position, the result of the shock that had occurred. The passengers had already been taken out, some dead or wounded, the others merely bruised. The sight that presented itself was horrible, and it is difficult for persons who did not witness it to form a correct idea of it. The following is the information that we have received as to the way in which the accident happened. At Vernaison the locomotive of the train, which left St Etienne at noon, got out of order, and would no longer act. Two despatches were then sent off, one for Lyons, the other for Givors, for assistance, and another locomotive. The locomotive from Givors arrived first, and was placed at the head of the train, which immediately resumed its course. When the train had arrived in the plain of Ivours, a short distance from the tunnel of Pierre-Benite, the drivers of the locomotive saw, arriving towards them at full speed, the locomotive which had been sent off from Lyons. It appears that at this moment they either lost their senses, or the distance which separated the two locomotives was not sufficient for them to be able to prevent a collision. They turned the locomotive off the rails, and escaped with wounds more or less severe; one of them is said to have had a leg broken. A second afterwards a dreadful noise was heard, and the rest is more easy to conceive than to express. At eleven at night the bodies of the dead, which had been placed in the house of one of the keepers of the road, were removed, and put into a waggon to be sent to Lyons. As to the wounded, they were sent to different houses, where the first assistance that they required could be given to them. It is thought that many of them will not recover. The directors of the railway state the number of killed to be eight, and the wounded fourteen, besides contusions without gravity."

POLITICAL.

IRELAND.

THE COERCION BILL.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, a letter was read from Lord Melbourne, in reply to a circular forwarded to liberal members of the House of Peers, urging the necessity of delaying the coercion bill until sufficient time should be afforded to the people of Ireland for the consideration of its provisions. The following is the reply of the noble lord:—"South street, Feb. 24, 1846. Sir—I beg leave to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, and to inform you in reply, that it is my decided opinion that the measure now before the House of Lords, which has for its object the more effectual prevention and the more certain discovery of the frightful crimes which prevail in many parts of Ireland, has clearly been delayed too long, and cannot now be pressed with too much celerity.

"I remain, sir, your faithful and obedient servant,
"Martin Crean, Esq."
"MELBOURNE."

The bill forms the subject also of a long letter from Mr O'Connell, which was read on the same day, and which denounces the bill in the strongest possible terms.

SCENE IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.—On the 25th ult., four men were arraigned at the Longford Assizes for the wilful murder of Henry Bergin, at a place called Gowlan, on the night of the 1st of November. Two of the prisoners only, John Buchannan and Bernard M'Goey were put upon their trial; and after a long and patient investigation, the jury brought in a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners. On the day following the two convicts were again put to the bar, for the purpose of receiving sentence, when the following frightful scene ensued:—"The Clerk of the Crown, following the two convicts, asked the prisoners what they had to say in the usual manner of death and execution should not be passed on them. Both of them knelt down in the front of the dock, and Buchannan, who appeared to speak for both of them, said, "In the sight of God, this court, and the jury, I protest I had not hand, act, or part in the murder of Henry Bergin, and may I never see God, or his angels in heaven, if I murdered him. I forgive my prosecutors, judge, and jury." He then entered into an explanation of how he was occupied in Longford the day of the murder, and closed with an imprecation which shocked and made the hair of every person in court stand on end, that "Hell may be my doom, and the Devil my angel, if I murdered you, Henry Bergin." After this he rose, and the judge in a most feeling manner, in which he said that no person who had heard the evidence could doubt the justness of the verdict, called on them both to repent, and said he could hold out no hope of clemency to them, and sentenced them to be hanged. The day named is Saturday, the 21st of March.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SIR DAVID ROCHE.—The 'Limerick Reporter' of the 3rd contains the following announcement of an attempt upon the life of Sir David Roche, Bart., late member for the city of Limerick:—"We regret to have to state that the above-named gentleman was fired at last (Monday) evening on his way home to Carass from this city, where he has been attending as a grand juror of the county at our assizes. We have again and again reprobated the conduct of the murderous assassin, and we again repeat, that instead of redressing any evils complained of, it will bring down the vengeance of God upon the land. His friends will be glad to hear that Sir David escaped unhurt."

CHURCH.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH AT LAMBETH.—On Sunday the new district church of the parish of Lambeth, erected in the New cut, and called All Saints' Church, was opened for the first time for Divine service: the Rev. C. B. Dalton, M.A. (the newly-appointed rector in the room of the late Dr D'Oyley), preached the opening sermon. The church was crowded on the occasion. In the evening the Rev. C. Peat, M.A., the appointed minister of the church, officiated. A collection was made after each service in aid of the funds for defraying the expenses of furnishing, which was liberally responded to.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT SALE.

The death of Sir Robert Sale, head Colonel of the 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, has cast a gloom on the whole regiment; he having been much respected and beloved by all of this brave regiment who had the honour of serving under him. The following is an extract from regimental orders:—

"Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Squire, commanding 13th, or Prince Albert's Light Infantry.

"Walmer Barracks, Feb. 23, 1846.

"It is with feelings of the deepest regret that Lieut.-Colonel Squire announces to the regiment the melancholy news just received of the fall of their distinguished Colonel, Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., in action with the Sikhs. It would be superfluous commenting on the deeds of one so renowned in the history of our country; but it must ever be a source of honest pride to every soldier of the 13th, to remember that Sir Robert Sale led the regiment in many a hard-fought field, and that under his guidance and gallant leadership it won those badges and honours which now so pre-eminently distinguish Prince Albert's Light Infantry. It must be a consolation to his sorrowing comrades of the regiment that he fell in so glorious a manner; and our regret must be doubled that it was not our proud fortune to have been in our old place near him. To the old soldiers of the regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Squire feels certain he need say nothing to remind them of the heavy loss the 13th has sustained; and let it be their pride to relate to the young soldiers the many glories acquired by the regiment under his noble leading, and of the kind father they ever met with in him. To mark our grief for our late colonel, the commanding officer directs that the officers will appear in mourning from this date till the 6th of April next."—The three standards taken by the 13th in Afghanistan were conveyed by their gallant captors to London on Monday last, and lodged in Chelsea Hospital amidst the colours of all nations, some of which were taken at an early period of our history. The band of the 13th played the two brave sergeants out of Walmer Barracks on the Dover road, to the tune of 'See the conquering hero comes.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, February 28, was 916; a most satisfactory return when compared with the corresponding week last year, in which the mortality was 1,133, as well as with the winter and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 1,080 and 968. Under the head of zymotic (epidemic, endemic, and contagious) diseases, the mortality for the week was 159, showing a marked decrease on the averages, in which the numbers stand 183, 188. A considerable decrease is also perceptible in the mortality from dropsy, cancer, and diseases of a similar character, while the deaths from affections of the lungs and respiratory organs exhibit a decrease of nearly 100 on the corresponding week last year, the numbers being 287 and 263. Under the other heads of disease the return presents no remarkable features. During the same period the number of births registered was 1,420, being an excess over the mortality of 504.

BANKRUPTCY.—The number of bankrupts during the last year amounted to 1,025, comprising nearly all trades and professions. The highest number was that of victuallers, which was 63, and the lowest number the class of attorneys, there being only one. The only business excepted from the bankrupts' list was that of undertakers.

NEW STREET FROM LONDON BRIDGE TO HUNGERFORD BRIDGE.—In the event of the bills for the South Western Extension and North Kent Railways now before Parliament being passed into a law—of which, there being but slight opposition, there is but little doubt—it is in contemplation to form a wide and grand street adjacent to the line of railway from London bridge, intersecting the various streets between that point and Hungerford bridge, crossing the York road, so as to make one line of street from Westminster to London bridge. If this project is carried out as at present contemplated, it will have the effect of making a vast improvement in portions of the parishes of St Saviour's, St George's, and Christ Church, at present inhabited by the lowest description of persons.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—Yesterday a special general court was held, to lay before the proprietors documents relative to the late victories gained by the British and Native troops over the Sikh army on the British side of the Sutlej. The chair was taken by Sir Henry Willock, and votes of thanks were passed to the heads of the army, which are in conformity with those already unanimously agreed to by both houses of Parliament.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—The 'Suabian Mercury' states that the Austrian army at present consists of 58 regiments of infantry, 17 frontier regiments, 20 battalions of Grenadiers, 96 companies of Chasseurs, and of 6 garrison battalions, in all 287,000 infantry. It has besides 37 regiments of cavalry, composed of 42,000 men; 5 regiments of artillery, 12 companies of firemen, engineers, &c., of 42,000 men. It has also some extraordinary corps, consisting of 14,500 men, making a grand total of 369,000 men on the peace establishment. In time of war the army is increased to 800,000 men. The number of resident troops, such as guards, police, and gendarmes, is 15,000. The army has 7 marshals, 26 field-m Marshals, generals of engineers, and generals of cavalry; 93 lieutenant field-m Marshals, and 123 majors-general.

THE NEW POTATO CROP IN BELGIUM.—The 'Journal de Bruxelles' of the 28th ult. states that the produce of potatoes planted in August last, in the neighbourhood of Liege, has been offered for sale in the market of that town last week, and presented a most healthful appearance. The same journal adds, that young potatoes of fair size and good quality have been seen within the last fifteen days at the market of Hasselt.

THE LOUVRE.—There have just been placed in one of the salles of the Louvre several antique fragments from Greece. Amongst them are a bas-relief, representing Theseus as the protective hero of Attica; a bas-relief, with the Nine Muses between Mercury and Apollo; and another from Crete, containing a figure of Jupiter, seated between Europa and Cadmus, both highly venerated in that island. There are also some marbles from Asia Minor, one of which, from the town of Mylasa, in Caria, is exceedingly important, as it contains three decrees of the reigns of Artaxerxes II, Mnemon, and Artaxerxes III. These decrees are well known to savants. No further paintings can now be received at the Louvre for this year's exhibition. The committee has commenced its examination of the 5,000 works sent in; and, according as any one receives the fiat of approbation, it is at once hung up in the gallery. It is believed that the collection will be superior to that of last year.

PARISIAN SCANDAL.—A Paris contemporary furnishes us with the following trait of Lady B——, of intemperate celebrity. We suspect, however, that a great deal more is said of this mysterious personage than is true:—"This lady, as we learn, is subject to other eccentricities than those already related of her, and of these the following will be found to be no less extraordinary. Her ladyship, as we have stated, using the credit opened for her by her family at a banker's, dispenses large sums of money, and has also a mania for travelling. A few years ago she fell in company, at an inn in Italy, with a commercial traveller, about thirty years of age, belonging to a house at Lyons. He was gay and good-natured, and had an opportunity of rendering some slight service to the noble English woman, who, in acknowledgment, invited him to dine with her. The meal lasted till a very late hour, and in the morning they were both found fast asleep under the table, where they had fallen from their over-indulgence in wine and liquors. This increased the admiration and friendship of Lady B—— for the young traveller, and the orgies were kept up for several days together. At length the gentleman came a little to his senses, and began to talk of continuing his journey. 'Stay!' said my lady, 'I am in love with you and your character. I am a peeress of England in the enjoyment of a large fortune, and am ready to marry you, and thereby secure your welfare and happiness.' The tra-

veller was astounded, but the offer being several times seriously repeated, he accepted the good the gods provided, and the marriage ceremony was performed between them, although her husband, Lord B——, was then still living. They lived and travelled together for several months, till at last she deserted him at Naples, leaving him as a security for several considerable debts. The abandoned traveller sought the fugitive in vain for a long time, and at length died of chagrin on seeing his golden dream thus vanish."—Galignani's Messenger.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF SIERRA LEONE.—We have to announce the demise of his Excellency W. Fergusson, Esq., Governor of the above colony and its dependencies, who died on his passage home, on board the Funchal, off Madeira, on the 19th ult. The deceased gentleman was a member of the Army Medical Staff, and had only held the appointment (which is now vacant) a few months.

DISTURBANCE AT MALTA.—A letter from Malta, of Feb. 24, says—"We have just had a little disturbance here, caused by the Protestant puritanism of our Governor. The Maltese population are in the habit of keeping fête on the three last days of the Carnival, particularly the Sunday. The Governor being desirous of having the Sunday observed as in England, had this year prohibited the amusements of Shrove Sunday. Notwithstanding this prohibition the people assembled in great numbers in the streets, and particularly in front of the Governor's palace, where the Maltese regiment was on guard. Orders were given to them to charge their arms, and disperse the crowd by force. The soldiers having hesitated to do this, the Scotch regiment was sent for, and several bodies of police. The space before the palace was soon cleared, and a number of persons were arrested, amongst whom there were merchants, lawyers, &c. They were the next day brought before the magistrate, who ordered them all to be set at liberty, with the exception of two, who have been committed for trial."

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

(IRELAND.)

EXTRAORDINARY SEDUCTION CASE.—At the Wicklow Assizes, on the 27th ult., before Mr Justice Ball, an action was brought by Mary Carroll against John Ladaveze Arabin, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, to recover compensation for the seduction of her daughter, Mary Anne Carroll. Damages were laid at 5,000l. and the defendant pleaded "Not guilty." Mr Dwyer stated the case, from which it appeared that in the year 1812 the defendant lived with his father at Clondalkin, in the county of Dublin, at which period he was about twenty-one years of age, and seduced the plaintiff herself, who was then a young girl residing with her father, who lived in the same neighbourhood, and he had by her three children—a son, who was born in 1818; a daughter, the girl alleged to be seduced in the present action, born in 1824; and a third child, also a female, born in 1834. The defendant, he said, reared this family well and respectably, and educated his eldest daughter in the best manner up to the year 1842, when he also seduced her from the paths of virtue, and had a child by her in 1843. The learned gentleman, in conclusion, said he would prove these facts by the unfortunate girl herself, and read a number of letters which were written by Mr Arabin to her. Mary Anne Carroll examined: I am daughter of the plaintiff. My mother lives in Bride street, and has lived there for four years. We lived there in 1842, during the summer, at the time the occurrence took place, and we lived before that in French street, and previously in Cumberland place. My father is John L. Arabin. I saw him at my mother's place. He always came wherever we were. My mother kept no servant in Bride street, in 1842. I had a brother and one sister. He is older and she is younger than I am. I went to school to Miss Lord's, in Stafford street, and to Mrs Allen's, in Stephen's green. My father paid for my education. He paid Miss Lord, and 2l. to Mrs Allen by one of the witnesses. I used to do the work in my mother's house. My father wanted me to be a boarder at Miss Lord's, but my mother did not wish it, and I was only sent as a day scholar. My father had a country house at Corkagh, near Clondalkin. I was often there. Whenever I went to the country he used to bring me into town in his car. He often brought me home from Clare street to my mother's when it was late. It was his own house in Clare street, and his brother, the counsellor, lived in it. I was frequently in that house. I remember making an appointment with my father, the defendant, in the year 1842. I appointed to meet him in Sackville street, or a little street off Sackville street, the name of which I forget. He made that appointment in my mother's house. The defendant did not tell me what he wanted with me, for he often before met me and brought me to Harvie's, on Wellington quay, and other places. I met him, according to the appointment, about five o'clock in the evening. It was summer time. Mr Arabin was in the house when I arrived. He was in the parlour, and he brought me up to the drawing room; we had some conversation there. I forget what it was. I don't remember much what he said or did on that occasion. He told me I was his own property, and he could do what he liked with me. He did do what he liked with me. No man ever acted to me as he did on that occasion, before or since. I had a child by Mr Arabin, which is alive. My mother has it. She is in this town. The defendant told me not to tell anybody what had occurred, and he sent me home in a car. I often saw my father after that. I was never in that house again with him, but he was in a house afterwards with me, and treated me in the same way. He was very sorry for what had occurred. He used to call me Mary and Polly. He frequently gave me money, and always gave me presents of money both before and after this transaction until lately. He often wrote to me since the seduction took place, but never before it. (The witness here identified the several unsigned letters, which were read by counsel, and swore that they were in the defendant's handwriting.) The child I had by Mr Arabin was a female. He often saw it and nursed it. I never spoke to him about providing for the child. Upon my oath the defendant is father of that child. Cross-examined: It was in the house or cottage in Bride street that I was delivered of the child. It will be three years old next June. I had left school at the time I went to the house off Sackville street. I am certain of it. It was not found out that I was with child for a long time; not for four or five months. I then told my mother. Upon my oath the defendant never asked me who was the father of this child. I did not say that it was a young gentleman in

Harcourt street, and that I was sworn not to tell. I told my mother Mr Arabin was the father. She was very angry with me, and treated me very badly after I told her. She has the child, and is very fond of it. The child was christened in Westland row, in my presence, in the chapel, Jemima Arabin. My mother was present. The christening took place in about a month or so after it was born. Mr Arabin gave me 1*l*. to get the child baptized. After I left Glasnevin I went to live with my mother. I first saw Mr Walsh, the plaintiff's attorney, since last Christmas; my mother went to him. I bid her go because I saw his picture in the Mansion house. (Great laughter.) A woman told me that it was his picture, and that he was a good man. My mother wanted to have Mr Fitzgerald. Mr Walsh told me that my dada disliked him, and I heard afterwards from Mr Dunne, that he had been suspended by him, and not allowed to practise in his court. Mr Walsh has given money to my mother within the last month; a little. He gave me money also, but it was all for my mother. I got my share of it to be sure. (Laughter.) I did not get a letter from England upon my oath a few days after I went to Glasnevin, from a person named Thompson, but I got a letter every week from my father, with 1*l*. in it. I don't know what I did with the letters. I did not give them to Mr Walsh. I never gave him any letters, to my knowledge, but my mother did. I was present when she gave him some letters. She gave them to him in her own cottage. I don't know how many she gave him, but she gave him a bundle. Mr Walsh was often at the cottage—constantly for the last two months; and I was at his residence in Harcourt street. I never went to his house with my mother; and I seldom went at all, for he called on us almost every day. Re-examined: Mr Walsh has given us 1*l*. 17*s*. and some money since. I can't say how much he has given us. I left my mother's house because she treated me badly. I told my dada so. My mother used to upbraid me about him. My father told me to go by some other name besides Arabin, and my mother bid me call myself Thompson. I said my father used to write to me—(letter produced)—that is one of his letters to me. Elizabeth Arabin, a girl about twelve years old, was then put on the table, and having answered several questions to his Lordship to show that she was acquainted with the nature of an oath, was examined by Mr Coates as follows: I am a daughter of Mr Arabin, and sister of the last witness; the plaintiff is my mother. I often saw Mr Arabin in my mother's house in Bride street; I have gone to him for money for my mother, and got it; he paid for my schooling. The landlord of the house in Bride street alluded to in the principal witness's testimony was next called, but as it appeared that he was in court all day, although an order was made to exclude witnesses on both sides, Mr Dwyer declined to examine him. John Smith examined: I know William Murphy. Was the proprietor of No. 12 New Bride street, and is so, I think since September, 1841. He built the cottage in which the plaintiff resided, and it became occupied by her in September, 1842, and her two daughters, Mary Anne and Elizabeth Arabin. The inmates of that cottage were all, I believe, well conducted. I never heard anything against them. Mr Arabin, the late Lord Mayor, paid the rent. He paid it to me last year in the Mansion house. I gave him receipts for the rent for Mr Murphy, and put the plaintiff's name in them as paying it. The letters read by plaintiff's counsel in opening the case were then given in. The plaintiff's case then closed, and Mr Hatchell, Q. C., proceeded to address the jury for the defence. He stigmatized the entire case as a foul and malicious conspiracy, got up by a party behind the screen, to wreak upon the defendant vengeance for something he had done towards him, or supposed he had done; in fact, he said he was prepared to show that the plaintiff was nothing more than a tool in the hands of others. The defendant, however, might safely rely upon the case for the prosecution, and call upon a jury for a verdict; but he would not be satisfied without showing his perfect innocence of the crime imputed to him, for he was enabled, under Providence, to remove all imputation from his character that he ever was the debaucher of his own child. The case, if true, would have been tried before a Dublin jury, but it was not; and why not? Because all the parties were well known there. The defendant, who no doubt filled the office of Lord Mayor last year, was well known there and respected by all; and he (Mr Hatchell) should inform the Court that there were other parties in the case deeply mixed up in the transaction, who also were well known in the metropolis, and perhaps better known than trusted. That was one reason for leaving the city; and very probably the additional costs that would be thus incurred were expected to assist in a compromise of a suit which there was no foundation for, for it was a well-known fact that such cases—such conspiracies—were often the means of extorting money from innocent parties, who, in many instances, would, from fear, pay any amount of money rather than that such a case, although false, should come before a jury. Mr Arabin would not, however, be imposed on, and therefore he boldly defied the conspiracy. He did not, and could not deny, that when a young man he had formed a connexion with the plaintiff, lived with her, and had some children by her, amongst whom was Mary Anne Arabin; but he repudiated the atrocious allegation that he was her seducer, and that was clear from the evidence, documentary and otherwise. The true state of the case was this—it was a conspiracy got up by some underhand party, who urged on the plaintiff to make this charge for the purpose of extortion, and she was easily worked upon from jealousy, for Mr Arabin, from her conduct, was obliged to discontinue all intercourse with her. She became a person of the most abandoned character, being constantly intoxicated, and in the habit of annoying him in the public street; so much so that he was obliged to give up rendering her any assistance, and she then commenced her attacks upon him, and accused him of keeping company with a female named Betsy Askins. As to the letters proved to be in his handwriting by the first witness, no doubt they were written by him, but not to her; for they were addressed to her mother, Mary, and were not shown to be addressed to any one else. The learned gentleman then proceeded to read a great number of threatening letters from the plaintiff to Mr Arabin, accusing him of infidelity towards her, and of his acquaintance with a female named Askins—written during the last few years, and particularly last year, when he was Lord Mayor, in which she threatened to expose him to the public; but she never in any one of those documents insinuated in the slightest way his having acted towards her daughter in the manner she sought by her case to establish. In conclusion, Mr Hatchell read a great number of other letters, written since the action was brought by the plaintiff, wanting him to compromise the action and "come on terms with Mr Walsh," her attorney; and submitted that the proof of his client's inno-

cence was established beyond all doubt. The defendant's case having closed, Mr Rolleston replied for the plaintiff. Mr Justice Ball charged the jury, and in doing so desired them to weigh well the evidence on both sides, and consider if they could fairly find a verdict and damages for the plaintiff upon it, after the admission and testimony, which went to show the case to be an attorney's action, and that that attorney was influenced by bad feelings towards the defendant. He said that the plaintiff herself also appeared enraged against him; and it was, therefore, for consideration if her story was worthy of credit, when in all her letters threatening Mr Arabin she never once alluded to the alleged seduction of her daughter which it was most probable she would have spoken of if true. These were the principal considerations in the case; independent of which it would be necessary to consider if there were not inaccuracies already shown to exist in the principal witness's testimony; if other witnesses might not have been examined in support of the story, if well-founded, and whether it was possible that the defendant could be so base and degraded as to have had an incestuous connexion with his own child, for he did not attempt to deny his parentage of her. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—1,000*l*. damages and 6*d*. costs. The result of this case seemed to have surprised almost every one in court. It is the intention of the defendant to move, at the ensuing term, for a new trial.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

J. LINNIT'S BANKRUPTCY.—The bankrupt, described as a jeweller, carrying on business in Argyle place, Regent street, appeared on Friday before the Court on the question of his last examination. His debts and liabilities are estimated at about 70,000*l*., and his assets between 12,000*l*. and 15,000*l*.. A great many proofs were admitted on bills of exchange, which, however, were rigidly scrutinized, in consequence of the bankrupt having been engaged with Hyam Hyams, and other persons in the trade, in extensive accommodation transactions. A person of the name of Samuels sought to prove to the amount of nearly 3,000*l*. on such bills, and Mr Hyam Hyams was examined at considerable length, with the view to show that Samuels had himself been a party to some of these accommodation transactions, and was not entitled to a proof on certain of the bills tendered. The examination showed that large—very large—transactions, in the shape of discounts and dealings with bills, had taken place between these two parties, and that Linnit's paper had been freely brought into the business; but, as the questions and answers were of the usual "cut and thrust" character emanating from excited Hebrews, it would be folly to attempt to report them. Hyams complained that he was in fear of his life from the violent disposition of Samuels, and Samuels only regretted (of course, jocosely) not being a good shot, so that he might accommodate his friend, who, he alleged, had now turned round upon him and left him with the weight of these dealings on his shoulders, resulting in a loss of at least 18,000*l*.. This allegation Hyams stoutly denied. Mr Commissioner Holroyd decided that a regular account between Hyam Hyams and Lyon Samuels should be drawn out.

Both Hyam Hyams and Lyon Samuels professed their willingness to do so; and the dispute between them ended more amicably than it commenced, Lyon Samuels making at the conclusion of the affair an elaborate apology to the Court for his excitement and strong language. An adjournment of the bankrupt's last examination was granted, on the ground that his balance-sheet was not yet prepared, the accounts being of a very voluminous character.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, FEB. 28.

THE MURDER IN DRURY LANE.—Thomas William Wicks, aged twenty, described as a brass-founder, was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with the murder of his master, Samuel Bostock, by shooting him with a pistol. The prisoner was an apprentice to the deceased, and owing to the deceased having retained a considerable portion of the prisoner's wages on the Saturday before the melancholy occurrence, to make up some money that he had lost, the prisoner was very much excited, and on the Monday morning following went to his master's house armed with a pistol, and when the unfortunate deceased opened the door to him, deliberately fired at him, and he died very shortly afterwards. The prisoner appeared, after he was taken, to feel no compunction for the dreadful act, and when before the magistrate he made a full confession of his guilt, and declared at the same time that he had been driven to commit the act by the cruel treatment he had received from his master. These facts were not at all disputed, and the learned counsel who appeared for the prisoner did not cross-examine any of the witnesses.—For the defence it was set up that at the time he committed the act he was not in such a state of mind as to render him responsible for his actions.—The mother of the prisoner, and a medical man named Harvey, were then examined, in support of the defence of insanity, but the only facts proved were, that a good many years ago the prisoner had had a severe fall and hurt his head, and that in 1844, while apparently in a fit of passion, he took some laudanum.—Mr Baron Parke having summed up, the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the learned judge then passed sentence of death in the usual form. The prisoner, who during the whole trial appeared to be quite unconcerned, did not appear in the least dismayed at the sentence, and as soon as the judge had concluded, begged to be allowed to say a few words. He then said, "that he wished to thank the gentleman who defended him for his exertions; he could see, however, it was of no use, but still he wished to thank him."—The prisoner then walked away from the bar with a firm step.

POLICE.

COZENING.—At the Worship-street office, on Wednesday, a shrewd-looking Irishman, named James Moriarty, was charged with having practised upon the credulity of many of his countrymen, and obtained from them small sums of money by various artful stratagems. One of these charges having been gone into a few days previously, Sergeant Mulcahy, of the B division, now stated that he had himself been made the victim of a similar imposition by the prisoner, who accosted him while on duty about a week before Christmas last, and stating himself to be his cousin, said that he had just come over from Waterford for the express purpose of seeing him. Witness told him that he certainly had an uncle living in Waterford, and that he had two sons, Michael and William, but that he had not seen them for so many years he had but a very slight recollection of them: on which the prisoner rejoined that he was the very cousin William he was speaking of, and appeared so delighted at the unexpected meeting, and gave such a circumstantial account of his journey over to town, in particular detailing

the death of a poor Irishwoman on board the packet, on board of which an affecting inquest had been held upon the body, that witness became thoroughly convinced of her entire truth of his story and assumed relationship, and invited him home to his house, where he gave him the heartiest welcome he could, and treated him in every respect like a long-lost relative. On rising to leave the prisoner displayed some vexation, and on witness inquiring the cause of it, he told him that he had intended to present him with a beautiful feather bed, several gallons of choice small-still whisky, and an "elegant" goose for Christmas day, but the expenses of coming over had unfortunately run out all his money, and the things were detained at the Custom-house through his inability to liberate them. The witness immediately handed him what silver he had about him, to enable him to carry out his good intentions, and the prisoner left, appointing to meet him the following day at the docks—an appointment the witness was punctual in keeping, but the prisoner was not there, and he had heard no more of him until he found, by the publication of his first examination in the "Times," that he was in custody at this court on the previous charge. [On the appearance of the witness the prisoner, who had previously treated the matter very cavalierly, surveyed him with a broad grin, and exclaiming, "What, cousin, have you come against me too?" joined heartily in the general merriment the sergeant's statement occasioned.] Two other charges were substantiated, and the prisoner now appeared to think that all defence would be useless, and declined offering any, and Mr Broughton having told him that he considered him as barefaced a rogue as had been placed before him for a long time, ordered him to be committed to prison upon two of the charges, and to be brought up again next week that an opportunity might be afforded for others being preferred.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, & OCCURRENCES.

MURDER IN JERSEY.—A shocking murder was committed at St Heliers, in Jersey, on Friday, the 27th ult., on the person of Mr Centenier Le Cronier, by a woman of the name of Le Gendre, at a detestable haunt of vice well known under the appellation of "Mulberry Cottage," at which house a riot took place a few days before, and whence several abandoned women were lodged in the hospital, and several young men beaten and some severely wounded. It took place under the following circumstances:—Centenier Le Cronier and police officer Manuel went to the house in order to procure some articles of clothing belonging to the women who had been arrested for participating in the previous disturbance; and on presenting themselves at the house, an altercation ensued between the police and Le Gendre's "wife," who denied that she had any clothes belonging to the girls, and the police were proceeding to search the premises, when the woman rushed at Centenier Le Cronier with a carving knife, and plunged it into the right side of his abdomen, at the same time exclaiming, "Take that, you b——, that's my security!" The unfortunate man endeavoured to retreat from the house, but his strength failed him, and he had to be assisted by two men to the house of Mr Binet, a police officer in Sand street. Police officer Manuel had a narrow escape of his life at the same time, the woman having made a stab at him, but which he fortunately avoided by quickly moving aside, and darting from the house to the street. When she found she had failed in her attempt she threw the knife over a wall into the adjoining premises, where it was afterwards found. Medical assistance was promptly procured, but the wound inflicted was of so deadly a nature that no medical skill was of any avail. Immediately after the bloody deed was perpetrated, the man Le Gendre escaped from the house, and was pursued by several persons, who succeeded in capturing him, and he was taken to gaol, where the murderer had previously been lodged. It appears the dreadful act was premeditated by the wretched woman, by the fact of her having had the knife ground in the morning, and saying she would stab the first of the police who interfered with her. When Mr Le Cronier received the wound he immediately exclaimed, "Oh, I'm stabbed—I'm a dead man!" and called two or three persons who were present to bear witness that he was about to pronounce his will, which was that his wife should have one-third more of his property than what the law allowed her. Messengers were despatched for advocates Godfrey and Le Sueur to reduce Mr Le Cronier's will to writing. They both repaired to the spot immediately, when the instrument was drawn up, amidst the tears and lamentations of the relatives and friends of the dying man. On the following morning Mr Le Cronier died. His loss to the community will be severely felt as a zealous officer of police. An inquest has subsequently been held on the body of Mr Le Cronier, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against Marie Anne Le Noble, wife of Pierre Le Gendre.

COMMISSION OF LYNACY.—A writ *de lunatico inquirendo* was executed at the Swan Hotel, Chertsey, Surrey, on Wednesday, to inquire as to the state of mind of Leonora Harrison, aged forty-seven, described in the commission as of Addlestone, in the county of Surrey, spinster. The unfortunate lady is a relative of Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., who being trustee for 15,000*l*. left by her late father, had instigated the issuing of the commission on the part of the step-mother for proper administration of the trust, and after a patient investigation the jury returned a verdict, dating the unsoundness of mind from Dec. 22, 1845.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

WOOL.—The quantity of wool imported into London during the week ending Thursday, has been 646 bales, of which 228 were from Spain, 103 from Turkey, 190 from Sydney, 38 from Germany, and the rest from Italy, &c. On the whole, the attendance of buyers at the sales has been large, and much better than some parties anticipated, considering the scarcity of money and the state of political affairs.

COTTON.—On Thursday, at Liverpool, 6,000 bales were sold, including 600 American for export; on Wednesday 5,000 to 6,000 bales, including 500 American on speculation, and 500 for export; on Tuesday, 7,000 bales were sold, one-half being on speculation. Prices are about one-eighth of a penny per pound higher than the business done at the close of last week. The sales on the previous Friday were 5,000; Saturday, 4,000; Monday, 6,000; total, 15,000 bales.—At Manchester, in the week ending Friday, the market had been in a most depressed and gloomy condition, and it would be difficult to quote either the exact price or decline since the last week; it may be summed up thus—that prices were lower, and a disposition to sell general, and at prices below the nominal rates asking, but that no

buyers to any extent made their appearance. The market closed very heavily. Finest was also lower, and spinners were becoming anxious to quit.

THE FUNDS.

On Monday Consols were done at 96 1/2 for money, and 96 3/4 for account; Reduced Three per Cents. were last done at 96 1/2; the Three-and-a-Quarter New 98 1/2; Exchequer Bills, 34s. 37s.; Bank Stock, 210, and India, 261.

On Tuesday, in consequence of the news of the refusal of the Washington cabinet to entertain the proposition of settling the Oregon question by arbitration, the funds fell at one time fully one per cent, and at the close of business prices were 1/2 per cent. below the final quotations of Monday. Consols closed at 96 1/2 to 1/4 for the April account, and 95 1/2 to 1/4 for money; Bank Stock, 209 to 210; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 37s. pm.

On Wednesday Consols for money left off at 95 1/2 to 3/4, and for the account, 95 1/2 to 96; Exchequer Bills closed 34s. to 36s. pm.; Bank Stock, 209 to 210; India Stock, 261 to 263; Three per Cents, 98 1/2; Long Reduced, 96 1/2 to 1; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 98 1/2; Long Annuities, 10 11-16; and South Sea New Annuities, 95 1/2.

On Thursday the English funds scarcely varied throughout the day. The market was flat, and the bargains were of the most limited kind. At the close of the afternoon the quotations were—Consols, for money, 95 1/2 to 3/4, and for the account, 95 1/2 to 96; Three per Cents. Reduced, 96 1/2 to 1; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 98 1/2; Long Annuities, 10 9-16; India Bonds, 37s. to 42s. pm.; to 1; Long Annuities, 96; ditto New Annuities, 95 1/2; India South Sea Old Annuities, 96; ditto New Annuities, 95 1/2; India Stock, 261 to 263; Bank Stock, 208 1/2 to 209 1/2. Exchequer Bills were lower, and left off 32s. to 36s. pm.

On Friday Consols fell about one-half per cent., the last quotation being, for money, 95 1/2 to 3/4; and for the account, 95 1/2 to 1/4. Bank Stock left off 208 1/2 to 209 1/2; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95 1/2 to 96; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 97 1/2 to 1; Long Annuities, 10 11-16; India Bonds, 40s. to 42s. pm.; South Sea New Annuities, 94 1/2; and Exchequer Bills, 32s. to 35s. pm.

SATURDAY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

(From the List of Messrs Slous and Co. late Wolfe, Brothers, Stock-brokers, Change Alley.)

Table with columns: BRITISH, Price, FOREIGN, Price. Lists various financial instruments and their prices.

SHARE LIST.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price, Shares, Paid. Lists various companies and their share prices.

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gillies and Horne's Circular.)

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MARCH 2.—Wheat is in short supply, and fully as dear. Barley of all kinds maintains last week's prices. Oats are also fully as dear, the supplies being short. Beans are the turn cheaper; there is a large supply from Essex. Peas are 2s. cheaper. The top price of town-made flour is 53s. per sack.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Lists various grain types and their prices.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, MARCH 6.—The arrivals are but moderate, and all sales of grain are made at Monday's prices; but trade is exceedingly slow.

IMPORTATIONS

Table showing importations into London from March 1 to March 5, both inclusive. Columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour.

Table showing Gazette Averages for various commodities like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas.

SMITHFIELD MARKETS, FRIDAY.

Table showing prices per stone and at market for various meats and goods.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending March 3, is 34s. 5 1/2d. per cwt.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, March 3.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. Gould and J. R. Hall, Manchester, merchants—J. Goodwin and W. R. Bibby, Birmingham, law stationers—W. Ayers and R. Amey, Sutton Poyntz, Dorsetshire, millers—S. Spooner and J. Dunster, Castle street, Long acre, coach ironmongers—T. F. and Sophia Adams, Birmingham, whiptongmakers—J. King, J. Witt, J. Long, and F. King, Southampton, merchants—T. Sands, jun. and J. Barker, Norwich, woollen drapers—J. and W. Turnbull, South Shields Durham, builders—A. S. Thornton, E. J. C. and B. B. Atterbury, Manchester, commission agents: so far as regards B. B. Atterbury—R. M. Giles and J. Bayes, Old Ford, starch manufacturers—J. Hirst and J. Stocks, Huddersfield, joiners—J. and J. Vero, Atherton, Warwickshire, hatters—Amy Buffery, jun. and Eliza Buffery, Stratford-upon-Avon, upholsterers—J. Ross and T. Cairns, Redruth, drapers—J. Warburton and W. Parker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sharebrokers—T. Grissell and S. M. Peto, York road, Lambeth, Surrey, builders—E. and T. Brooks, Spital square, silk manufacturers—A. Silcock and J. Relph, Langley Burrell, Wiltshire, engineers—R. and R. C. Judd, Beak street, Regent street, bootmakers—J. Mulliner and T. Crooke, Manchester, cotton-yarn dealers—J. R. Croft and J. B. Pritchard, Liverpool, brokers—J. Winter and J. Jordan, Huddersfield, manufacturers of fancy waist-coatings—J. J. Rippon and W. S. Burton, Wells street, Oxford street, furnishing ironmongers—W. Southworth and T. Porter, Mawdesley, Lancashire, meal dealers—E. Cantrell, sen., E. Cantrell, jun. and E. L. Baker, Manchester, stockbrokers; so far as regards E. L. Baker—W. Hopkinson and J. Benson, Huddersfield, proprietors of a patent for dressing and finishing woollen fabrics—O. Gray and Co. Salisbury square, Fleet street, City, newspaper proprietors; so far as regards O. Gray, J. D. Hulston, J. Farnes, C. Ashdown, J. White, and R. Taylor—W. C. Bell and T. Briggs, Leeds, stockbrokers—J. Wilson, J. Armistead, and Co. Hunslett, Yorkshire, merchants.

10 BANKRUPTS.

J. Wilson, Hill street, Woolwich, cabinet maker. [Surr and Gribble, Lombard street. W. J. Haddam, Tottenham, Middlesex, brewer. [Peachey, Salisbury square. A. S. Syer, Sudbury, Suffolk, grocer. [Fry and Co. Cheapside. S. H. Hembell, Halesworth, Suffolk, grocer. [Abbott and Wheatley, Rolls yard, Chancery lane. J. Smart, King street, Stepney, watchmaker. [Goodman and Watts, Coleman street. J. Nunn, Baker street, Portman square, haberdasher. [Pain and Hatherley, Basinghall street. A. J. Halero, Leeds, dealer in linen cloths. [Williamson and Co. Verulam buildings. G. Gillard, Plymouth, Devonshire, grocer. [Spyer, Broad-street buildings. J. A. H. Jee, Liverpool, insurance broker. [Smith and Co. Bedford row. G. Dardier, Liverpool, merchant. [Hall and Co. Verulam buildings, Gray's inn.

DIVIDENDS.

March 24, I. Hague and Co. Wapping wall, engineers—March 24, G. Clement and H. Sammons, Nelson terrace, Stoke Newington, tea dealers—March 24, B. L. Watson, Cornhill, City, manufacturer of flags—March 26, A. S. Tucker and G. M. Bidwell, Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, grocers—March 25, J. Vines, Batterssea, Surrey, miller—March 27, H. Goertz, New Windsor, upholsterer—March 25, G. Barnes, Portsea, innkeeper—March 27, J. David, Langham, Carnarvonshire, maltster—April 2, T. and J. Gundry, Goldsmithy, Cornwall, merchants—March 25, W. Smethurst, Manchester, jacquard-machine maker.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

March 24, A. Bunnett, Bridge-house place, Newington causeway, Surrey, window-blind maker—March 24, H. Muggidge, St John street, Smithfield, wire drawer—March 24, C. Bartlett, Southampton, merchant—March 26, T. Adams, Cheapside, City, calico printer—March 27, F. Taylor, Orange street, Red Lion square, wax chandler—March 26, A. Palmer, Feltwell, Norfolk, druggist—March 26, W. Wilks, Leeds, builder—March 26, R. Agars, Kingstons-upon-Hull, woollen draper—March 26, W. Lockwood, Birstal, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—March 24, W. W. Benn, Liverpool, merchant—March 26, J. Roberts and H. Hughes, Manchester, linendrapers.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before March 24.

J. Rothchild, Bristol, watchmaker—J. Peake, Tolleshunt Knights, Essex, miller—A. S. Tucker and G. M. Bidwell, Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, grocers—J. Brooks, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, currier—F. Cordaroy, Liverpool, hatter—E. Mallan, Lower Brook street, Grosvenor square, surgeon dentist—W. Brown, Atherton, Warwickshire, ironmonger—W. R. Edwards, London road, Surrey, linendrapers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. Jeffrey, Jedburgh, writer—J. Bowden, Glasgow, merchant—J. C. Neil, Hutchinstown, Glasgow, ironfounder—J. Fleming, Dumfries, boot and shoemaker—J. M'Gill, Glasgow, victualler.

Friday, March 7.

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 5.

With reference to the successful engagement at Punta Obligado, by the Combined English and French Naval Forces, as detailed in the Supplement of the 'Gazette' of the 27th ult. the following naval promotions have taken place, dated the 18th of November, 1845, the day of the action, viz:—

To be Captain—Commander B. J. Sullivan. To be Commanders—Acting Commander E. A. Inglesfield, Lieut. R. J. T. Levinge, Lieut. C. F. Doyle, Lieut. A. C. Key. To be Gunner—R. Rowe, Gunner's Mate.

The Board have also directed that W. Ross, Caulker's Mate, shall be advanced to be a Warrant Officer, on his passing the required examination.

WHITEHALL, FEBRUARY 28.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed H. Lovibond, Gent. of Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Hould and J. Challis, Change alley, Cornhill—E. J. Dunderdale and J. Tipping, Preston, Lancashire, painters—S. Fennell and R. Pye, Gravesend, brimstone refiners—J. Close and R. P. Beardshaw, Leeds, surgeons—W. Sewell and E. R. Nash, King William street, wholesale grocers—W. Birkby and Co. Birstal, Yorkshire, card makers; as far as regards J. and R. Kitson—J. N. Rawson and Co. Manchester, manufacturers—W. Harwood, jun. and Co. Liverpool, colonial brokers; as far as regards J. A. Scott—W. Parker and H. K. Smithers, Adelaide place, London bridge, provision merchants—H. and G. Dowse, Broad-street buildings, merchant—S. K. West and W. Slade, Manchester, plasterers—T. Stockley and T. Harris, Buckingham, drapers—G. and T. Severs, Ripon, wool combers—W. J. Paton and J. Edwards, Liverpool, merchants—W. Edmondson and J. Ogden, Bradford, share brokers—J. Wadsworth and E. Patchitt, Nottingham, attorneys—W. Hadfield and J. S. Broadbent, Gomersal, Yorkshire, cotton spinners—G. L. Schott and Co. Manchester, merchants; as far as regards P. B. Eysen—R. and H. Moseley, Derby, jewellers—J. Webster and A. Holman, Batley, Yorkshire, cloth dressers—J. Box and J. M'Lean, Liverpool, commission agents—Mary Ann Perkins and Sophia Drury, Warwick, milliners—T. Barnwell and R. Rayner, Golden Lion court, Aldersgate street, cabinet makers—G. G. Ingram and F. Thompson, Kingston-upon-Hull, drapers—W. T. Taylor and J. Estlin, Nuneaton, wine merchants—D. Greaves and G. H. Steer, Sheffield, clothiers—S. Richardson and J. Townley, Manchester, commission agents—Dundee Foundry Company.

15 BANKRUPTS.

J. Shaw, Exeter street, Sloane street, licensed victualler. [Macphail, Wilmington square. J. Hawkins, Hurst, Berkshire, butcher. [Rushbury, Mitre court, Ely place, Holborn. B. L. M. Rothschild, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, diamond merchant. [Dixon and Overbury, Frederick's place, Old Jewry. R. Blacklocks, Lydd, Kent, innkeeper. [Baddeley, Leman street. Ann Martin, Sturminster, Dorsetshire, linen draper. [Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury. T. and W. B. Lupton, Leeds, flax spinners. [Wiglesworth and Co. Gray's inn. W. Boond, jun. Manchester, stretcher. [Cornthwaite and Adams, Old Jewry chambers. J. M'Gibbon, Liverpool, bootmaker. [Oliver, Old Jewry. T. Maguire, Birmingham, draper. [Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham. J. D. C. Wheeler, Torpoint, Cornwall, victualler. [Surr and Co. Lombard street. S. Boord, Bristol, woollen draper. [Linklater, Leadenhall street. J. Clough, Huddersfield, chemist. [Cumming, King street, Cheapside. B. Clark, Leeds, corn factor. [Mitton and Co. Southampton buildings. G. Williams, Bristol, watch maker. [Hornby and Towgood, St Swithin's lane. J. Hastings, Tredegar, draper. [Cattlin, Ely place.

DIVIDENDS.

March 27, J. and J. Kesteven, Strand, mercers—March 27, J. and T. Batt, Old Broad street, silkmen—March 27, R. T. Jones, Oxford, chemist—March 27, E. Kayvett, Great Stanmore, teacher of music—March 31, J. M. Leader, Oxford street, coach builder—March 26, W. Faryon, Farringdon street, licensed victualler—March 26, W. Hay and J. A. Titterton, London road, oil and colourmen—April 1, T. Moger, Coventry street, Haymarket, poulterer—April 1, T. Mortimer, East lane, Walworth, victualler—March 30, S. Cullen, Nottingham, chemist—March 31, J. Harford, Sirhowy, Monmouthshire, iron founder—April 2, J. Townsend and G. Brooke, Honiton, Devonshire, bankers—March 27, F. Fothergill, Bell's Close, near Scotswood, Northumberland, lamp black manufacturer—March 27, T. Wilkinson, Hartlepool, Durham, draper—March 28, C. Bunn, Birmingham, gilt toy maker—March 27, W. Walker, Birmingham, hatter.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

March 31, Victoire Susanne Ursule Lenormand, Regent street, dress maker—March 31, R. Headington, Liverpool, laceman—March 27, R. E. Walker, Liverpool, ship broker—March 27, T. Hodgson, Liverpool, bookseller.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before March 27.

Sarah Caroline Fry, Margate, fancy wool dealer—B. Jones, City road, draper—E. P. Harding, Gravesend, hosier—W. H. Blackmore, Dean street, Soho, plumber—J. Robinson, Leeds, cloth merchant—C. W. Davies, Holborn, upholsterer—W. Faryon, Farringdon street, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Watt, Dundee, spirit merchant.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult. at St Paul's, West Hackney, Daniel Whitaker Cohen, M.D., of 5 Highbury place, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Higgins, Esq., of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

On the 3rd inst. Robert Charles Tudway, Esq., of Wells, to Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of William Miles, Esq., M.P., of Leigh Court, Somerset.

On the 4th inst. at Whitechapel church, the Rev. William Hodson, of Sion Chapel, to Maria, eldest daughter of J. T. Halsey, Esq., of High street, Whitechapel.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst. at Elford Hall, Staffordshire, in the 73rd year of his age, Colonel the Hon. Fulke Greville Howard, second son of Clotworthy, first Baron Templeton, of Temple Patrick, county of Antrim, in Ireland, and brother of the present Viscount.

On the 5th inst. in Bryanston street, Portman square, Captain George Wyke, late of the Grenadier Guards.

On the 1st inst. at Palermo, Bray, near Dublin, the Rev. Sir Samuel Synge Hutchinson, in the 90th year of his age.

On the 3rd inst. aged 5 years, Arthur Louis, the sixth son of Mr and the Hon. Mrs Newton Lane.

On Sunday, the 1st inst. at Compton, near Plymouth, Harriet, wife of Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.H.

AGRICULTURAL TUITION.—An extensive

Farmer in the County of Norfolk, has now a vacancy for one or two Pupils, who will be treated with the greatest kindness, and find an unexceptionable home, as numerous high testimonials will certify.—For terms and particulars address, E. W., Post Office, Rougham, Norfolk.

THE SONG OF BLANCHE ALPEN.—Written

by CHARLES JEFFERYS—the music by Stephen Glover. "The young Italian spoke with rapture of the blue and bright skies of his native land—he praised their gondolas—and the music wafted from them o'er the moonlit seas; but Blanche was little moved by his eloquence—he paused; and she, in one of her sweet Alpine airs, gave utterance to her thoughts in artless song."—Three Weeks in Switzerland. This charming song may be had of all music-sellers in the kingdom, and post free for 2s. of Jefferys, Soho square.

PATENT WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and

PACE manufacture every description of Window Blinds, entirely upon their own premises by the aid of steam machinery, ensuring the best materials and workmanship at the lowest cost. Patent metallic gauze, and patent perforated zinc blinds, in mahogany frames, at 1s. 6d. per square foot. Ditto in metal frames, 1s. 2d. per square foot. A large and choice assortment of transparencies mounted, from 19s. Holland blinds on plain or spring rollers, outside shades, Venetian and sun blinds of every description.—Tylor and Pace's Show Rooms, 53 Cornhill; entrance, St Peter's alley.

GLASS.—A Splendid Stock of Glass Lutes

Glass Chandeliers, Pianoforte and Table Lights, engraved and richly-cut Decanters, Wine Glasses, Goblets, and every Description of Table Glass at H. and C. OSLER'S London Warehouse, 44 Oxford street, near Berners street. Also, a very elegant and extensive assortment of Bohemian, French, and Venetian Glass, just imported. Manufacturing, Broad street, Birmingham. Established 1877. Wholesale and Export orders executed on the lowest terms.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.
ON Monday the performances will commence with **OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS**. Principal Characters by Messrs Farren, Webster, Holl, Stuart, Tilbury, Buckstone; Mrs Clifford, Mrs Seymour, Miss Julia Bennett. With **THE IRISH POST**. And **LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS**.
 On Tuesday, **MONEY**. With **THE IRISH POST**. And **LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS**.
 On Wednesday, **SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER**. **THE IRISH POST**. And **LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS**.
 On Thursday will be revived, **LONDON ASSURANCE**. Characters by Messrs Farren, Webster, Buckstone, Hudson, Holl, Brindal; Mrs Seymour, and Miss Julia Bennett. With **THE IRISH POST**. And **LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS**.
 On Friday, **MONEY**. **THE IRISH POST**. And **LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS**.
 On Saturday, a Comedy, **THE IRISH POST**. And **LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS**.
 A New and Original Comedy is in rehearsal, and will shortly be produced.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.
 Under the Direction of Madame Celeste.
ON Monday and during the Week the performances will commence with an entirely New Drama, in Two Acts, called **THE CABIN BOY**. Principal Characters by Messrs Paul Bedford, O. Smith, Lambert, Munyard, Brand; Madame Celeste and Miss Woolgar. After which, **TAMING A TARTAR**. Characters by Messrs Wright, Paul Bedford, Brand, Munyard; Madame Celeste, Miss Woolgar, Miss E. Chaplin. To conclude with **THE PHANTOM BREAKFAST**.
 A New Drama, with extraordinary effects, is in preparation.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.
 Under the Management of Mrs Keeley.
 Positively the last Six Nights of the Cricket on the Hearth and the Enchanted Horse.
ON Monday will be performed **THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH**. Dot, Mrs Keeley. After which (fourth time), a New Extravaganza, entitled **THE MARBLE MAIDEN**. Characters by Mr Keeley, Mr A. Wigan, Mrs Keeley, and Miss Laidlaw. During her residence in India. By means of the **OPAQUE MICROSCOPE** these interesting Portraits are on a magnificent scale. Mornings, at Half past Four o'clock; Evenings, at a Quarter to Ten. The LECTURES include those on **ASTRONOMY**, during Lent on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, **COLEMAN'S WORKING MODEL** ascending and descending Inclined Planes, &c. &c. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALLMALL.
 The Gallery, for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. **WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.**

THE CAMPAIGN on the SUTLEJ creating immense interest at the present moment, there is exhibiting at the **ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION** Portraits of the most distinguished Men both in the **SIKH ARMY and GOVERNMENT of LAHORE**, taken by a lady of rank, distinguished in the Fine Arts, during her residence in India. By means of the **OPAQUE MICROSCOPE** these interesting Portraits are on a magnificent scale. Mornings, at Half past Four o'clock; Evenings, at a Quarter to Ten. The LECTURES include those on **ASTRONOMY**, during Lent on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, **COLEMAN'S WORKING MODEL** ascending and descending Inclined Planes, &c. &c. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

CLOSE of the CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—The Public is respectfully informed that the **CHINESE COLLECTION** will shortly be removed from this country. Every effort will be made to render this Museum increasingly attractive to Visitors during the short time it will remain open. The interesting and intelligent **CHINESE, A-SHING and A-YOU**, from the "Flower Land," will be at Home to receive Visitors in the Grand Salon of the Chinese Collection, every day from One till Five; and in the Evening from Seven till Ten.
 There is no Exhibition can compare with it in Oriental splendour and beautiful arrangement. To the youthful mind it especially opens a vast field of delightful information. —*Times.*
 The Salon is brilliantly illuminated from Seven till Ten. Bright's **Cornopean Band** every Evening. Admission, One Shilling. A liberal education to Schools.

MR LOVE, the POLYPHONIST. — VENETRIQUISM EXTRAORDINARY — CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate street.—On WEDNESDAY, March 11th (no performance on Friday, March 13th, in consequence of a pre-engagement of the Hall), Mr LOVE will present, for the first time, an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the **Occult Powers of the Human Voice** and its contributory Organs. After which, a Trip to Hamburg—Roberts, the Welsh Harpist—Love's Lenten Lecturings—and other Entertainments.—Begin at Eight.—Admission, 2s. Gallery, 1s.
 On Thursday, March 12th, Mr LOVE will appear at the Institution, 17 Edward street, Portman square.
 On Tuesday, March 10, at the Literary Institution, Fulham.
 On Friday, March 13, at the Shire Hall, Hertford.
 On Monday, March 16, at the Assembly Rooms, Romford.
 On Monday, March 23, at the Assembly Rooms, Peckham.

THE HUMAN TRIPOD; or, the THREE-LEGGED CHILD, and first Bipenis ever seen or heard of.—The Nobility and Gentry, and the lovers of Natural Sciences, are respectfully invited to view the following unprecedented phenomenon of a Male Child, six Months old, by name John Baptist Dos Santos, a native of Portugal, having Three Legs and Twenty Toes, and being otherwise a very fine, well-made, healthy, and lively boy. He is a Bipenis as well as a Trisocius, and the causes of this extraordinary gemination of limbs and organs, and the probabilities of their future growth and development, may well afford ample field for the speculations of the learned.
 Exhibited every Day (Sunday excepted) from Eleven to Five, and from Seven to Nine o'clock, at No. 56 QUADRANT, Regent street. Admission, Half-a-Crown.
 The Child will be shown privately at the residences of the Nobility and Gentry, by applying to Antonio Dos Santos, at the same address.

BERDOE'S LIGHT WATERPROOF OVER-COATS, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. The established reputation of these garments has been so long and universally admitted, that continuing thus to notice them would be unnecessary, were it not that their well-known extensive sale is continually producing fresh attempts to mislead. For quality and style, efficiency, respectability, and real economy, these most convenient and admired garments are unquestionably still unrivalled. An extensive variety in LAMAS and other new materials, manufactured exclusively for W. B. for the present season, now ready, or made to order, at a day's notice (price 35s. to 50s.), only by **W. BERDOE, Tailor, Over-Coat Maker, and Waterproofer, 40 CORNHILL** (north side).

THE HIGHGATE CEMETERY, adjoining Kentish Town, established under Act of Parliament, and consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, is OPEN DAILY for INTERMENTS. A portion of ground remains unconsecrated, for the use of Dissenters. In this cemetery more than 1,700 graves have been purchased for distinct family sepulture.
 Offices, 15 New Bridge street, Blackfriars, and 281 Regent street, near the Polytechnic.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—H. THOMPSON, 116 Long acre, respectfully informs families furnishing or going abroad, in consequence of the increasing demand for metallic bedsteads, he has brought out several new designs for the ensuing season, with additional improvements, ensuring firmness and durability. Upwards of fifty patterns always on hand, several fitted up with furniture and bedding, ready for use. Also, H. Thompson's improved Ottoman and Couch Beds, ditto as chair or bed made portable, cots, &c. Spring Mattresses, French Wood ditto, and every description of Bedding.—116 Long acre.—By appointment to the Queen.

TABLE LINEN.—GEORGE SMITH invites Public attention to his magnificent collection of New Patterns in DAMASK TABLE LINEN. The reduction in price, which his new ready-money system of business effects in all the best descriptions of manufacture, is equally visible in his Family Linen department, as in the Shawl, silk, Dress, Cloak, and Fur Departments. Sole Agent for the sale of the two new and delightful fabrics, "See Island Long Cloth and Calico," commencing at 7 1/2d. per yard.—George Smith, 32 Ludgate Hill, the late premises of Rundell and Bridge. Every article is marked in plain figures.

MECHI'S CASTELLATED TOOTH-BRUSHES, 4 Leadenhall street, London. Price 6d. and 8d. each in Ivory. Mechi is the sole and original inventor of this article. All imitations without his name are spurious. Nail, hair, bar, and comb brushes in great variety, wholesale and for shipping. Russia brush-cases, Naples and Windsor soap, and everything for the toilet and dressing-case. Ivory hair-brushes and shell dressing-combs, elegant or plain.

LECTURES on the ROMAN CONSTITUTION.
 Professor Long, A.M. will commence his Course of Lectures on the ROMAN CONSTITUTION on FRIDAY, March 13th, at a Quarter past Four. Lectures every Friday at the same hour. Fee, 1l.
 A. DE MORGAN, Dean of Faculty of Arts.
 CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
 University College, London, 3rd March, 1846.

METROPOLITAN INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the EAR, THROAT, and VOCAL ORGANS.
 Sackville street, Piccadilly. Mr YEARSLEY'S Practical Demonstrations of the PATHOLOGY and OPERATIVE SURGERY of the Throat, Palate, Nose, and Ear, will recommence on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at ONE o'clock, at his residence, 15 Saville row. Free to Medical men on presenting their cards, and to Students on terms which may be ascertained of Mr Yearsley, between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that on WEDNESDAY, 1st April next, the Senate will proceed to elect Examiners in the following departments:—

ARTS.	Salaries.	Present Examiners.
One in Classics	£175	T. B. Burcham, Esq. M.A.
Two in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	175	Rev. Prof. Heavilside, M.A.
Two in Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy	50	G. B. Jerrard, Esq. B.A.
One in Chemistry	50	Rev. H. Alford, M.A.
One in the French Language	20	T. B. Burcham, Esq. M.A.
One in the German Language	20	Prof. Graham, M.A. F.R.S.
Two in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New Testament, and Scripture History	50	C. J. Delille, Esq.
		Rev. Dr. Bialoblotzky.
		Rev. W. Drake, M.A.
		Rev. T. Stone, M.A.
LAW.		
One in Laws and Jurisprudence	50	John T. Graves, Esq. M.A. F.R.S.
MEDICINE.		
One in the Practice of Medicine	175	Alexander Tweedie, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.
One in Surgery	175	vacant
One in Anatomy and Physiology	175	Pr. F. Sharpey, M.D. F.R.S.
One in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy	100	Prof. T. Rymer Jones, F.R.S.
One in Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Infants	100	Edward Rigby, Esq. M.D.
One in Materia Medica and Pharmacy	100	Jonathan Pereira, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.

The present Examiners are eligible, and intend to offer themselves, for re-election.
 Candidates must announce their names to the Registrar on or before the 25th of March.
 Somerset House, By order of the Senate,
 March 3rd, 1846. R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of ST PATRICK.
 Under the Patronage of her Majesty and the Queen Dowager.
 The SIXTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of this Society will be celebrated on ST PATRICK'S DAY, Tuesday, March 17th, 1846, at the FREEMASONS TAVERN, Great Queen street.
 PRESIDENT. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, C.C.B. M.P.
 STEWARDS. General Caulfield, Charles Butler, Esq., Fitzstephen French, Esq. M.P., James Hartley, Esq., Cadwallader F. Waddy, Esq., John Wiggins, Esq., The O'Conor Don, M.P., Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart.
 Tickets (20s. each) to be had of the Stewards; of Edward Thomas Bainbridge, Esq. Treasurer, No. 12 St Paul's Churchyard, at the Bar of the Tavern; and at the Schools in Stamford street, Blackfriars road.
 EDWARD HASTINGS, Secretary.
 The Children as usual dine this day at the Schools, at One o'clock. Dinner on Table at Six o'clock.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT.—The LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK issues Circular Notes for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These Notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a traveller to vary his route without inconvenience; no expense is incurred except the price of the stamp, and when cashed no charge is made for commission.
 These Notes may be obtained either at the Head Office of the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury; or at the Branches of the Bank, viz.:—1 St James's square; 213 High Holborn; 4 Stratford place, Oxford street; 3 Wellington street, Borough; and 87 High street, Whitechapel.
 By order of the Board,
 JAMES WILLIAM GILBERT, General Manager.

KING FASHION to E. MOSES and SON.
 Messrs Moses and Son, I've a wish to inquire, Concerning your present spring stock of attire; And the season of winter is now nearly gone, And I want to be told how your fashions get on! Have you thought upon any new styles for the spring? Have you any new Cloths to present to your King? Are your over-Coats choice, Messrs MOSES and SON? And in gentlemen's under-Coats what have you done? I'm anxious, my friends, very anxious indeed, To know how your trousers and waistcoats proceed; Inform me, I pray, Messrs MOSES and SON, For the season of spring time will soon have begun.
 E. MOSES and SON to KING FASHION.
 Your Majesty wishes to know what is done, In matters of fashion by MOSES and SON; And therefore we beg to acquaint you, good King, That all things are ready to welcome the spring.
 We've beautiful waistcoats of foreign design, Where neatness and elegance choicely combine; E. MOSES and SON (as you'll say when you view), Have elegant over and under-coats, too. And as for the trousers, there's nothing to excel 'em, Abundance of credit they do when we sell 'em; Altogether you'll have to confess, worthy King, That MOSES and SON have done much for the spring.
 Hats, Caps, &c. in every variety, at most reasonable prices.
 IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
 The Public are specially informed that during the re-erection of E. MOSES and SON'S Premises in Aldgate, the entrance to their Establishment is only at 154 Minories.

READY MADE.	£. s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£. s. d.
Beaver Tagonis	0 8 6	Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed	1 5 0
Chesterfields and Cordingtons	0 10 6	Milled Cloth Great Coats, Velvet Collar and Cuffs	1 12 0
D'Orsay's, Althol's, Pembroke's, and every Description of Winter Coats	1 5 0	Tweed Wrappers	0 18 0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, from	0 8 6	Ditto Trousers	0 8 6
Winter Trousers, lined	0 4 6	Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns	0 12 0
Doeskin	0 10 6	Doeskin Trousers	0 10 6
Dress Coats, edged	1 0 0	Best or Dress Trousers	1 6 0
Frock	1 5 0	Dress Coats	1 12 0
Holl Collar Vests	0 1 9	Best Quality made	2 15 0
Double-breasted	0 2 6	Frock Coats	1 13 0
Boys' Hussars and Tunic Suits	0 18 6	Ditto, best quality made	3 3 0
Boys' Winter Trousers	0 3 0	Cashmere Vests	0 8 6
Boys' Winter Vests	0 1 6	Satin, Plain or Fancy	0 12 0
		Boys' Hussars and Tunic Suits	1 6 0
		Boys' Great Coats	0 14 6

MOURNING—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged or the money returned.
 The New Work, entitled **HABILIMENT HALL**, with full directions for self-measurement, may be had on application, "post-free."
 CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the public against impostors, having learned that the unscrupulous falsehood of "being connected with them," or "it is the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, in or out of London, and those who desire genuine cheap clothing should (to prevent disappointment, &c.) call at or send to 154 MINORIES, or 86 ALDGATE, opposite the church.
 No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until Twelve o'clock.
 Several Salesmen wanted.—Apply, personally, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, between the hours of nine and eleven.
 Several Young Men wanted as Assistants.
 A Trimmer wanted.
OSSEYS!!!—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woolen Drapers, and Outfitters, Minories and Aldgate, City, London.

LITHOGRAPHY.
MESSRS MACLURE, MACDONALD, and MACGREGOR, General Lithographers, beg to call attention to a peculiar feature in their system of conducting business; namely, their having a large and permanent staff of Assistants, in all the various departments of the Art; on the premises; which arrangement, they submit, gives a force and effect to immediate production unattainable by other means, and which is obviously of great advantage to those who may require their services, independent altogether of the excellency of their work.
 London Establishment, Saville House, 6 Leicester square; Liverpool Establishment, 18 Fenwick street; Glasgow Establishment, 57 Buchanan street.
 Vacancies for two Pupils; one in the Writing, the other in the Artistic Department.

ENCAUSTIC, VENETIAN, and other PATENT TILES, and MOSAIC PAVEMENTS, may be purchased at MINTON and CO'S Warehouse, No. 9 Albion place, Surrey side of Blackfriars bridge. WYATT, PARKER, and CO. Agents.
 The above Tiles have lately been considerably reduced in price. N.B. An assortment of plain and ornamental Door Furniture, Slates, and Tiles, for Fireplaces, &c. &c.

MORTLOCK'S (OXFORD STREET) CHINA and GLASS WAREHOUSE.—JOHN MORTLOCK wishes to state that he has lately made considerable alterations, which enable him to exhibit the largest ASSORTMENT of useful and ornamental CHINA in London. He will continue to sell at the lowest possible prices for cash. As an instance of this reduction, an earthenware Dinner Service, of the best quality, may be purchased for Four Guinea—50 Oxford street, near Hyde Park.

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK (the Original without preparation) for Writing Initials, Names, or Ciphers, upon Linen, &c. for the purpose of Identity. This Composition unites every requisite, and is admitted to be the only article similarly used, the mark of which does not run in the wash, and which has given satisfaction to every purchaser, it being universally preferred for its fixity and neatness of impression. Prepared by the Inventor, JOHN BOND, Chemist, 28 Long lane, West Smithfield, and sold by most Stationers, &c. Price 1s. a bottle.

JONES'S DEMULCENT COUGH LOZENGES.
 The best remedy ever discovered.—Persons afflicted with Cough, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Consumption, or other diseases or derangement of the respiratory organs, will experience immediate relief, and derive permanent benefit, by the use of JONES'S DEMULCENT COUGH LOZENGE, which are so efficacious that they will cut short the most violent paroxysm of coughing, and are so agreeable to the palate that they may be eaten as a confection.
 Sold by the Proprietor, PETER JONES, Operative Chemist, 11 Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate street, London, in boxes at 1s. 1/6d. and in tins at 2s. 9d. each, duty included; and by most Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors in town and country.
 Wholesale Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; Edwards, St Paul's churchyard.

HOOPER'S DANDELION, or TARAXACUM COFFEE, COCOA, &c. is in daily use by the most eminent of the Faculty, to whose testimony the Public is referred. Drs Prout, Rigby, Chambers, Bright, Latham, Watson, Jephson, and others, extol the extract, and other remedial agents of the Taraxacum, or Dandelion, as prepared by Mr Hooper, in complaints of the Liver, Bilious and Nervous Affections, Calculi, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Jaundice, Pulmonary Consumption, &c. Dr Wilson Phillip states—"Of all means which I have employed to promote a regular and healthy secretion of bile, I have found none equal to Dandelion." As certain individuals are substituting Chlorey for Dandelion, Mr Hooper requests that parties desirous of avoiding this imposition will notice his Name and Address on each label, thus, William Hooper, Operative Chemist, 7 Pallmall East, London.
 * * * Consumers will find the tins the most economical.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, and an incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia Bristle, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at Metcalfe's (130 Oxford street, one door from Holles street).
 * * * CAUTION.—Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

PURE BREATH.—The salubrious and disinfecting qualities of "ROWLAND'S ODONTO" render it the most efficacious agent yet offered to the public for purifying and perfuming the Breath, and with its inestimable properties as an improver and beautifier of the Teeth and strengthener of the Gums, have obtained its selection by the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is universally held. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
 CAUTION.—To protect the Public from Fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Proprietors' Name and Address to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—
 A. ROWLAND & SON, 10 HATTON GARDEN,
 Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
 All other ODONTOS are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!!!

THE ONLY HARMLESS APERIENT.—WALTER'S HYDRO-PNEUMATIC ENEMA SYRINGE is the only instrument that is simple, convenient, cheap, and durable. The large demand for this instrument, both for home and foreign use, is entered into the medical profession, and the high opinion that is entertained of it by the medical profession, are its best recommendation. This instrument requires only a little water, and is its own reservoir; less than half the size of any that holds the same quantity, and may be carried in the pocket charged to the most convenient places for using, when it will be found an almost instantaneous remedy for constiveness and derangement of the bowels, without the weakening effect of medicine. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. Manufactured by J. Walters, 16 Moorgate street, City. Syringes of every description, trusses, bandages, surgical instruments, &c.

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It was reported:— That 698 new policies had been issued during the year ending 15th Nov. 1845.

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That large transactions had also been effected in other departments of the business during the same period.

That assurance proposals had been declined during the year ending 15th Nov. 1845, to the number of 149, the whole proposals made to the Company during the year being 847.

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The Chairman congratulated the Meeting on these satisfactory results, and in doing so drew particular attention to the great increase in the business of the Company, and to the high position which the institution now occupies, as the chief Life Assurance Company established in Scotland on the guarantee system.

The Chairman also drew attention to the third division of profits about to be declared, and stated that a Special General Meeting of the Company would be held early in March, to receive the Report of the Directors on the investigation of the Company's affairs, and to sanction the declaration of a Bonus.

The Board of Management for the ensuing year was declared to be as follows, after filling up the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of three Directors, according to the rotation prescribed by the Act of Parliament:—

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