

# THE EXAMINER.

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## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

### THE SESSION.

On Tuesday closed a session of which the deficiency in legislative measures has been the least evil. The greatest has been its alienation of the public from the House of Commons. Unable itself to put confidence in any one, that House lost what confidence many had in it. Self-seeking, talk, wrangle, and confusion got the upper hand in it, and parties have been left in such a state, that to describe them is next to impossible. Not to speak of the many public men it has discredited, the disasters of the session may be estimated by the improved parliamentary prospects of the Peace party at the close of it. But the country did not lose heart, like so many of its representatives. Its resolution continued to adjust and keep firm what the House often went far to endanger, and it was no ill omen for the courage and constancy of the people that news of great success in the Baltic and the Sea of Azoff should be flashing along the telegraph at the very moment of the prorogation.

War is in truth very seldom a great parliamentary time. It is not a time when oratorical or other party influences command their usual share of attention and success. It is the time when a minister of genius and daring, like the elder Pitt, can wield the powers of Parliament at will, and leave little to Parliament itself beyond the functions of assenting and applauding. The present war, too, came upon us at a great disadvantage. For some years immediately preceding it, our leading statesmen had been losing position. From a variety of causes not needful here to enumerate, no single minister or party could any longer command a majority; and it was with an executive so maimed the alternative of peace or war arose, and the great task of war itself was finally undertaken.

In such circumstances it was perhaps hardly to be expected that the Ministry under which we "drifted" into war should prove capable of carrying it on. Lord Aberdeen represented a compromise between parties in domestic politics, and his position in regard to foreign powers was pretty nearly the same. The acquaintance of Nicholas, the friend of Metternich, Louis Philippe's close ally, he was the man of all others to keep England at peace, had peace depended upon England. He tried hard for it, and failed. He failed principally because he allowed his anxiety for peace to become notorious. But his failure did not prevent his trying next for what was tantamount to peace in another form—a combination of all Europe against the common disturber. Here his exertions were as zealous, and not more successful. He had believed in the good faith of the Emperor Nicholas. Undeceived on this point, he believed with no less confidence in the scheme of an alliance with Austria. The result was, that with thoughts never really concentrated on the immediate requirements of the war which the audacity of Nicholas had ruthlessly precipitated, the Ministry of Lord Aberdeen failed in everything that so great and serious a conflict demanded. And hence, when the unequalled bravery of our soldiers had put victory in our grasp, the smallness of our force, a want of organisation and supply, and we are sorry to add the absence of genius in command, deprived us of all the fruits of those soldiers' victories, and condemned our heroic countrymen to the worst miseries of defeat in the very midst of their triumphs and glories.

This became manifest when the session of Parliament opened, and a struggle for inquiry straightway began. The results are too recent to need description from us, but no one will say, great as the provocations were, that anything of corresponding severity was shown. The Ministers who fell, fell by their own act. No one was impeached, no one prosecuted. Great had been the outcry that the French alliance would be damaged by the proposed investigation, yet not a spot or scratch had it inflicted upon the cabinet, the army, or the Emperor of France. It simply told the English people by authority what the newspapers had told them already, and, in full possession of the true state of things, they were left to wreak their dissatisfaction in their own way. No special pains or penalties were inflicted upon any one.

Thus lenient and tolerant to individuals, we must regret that Parliament showed itself scarcely less indulgent to the system. The confessed abuses of military administration remain almost wholly unamended. One day we have seen the pay of the soldier doubled, and the next day again reduced one-half. There has been order issued for assimilating the Indian and the English services, while the fact continues notorious that the old division is more jealously than ever kept up. Favouritism is as rife as ever. Even the War governmental department remains split into divisions which

do not work together, great as the care has been to avoid antagonism or collision.

Nor did all the leniency and *laissez faire* on the part of Parliament meet with anything like grateful return. It encouraged the accused to turn round and become accusers. It enabled the Ministers who had sought to evade inquiry under cover of a supposed danger to the French alliance, to join in a party vote which went far to destroy at once all hope of retaining France as an ally. It converted the men who had been placed on trial at the commencement of the session for prosecuting war with languor and inefficiency, into men bold enough at the close of it to threaten impeachment of all who desired to prosecute war with efficiency and vigour. In a word, out of the Peace party, and the wrecks of the Ministry which commenced the war, it created the Russo-Austrian party.

The aim of this party is frankly avowed. It is that we must pursue no objects and insist on no conditions, as the result of this war, save those which suit the policy of Austria. To that empire, in conjunction with Russia, European interests and preponderance in the East are to be given up. Its leaders, if honest, must believe that England and France united are unable to inflict a signal defeat upon Russia; and they probably also believe that Turkey being the sick man, and incapable of long surviving, the French are in a position to obtain by this war too great power to take advantage of such a possible catastrophe. For it will be found, we think, that jealousy of France is at the bottom of all the efforts of the men now most clamorous for accommodation; and that were it possible for them to attain what they desire, their much vaunted peace would but contain the germs of a far more dangerous and disastrous war.

Out of doors, we must add, the Russo-Austrian party is courting the support of the least instructed and most dangerous classes of the community. Taking advantage of the discredit brought on the "governing classes," by the early mismanagement of the war, they are seeking to inflame the masses against the existing government because they know it is the only one capable of prosecuting the war with vigour. Chartist leaders, who had sunk for years into insignificance, are disinterred; and although little inclined either to peace or to the Austrian alliance, they have been not unskillfully enlisted, through their general hatred to "aristocracy," into a league against a cabinet which is held by Russo-Austrians to be much too Anti-Russian.

### THE BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

It is not easy to estimate the real value of this achievement from the telegraphic despatches received. That a severe blow has been inflicted on the enemy, that military stores of all kinds to an enormous amount have been destroyed, and that his resources for carrying on the war have been greatly diminished, is indeed unquestionable; but it remains to be seen whether the injury inflicted on the fortifications is so great as to render them no longer tenable by a power which has lost the command of the sea, and whether, if this is the case, they can be taken possession of by the Allies, and converted into a basis for future operations.

The bombardment, however, has given practical and convincing proof of a fact to which from the commencement of the war we have taken pains to direct the attention of our naval authorities—namely, that for operations in the Baltic, gun and mortar boats are decidedly preferable to all other vessels. The coast of Finland, like that of Sweden, is surrounded by a belt of innumerable rocky islands, rendering the approach of large vessels (such as Sir James Graham despatched on this service, almost to the exclusion of any others) in all instances dangerous, and in many impracticable. The fleet under Sir Charles Napier was also carefully left unprovided with a single mortar; and hence it was impossible for him to perform the feat now accomplished by Admiral Dundas. No means were at his disposal for the destruction of a great naval arsenal from a point out of the range of its guns. Precisely the same operation which has been this year so successfully undertaken against Sweaborg, might last year have been directed with equally good results against Cronstadt, if the fleet had been adapted, not for the Pacific, but the confined sea to which it was destined. The Russians last year relied securely on the ignorance of Sir James Graham and his colleagues; and they have employed the interval in rendering the approach to Cronstadt difficult even for that class of vessels with which our fleet has been tardily supplied. The water around Sweaborg being deeper than in the neighbourhood of Cronstadt, it has not been possible to defend the former place so completely as the latter.

We heartily congratulate the Government and the country on the skilfully planned and admirably conducted bombardment of Sweaborg. To a great extent it will paralyse the efforts of that unpatriotic party among ourselves, which is willing to sacrifice the honour and best interests of the country for the sake of ends selfish and unworthy, if not still more reprehensible. Yet we cannot but regret that the

storm of war should hitherto have fallen rather on the north than on the south side of the Baltic. At the commencement of the war, the Fins were decidedly hostile to the government of Russia; and if their patriotic sentiments had been appealed to, if they had been reminded of the gross breach of faith committed by Russia in abrogating the rights of the province which she had solemnly bound herself to observe, it is by no means improbable that, instead of furnishing resources to Russia, they would have preferred to declare themselves in favour of the Allies. But the ravages committed in the Gulf of Bothnia by the squadron under Admiral Plumridge, the interruption of commercial intercourse between Finland and Sweden, and perhaps more than all, the impolitic declaration of some late members of the English Ministry that the Allies did not intend to diminish the territory or weaken the power of Russia, have, we fear, damped the aspirations of the Finlanders for independence, and converted them, from discontented and dangerous subjects, into some of the most enthusiastic (as they certainly were among the most brave and energetic) defenders of the Russian Crown.

We seem to show, in dealing with the various populations of which Russia is composed, precisely as much judgment as in selecting the vessels with which we attack her coasts. We do for her what she could not effect for herself. We secure to her the alienated affection of her subjects; and when they are anxious to join our ranks, we refuse, with a kind consideration worthy of Lord Aberdeen, to accept their proffered assistance. On the southern coast of the Baltic there are thousands of Poles ready to join our standard, if we would afford them the means of flying from the Russian conscription; but we prefer to irritate the Finlanders into loyalty. We must not attack, save by the most courteous means, the Government which showers promotion on the authors of the massacre of Sinope and the butchery of Hango.

### THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The first examinations have taken place, and the first selection has been made of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. The President of the India Board, in his speech on the 7th instant, stated the results. From 300 to 400 candidates were expected to present themselves, and less than one-third of this number, namely 113, actually did so. The subjects of examination were no fewer than fourteen, and the highest number of marks indicating proficiency in the examinations had been fixed at 6,875, of which it was thought the highest candidate might perhaps attain one-half. He obtained in reality no more than one-third, namely, 2,254. Nothing happens in this world exactly as foretold by the very wisest prophets.

Out of the 113 candidates, twenty were chosen, and of course ninety-three rejected. The University of Oxford produced nineteen candidates, out of whom no fewer than eight were successful, that is, better than forty-two per cent on the number of candidates, and two-fifths of all that were elected. Ambitious Cambridge brought forward as many as thirty-two candidates, but was successful only with six, or with about eighteen per cent of its produce. This fact would go far to show, were the experiment good for anything *quoad* the production of Indian official talent, that Cambridge is by no means even half as good a nursing-mother as the sister university. University College and King's College of London between them yielded eight candidates, of whom three were successful, that is, thirty-seven per cent. These modern institutions would therefore seem to be almost as productive as Oxford, and better than twice as productive as Cambridge.

Out of fourteen candidates the great University of Ireland did not yield a solitary successful one. But we have better reports to make of the Irish Queen's Colleges. Out of seven candidates, these produced two successful ones, remote Galway yielding one triumphant out of no more than two contending, or fifty per cent of what it offered. Very creditable it surely is to the College of Galway thus to have placed itself at the very top of the list, beating even the mighty Oxford itself. Turn we now to the land of cakes and metaphysics. The four Scots Universities produced twelve candidates, but only one successful one—one-twentieth of the elect. This solitary product was from Edinburgh. The school which in our own time has produced such men of action as Horner, Jeffrey, Mackintosh, Brougham, Lansdowne, Melbourne, Russell, and Palmerston, could afford but one man eligible to obtain rule in India. This was just one-fourth of the number produced by the University of London!

As to the other schools of the United Kingdom, including two foreign ones, and offering in all twenty-one candidates, they did not produce a single successful claimant. The upshot of this first examination, then, comes to this, that fourteen out of the twenty prizes, or seventy per cent of the whole number, went to the two old English Universities; and we are left to wonder whether this truly be the exact proportion in which the discipline of "longs and shorts" and "the differential calculus" has a tendency to produce



men of action in the shape of Indian judges and statesmen! However, with an express university scheme, presided over by university examiners, any other result would perhaps have been still more surprising.

The experiment thus made does but the more confirm us in our objections to such a scheme of choosing officers for the civil administration of India. In truth, with some ameliorations, it is but a prolongation of the old system invented by East India Directors in the eighteenth century to provide for their sons, brothers, and cousins. It amounts to giving a vested interest for life to some forty youths of two or three and twenty—an age at which it is totally impossible to predict whether they will turn out ill or well. The new mode of election will no doubt produce a few eminent men, but that it will yield a majority fit for the laborious work of active life cannot in reason be expected. In one branch, the judicial, and that by far the most important, the system is perfectly sure to fail. At three-and-twenty the nominees will go out legally uneducated, and will never after have an opportunity of becoming legally educated. To borrow Sydney Smith's comparison, these uninstructed men will be as incapable of administering justice as of commanding the Channel Fleet or performing the operation of lithotomy. But the entire scheme is fundamentally wrong. For a specific object a preliminary examination will always be a reasonably adequate test of capability, as in the cases of the medical and scientific branches of the military service,—even, indeed, for the entire military service,—but to apply it to the multitudinous functions implied under the vague name of civil service, is nothing less than irrational.

The new scheme, we repeat, is but another form of the old one. It is a monopoly of office totally excluding the natives of the governed country from all honourable and lucrative employment. Out of the 113 candidates there is not a single Indian, and no one could reasonably have expected that there should be. The exclusion of the governed party, if not a nominal, is a virtual one. And let us observe how the monopoly is created. It is effected by starving the civil service, through a limitation of its numbers, and by extravagant rewards to the few. The holders of all responsible and highly paid civil office are limited to about 1,000 in number for a population of 150 millions, which, after deducting youths unfit for office, the sick, and the absent, will give perhaps little more than one functionary for every 300,000 souls. Among these thousand persons are distributed, in the shape of salaries, not less than 2,000,000*l.* a year, or one-tenth part of the net revenue of all India; which is about the same thing as if we were to distribute a sum of 5,000,000*l.* among the superior officers of our own civil administration. This, however, is not all. About thirty years ago, absentee allowance, and pensions of 500*l.* a year after a certain Indian residence, were added, and these already entail a permanent charge of 5 per cent on the entire revenue. All this extravagance, too, is committed in a country where the wages of labour do not exceed twopenny a day, and where the over-taxed inhabitants can scarcely afford to pay more than the average of half-a-crown a head!

The old system was all very intelligible, and not unfairly to be expected from such parties as East India Directors having the power to create a monopoly, but does it become a British legislature to continue such a system, even when its professed object is a better one, the promotion of British education? When the salaries of the Indian civil service were exactly the same as they are now, and at the time when appointments were sold in the open market, they were worth from 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.* a piece. Pensions and absentee allowances have since been added, so that we think an appointment may at present be moderately estimated to be worth 5,000*l.* Forty of these give 200,000*l.* a year, and this is the sum of which we annually propose to fleece India for the promotion of English education, the money being raised by the starvation of the civil administration of India, and by the utter exclusion of its own sons from honourable office. The matter will hardly be mended if future experiments should resemble the first. The examination on which we have been remarking yields as its result, that out of the sum above estimated, 140,000*l.* worth has gone as prizes to the already well-endowed Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. That is too bad, and cannot last.

#### EXTINCTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

To all appearance Lord Brougham is destined to see the African slave trade completely extinguished—a happiness he is certainly well entitled to enjoy. It has indeed almost disappeared. Brazil, the exertions of whose government he so eloquently described the other day in the House of Lords, has for the last three years completely renounced the traffic. She is seeking free labour for her rich and fertile soil in Germany, Portugal, and China, and is laying down railways to diminish the delay and cost of transporting her produce to the coast. And as Brazil was chiefly supplied by Portuguese and Sardinian—perhaps we ought strictly to say, Genoese—slave traders, with the cessation of Brazilian importation their large capital has sought other and, let us hope, better occupation. Cuba, however, still continues to outrage humanity by robbing Africa yearly of about 15,000 negroes; the peculiarity of this part of the trade being that it is almost entirely in the hands of citizens of the United States, and that the financial causes which joined the moral causes in putting an end to the slave trade in Brazil do not operate in Cuba. The former was carried on chiefly upon credit, the native Brazilian planter, as long as it existed, getting deeper and deeper into the debt of the foreign capitalists; and as the mortality among the new

slaves was excessive—to use the remarkable expression of the Minister of Justice who passed the laws of 1851, “the slaves died but the debts survived.” The slave trade in Cuba, on the contrary, is generally a ready money business, or at all events the foreign slave trader is not the planter's creditor; and though slaves in Cuba are much more severely worked than in Brazil, their early treatment is more skilful. The work no doubt is dreadful, but the living is good, in Cuba; and we must not therefore expect these subordinate causes of slave trade suppression to operate as successfully in Cuba as they have done in Brazil.

Neither does the greater cause of suppression exist at all in Cuba. Brazil is a great federative empire, originating in freedom and conducted on a constitutional system. Each province has its local legislature, its local laws, its local revenue; cultivating and strengthening in their separate spheres a spirit of free thought and free action, and competing with each other in a rivalry useful to all. Over provincial liberty presides an imperial legislature equally free; and at the head of the whole is a prince who understands and practises parliamentary government without reservation or hostility, and quite as well as any European sovereign out of England. In this spirit of freedom Brazil is independently working out her own happiness, and by her wealth, prosperity, and good example becoming the great power of South America. Here we have the main cause of the abandonment of the slave trade. It became incompatible with the progress made by constitutional government. Having fairly entered on a worthy career, with a greater destiny in prospect, the progress of moral sentiment has revolutionised the whole current of public opinion in Brazil on the slave trade; and the Emperor, always averse to it, is heartily joined by his government, by the central legislature, the provincial assemblies, and the planters themselves, in extinguishing it.

How different are the state and the prospect of Cuba. That colony is in a permanent “state of siege;” and its governors are almost as despotic as Francia was in Paraguay, without the same excuse. Their powers are indeed so great, and their illicit means of accumulation so large, that for the last thirty years the Captains General have not, on an average, been kept eighteen months in power; so that this vice-regal despotism is a systemless, variable, and ignorant, as well as a cruel, proud, and corrupt despotism. Then there is the division of the free classes in Cuba to increase the evils of the colony; a division not only of birth, association, and social distinction, but of colour. The Spaniard despises the Creole, and the Creole hates the Spaniard. Thus we have political oppression, social and moral depression, and class animosities; whilst great material prosperity produces, in a tempting climate, habits of luxury and demoralisation. The attention of all is fixed and concentrated on production and wealth, and with them the slave trade is associated. In this condition the only hope for Cuba (as some twelve months ago we pointed out) is the gradual introduction of some freedom of government and administration, some liberty of thought and speech. Without it Spain cannot long hold Cuba; and until the Cubans know what freedom is, their slave trade may be accidentally a little more or less repressed, but will never be permanently suppressed.

Lord Brougham remarked, after stating the progress of the decline of the slave trade in Brazil:

These results reflected the highest credit on the firmness and the wisdom of the very popularly elected Government of the Brazilian Empire. He was glad to say, too, that the tone of feeling on this subject in the Chambers at the present time was very different from that by which they were animated in 1842. The manner, too, in which the coloured people were treated in Brazil contrasted most favourably with their treatment in the United States. In Brazil a free negro, if he were a native of the country, possessed all the privileges of a citizen, and was eligible for the highest offices, civil, military, or naval; and he was informed that the most skilful physician in Rio, the Emperor's own physician, was a coloured man.

All this is very true, and if Lord Brougham had read the evidence given before Mr Hume's committee of 1853 on the slave trade treaties, he would probably have gone much further. For there he would have discovered that in some of the provinces of Brazil free labour is not only becoming cheaper than slave labour, but is proclaimed by authority to be so. In the imperial plantations near Rio free labour is entirely used; and in a recent report of the President of that province he describes two coffee estates similarly situated, one cultivated by free the other by slave labour, of which the results are that the profit on the capital in the former was 14 per cent. against a return of only 8 per cent. on that of the latter.

Nor is this superiority at all surprising to those who have watched and impartially studied the question. A change in the great staple of Brazilian produce remarkably favourable to the repression of the slave trade, to the natural increase of the slave population, and to the immigration of free labour, has for many years past been in progress. Whilst in Cuba, during the last ten years, the production of sugar has risen from 150,000 to more than 300,000 tons a year, and the production of coffee has declined, the reverse has been the case in Brazil. Coffee has there enormously increased, and the cultivation of sugar is now a secondary object only. In 1852 the value of the exports of Rio reached 4,770,800*l.*, of which 4,265,800*l.* was represented by coffee, and only 160,000*l.* by sugar. Coffee has in fact become the great export of the empire. Now the coffee shrub grows on the mountains and hills, in a climate consequently more suited for the reception and longevity of an European population, and its culture requires less capital, labour, and skill. It is an industry which does

not decimate a slave population, and from which free labour does not shrink. It is on the production of coffee that the German colonists are chiefly employed. They are provided with villages and clothing, and divide profits with the proprietor.

All this operates most advantageously on the condition of the slave, and encourages the introduction of free labour into Brazil—agencies of which the final result, let us trust, will be the abolition of slavery itself in that fine country.

#### THE LAW OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

That God has not joined all whom the Church joins is a proposition in these days not disputable. Except in so far as the divine oversight embraces every accident of earth, Heaven has as little concern with a great many marriages as with gambling tricks or bets on the race-course. The degree to which such contracts should be made irrevocable, therefore, is not for the Churchman but the politician to consider, and has nothing to do with that other consideration which justly influences reflecting people—that indissolubility of the marriage tie should be the strong prevailing rule. Unhappily, in our English statute-book, the rule has been assumed without exceptions, and we have the monstrous absurdity of a code of laws affecting wives only to be justified by the supposition that domestic happiness is universal.

We did not require another pamphlet from Mrs Norton\* rudely to dissipate this illusion. But we cannot regret that fresh attention should thus be drawn to a subject which only much discussion can make ripe for proper treatment by the legislature. The legal position of the English wife has for a great many years been awaiting reasonable settlement.

The bill for the reform of the marriage law, introduced and withdrawn last year by Lord Cranworth, touched only one half of the subject. It admitted (or perhaps we should more correctly say, endeavoured to admit) that divorce, when it was any man's right, should be the right equally of rich and poor, and it would have swept away not a little barbarism from the existing usage in such matters. But except upon proof of infidelity it did not concede divorce, and it left the wife pretty much where she now stands in the law's esteem as the only person capable of offending in the matrimonial state. The interests of society require plainly much more; and Mrs Norton, with great force, urges the necessity of an assimilation of the marriage law in England, so far as a wife's rights are concerned, to the Scotch marriage law.

The character of the writing in her pamphlet is unusually striking. Her quickest and most impassioned feelings are enlisted in the discussion, but she brings to it also her highest powers; and easy as it will be to criticise an occasional petulance of tone, the extraordinary force of her argument is not weakened by the startling personality of the appeal she founds upon it, nor is likely to lose by the vividness and variety of illustration she accumulates in its support, and to which her genius lends an interest independent even of the theme.

But at present our concern is less with this protest against the law than with the law itself. We wish to show its operation even beyond the range taken by Mrs Norton. For though we have law for the rich and no law for the poor, law for the husband and no law for the wife, nevertheless the rich husband gets, if he will have it, more than enough law for all.

Being rich enough (that is essential) he must first offer himself to the enjoyment of the Law courts. These pick what they can of him before they pass him to the Church courts. When the Church courts have sufficiently tasted of his substance, he is ready as a dish of scandal for the Lords. And thus, at a great cost and through degrading processes, the wealthy husband obtains the freedom he seeks. The Law offers him for the shame of his wife what nothing but the law would dare to offer him without brutal aggravation of his wrong. The Church makes him refund what the Law has paid before decreeing him a separation which is not divorce. The Legislature finally allows him to marry again if his purse enable him to bear that last and heaviest demand upon it. This is the rich man's case. As for the poor man, he must bear his cross, or commit bigamy and go to jail.

But the woman, whether rich or poor, if she be unhappy in her marriage, has only her cross to bear. Her property, even to her clothes, is her husband's, and her husband's property is his. Except by special settlement she can own nothing. Even her husband cannot legally place himself under obligation to her, except through a third party. The married woman, in short, is a nonentity in English law, and is so treated in every respect. She is not capable of making a will that the law would respect as valid. If she be libelled or wronged, it is only through the person of her husband she can obtain redress. When she sins, or is accused of sinning, her character is dragged into public discussion without fence or guard. The law courts may defame her, collusion may destroy her, however spotless. She cannot appear in defence of her rights, for she has no rights. She has not even a character that legally belongs to her. In the eye of the law her reputation is a chattel of her husband's.

As we have remarked, this state of the law is clearly and solely founded on the supposition that domestic happiness

\* ‘A Letter to the Queen on Lord Chancellor Cranworth's Marriage and Divorce Bill.’ By the Hon. Mrs Norton. Longman and Co.



is universal. In well-ordered households the wife practically is by no means a nonentity, but very much the reverse; but it is not for the well-ordered household the law provides its remedies. Husbands who by tyranny or profligacy wear out the hearts of their wives are not more rare than wives who betray their sacred trust; but the power of redress in all such cases of domestic misery, given by law to the husband, is in England almost to the uttermost withheld by law from the wife. The injustice is peculiar to this country. There is nothing of the kind on the continent comparable to it. It does not run even across the Scottish border. Shall we wonder if it elicits no temperate protest from one who declares herself by bitter experience to have learnt all the catalogue of wrong that may be suffered legally, by a woman who remains in the power of her husband after she has quarrelled with him past the possibility of reconciliation?

Surely the principle laid down by three Lord Chancellors as that which should govern the law in case of divorce is obviously just—namely, that it should be allowed at the suit of either party upon grounds which go to prove an impossibility of reconciliation. It cannot uphold the general estimation of the sacredness of the marriage tie, to show how it is to be cherished and worshipped as a bond of hatred when it long has ceased to be a bond of love. If you grant the husband a divorce for the adultery of the wife, reasoned Lord Thurlow, because he ought not to forgive, and separation is inevitable, in the like case the wife is entitled to the like remedy. Nor has any one dwelt more impressively than Lord Brougham on other anomalies of the law affecting her. "Can anything be more harsh or cruel," he remarked sixteen years ago, "than that the wife's goods and chattels shall be at the mercy of the husband, and that she may work and toil for an unkind father to support his family and children, while the husband repays her with harshness and brutality, he all the time rioting and revelling in extravagance and dissipation, and squandering in the company of guilty parasites the produce of her industry? *The law is silent to the complaints of such a woman.*"

That it can continue much longer silent to complaints such as that of the accomplished woman whose voice now rises so loudly and so bitterly against it, we do not believe. Nor is the question in fact a woman's only. The richest man may have reason to complain of some parts of the law affecting marriage, and especially of evils in it that even Lord Cranworth's measure would have much abated. Let the work be at least begun. Let us have a law that shall put upon rational and decent footing the mode of procedure in cases of divorce, give the wife a right to be directly represented in every proceeding that concerns her own well-being, and operate equally and fairly between the poor and the rich. We really do not think that this can much longer with safety be refused. It ought to be among the bills produced, and not among those produced to be withdrawn, in the next Parliamentary session.

#### THE PALMERSTON ANTIPATHIES.

There appears to be something in Lord Palmerston's character which renders him peculiarly obnoxious to a certain class of monomaniacal dislikes. The cause of this phenomenon we do not pretend to have discovered; but the fact is established, and may be commended to the attention of psychological students.

Mr Urquhart and his disciples are perfectly convinced that Lord Palmerston has sold himself to Russia for so much hard cash. Mr Urquhart will tell you, to a thousand pounds, the amount of the bribe, nay, the very moment when the transaction took place. Ask him for evidence—he will read you a dispatch here, a speech there, and recount to you the particulars of a conversation he held, at the earnest request of the Sultan, with the Grand Mufti. You object that you do not see the precise connection between these interesting facts and Lord Palmerston's treachery—and Mr Urquhart will turn away in contempt, telling you that you are an idiot.

Next in the order of the Palmerston antipathies come the Peace party and their leader, who gnash their teeth at him with almost greater rancour than Mr Urquhart himself. The delusion of these gentlemen is that England may safely disarm, and trust to the good faith, moderation, and forbearance of the Russian Emperor; and that it is quite unchristian to help your neighbours, if by doing so you hurt an aggressor. The attention of the House of Commons was lately very forcibly drawn to the unhappy mental condition of Mr Cobden on these points, by Sir William Molesworth.

To the Urquhartites and the Peace party may be added the Chartist or Republican monomaniacs. The one idea of these afflicted persons is that the worst possible government based upon universal suffrage ought to be preferred to the best possible which does not recognise their crotchet. They profess the utmost desire that the war should be conducted with vigour; but they are prepared to make peace on any terms with Russia provided only they can turn Lord Palmerston out of office. To take Sebastopol and Cronstadt, and to restore Poland, would, they loudly proclaim, be a mockery, a delusion, and a snare, so long as Lord Palmerston remains Prime Minister.

The capture of Sweaborg, we fear, is calculated to produce an alarming access of fury on the part of the crazy confederates. Mr Urquhart will see in it irrefragable proof

that Lord Palmerston has received a fresh grant to an enormous amount from the Russian treasury; the Peace party, that England totters on the verge of inevitable ruin; and the Chartists, that unless the Five Points become immediately the law of the land, the fleets ought to be recalled and the army disbanded.

#### LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE BENCH.

Of late years Englishmen have been disabusing their neighbours of some prejudices against them. There was a time when every Englishman abroad was supposed to be a tippler, if not a confirmed drunkard, and it was a matter of some surprise to see him sober after dinner. Drunkenness was assumed to be "his custom in the afternoon." Thus were we taxed and traduced of other nations. Of late years this degrading notion of us has been wearing out, and giving place to a correcter opinion. It has been sufficiently proved that a well-behaved Englishman of any condition, high or humble, is as temperate in drink as his neighbours. He may prefer a stronger wine perhaps, and drink it unmixed with water, but he will not take more than his digestion may require, or than his head can well bear. English travellers have often, indeed, heard expressions of surprise at their sobriety, far from nationally pleasing and complimentary. Often, indeed, is the question asked, "Are you the same in your own country, or do you not differ in habits very much from the rest of your countrymen?" Still we are gaining ground in Continental opinion, and it was becoming settled at least that every Englishman was not necessarily a drunkard; but within the last fortnight our fame has suffered a sad reverse in this particular, and every French, German, Italian, and Spanish newspaper has revealed the disgraceful fact upon an authority not for a moment to be disputed that all Englishmen without distinction, and without exception, are drunkards. So says Mr Hall, the chief magistrate of Bow street, and of course Mr Hall is implicitly believed abroad, as it naturally seems impossible to foreigners that anything but the imperative force of truth could cause an English functionary to "foul his own nest," and to stigmatise his fellow-countrymen from the seat of justice. To be drunk, says Mr Hall, is the habit of Englishmen, and if a foreigner happens to be drunk he must have caught the filthy vice from us. When this is read in all the languages of the Continent, how agreeable it is to the Englishmen present in France, in Germany, in Italy, or the Peninsula, to see the look turned upon him expressing, "And this is what you are with all your boasts of civilisation, and pretences to be temperate like other people." This good Mr Hall is the reluctant witness against you "and your filthy habits; your own magistrate cannot help confessing the degrading truth."

We will not ask whether Mr Hall, when he uttered his most unprovoked and foul calumny, was or was not an exception to the habit he so sweepingly imputes; we care not whether he spoke not knowing what he said, or in sober malice: it is enough that he has made the judgment seat a place of national scandal, and there is but one way both of preventing the repetition of any such outrage, and of marking the untruth in the eyes of the world.

The wrong as it stands is no trifle. The respect of our country is a part, and a main part, of its strength; without respect our alliances are nullities or mockeries; respect is the life of them; and what respect can be entertained for a nation of drunkards?—a nation so wallowing in the vice of vices, the vice which leads to all other vices and crimes, that a foreigner is said, on magisterial authority, to have caught our habits when he has lost his reason in drink, and lowered himself below the swine.

If this calumny passes without consequences to the author, it passes from the currency it already possesses into established credit, and infamises us in the belief of the world. Foreigners do not know how to measure the authority of our defamer. All that they know is, that he is a judicial functionary who should be bound above all men to speak guardedly, and to shun evil speaking and slandering, and if his injurious words escape what is due to them, the inference will naturally be, that he has affirmed what can neither be denied, nor visited with punishment.

#### THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE INSTITUTE.

It is natural that Englishmen, above all at such a time as the present, should watch with some anxiety for any signs of liberality in the domestic government of the French Emperor. Our alliance gives us a direct interest in the policy which is pursued to the French people as well as to foreign states, and we should hail with pleasure whatever tended to bring the two nations into closer agreement at home as well as abroad. The most painful thing to observe is the continued antagonism of the Imperial Court to the intellectual and lettered world of France. Than this, there is surely no class more ready to make allowance for the necessities of government, and there cannot possibly be any peculiar reason why French intelligence should be pinned to Legitimacy, or should worship the Bourbons of either branch. On the other hand, men of letters and science cannot generally be suspected of republican conspiracy, and it would be wise to show respect, forbearance, even magnanimity towards them. Much did we grieve to see, not long ago, the Imperial Government entering upon a fresh stage of its puerile and rancorous contest with the general body of the Institute.

This great literary and scientific establishment was, one may

almost say, of the first Napoleon's creation; the members of the academy founded by Richelieu having little more than a critical reputation, and even this the revolution had carried away. Napoleon was not successful, it is true, in the discovery of great poetic or literary genius, the revolution having too deeply disturbed the sources of education to permit of such development; but at least scientific discoverers were not wanting, and by their renown he covered the literary poverty of France.

It is not men of science, however, who now command the veneration of the French intellectual world. The men most looked to may be found in the list of thirty who until a few months ago represented the *Moral and Political Sciences* at the Institute. There were but thirty of them, the other branches of the Institute numbering forty; and vacancies, we need hardly say, were filled invariably by the election of the Academicians themselves, to whom it is only just to say that they steadily maintained the high character of their body. Recently indeed they have elected bishops, and such of the Imperial partisans as displayed undoubted talent; but to be a mere minister or courtier has not sufficed to command the suffrage, and the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Fortoul, had to undergo extreme mortification and difficulty in forcing his way into the Institute.

M. Fortoul has since taken his revenge. An Imperial decree suddenly added ten new members to the Academy of Moral and Political Science, and the ten were to be appointed by the Minister, not elected by the Academicians. Of the ten named there was but one, M. De Cormenin, who could be held in any degree worthy of the honour; and we need not say with what unrepressed contempt the newly-nominated members have been received by their colleagues. The Academy at first protested and resisted in every way, but of course vainly.

But graver insults awaited them. The chief business of the Academy consists in giving subjects for competition, and in awarding the prizes; on which solemn occasions, as well as at the reception of each new member, discourses are pronounced; and in these the last opportunities were left in France for the display of eloquence or even for the simplest practice of public speech. Government nevertheless has taken these matters entirely out of the hands of the Academy into its own, subjecting all academical discourses to a previous censorship; and such, in the mere hope of precluding Messrs Villemain, Guizot, and Cousin from uttering the few independent words that can yet be heard in France, is the extinguisher clapped upon the French Institute.

Of course the Academicians continue to resist—not only those who are opposed to the Government, but even such strenuous supporters of it as Troplong and Charles Dupin; and if, as appears to be apprehended, the Government continues to persist, there for the present will be an end of the French Institute. Will this contribute to the glory of France?

#### THE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'EXAMINER.'

Sir, In your article of Saturday last on the "Railway Accidents Bill," speaking of "delaying the departure of trains at each station until the departure of the train in advance should be signalled from the station next following," you say "such a rule would involve no annoyance, no embarrassment or hindrance of any kind," and that "it seems to be the last thing that railway directors are disposed to concede."

Permit me to observe that this plan has been adopted by many railway companies of their own accord, and is in daily use in various parts of the United Kingdom. It is not universally applied, partly because in many places it would be of no service, and chiefly because it *does frequently* involve both embarrassment and hindrance to the traffic.

Such a system to be effective (as I pointed out in a former letter) can, I believe, be only accomplished in one way; that is, by having separate telegraphic communication for *this purpose alone*. There need then be no hindrance, no unnecessary delay; but it is difficult to imagine that railway companies would of themselves adopt any such general method without the interference of Government, involving as it would a considerable increase in the working expenses of the permanent way.

If some such "Commission" as you suggest were appointed, with the requisite power and knowledge, to examine into and decide upon the requirements of the traffic in these important particulars, it would then be possible to legislate upon such points as the one alluded to, and compel the adoption of precautionary measures, the want of which increases day by day.

I am, &c.  
Asnières, Paris, August 13, 1855.  
HENRY BLACKBURN.

A "MODEST COMPETENCE" IN FRANCE.—Like most people of genius Jean Gribou had begun the world with nothing—if you can call that "nothing" which compels Fate and Fortune to our will. Perhaps, after all, this "nothing" is the best capital a man can start with, when he knows how to turn it to account. We all work for our material advantage, many of us without the least suspecting, or allowing others to perceive, how clever we are; till, suddenly, the *grand coup* is made, and the world admires us as much as we admire ourselves. With a Frenchman, generally speaking, this self-admiration is his *point de départ*; it seldom diminishes as he proceeds on his journey through life, and certainly never culminates till he has got to his journey's end. Jean Gribou was as proud of himself, in a pleasant, harmless way, as if he had been the Author of his own existence, though, at a period when we first introduce him, he had not quite made his fortune. With all their vast conceptions, their lofty aspirations, and their astounding magniloquence of expression, the French set a practical limit to their ambition, which is, for the most part, easily reached. Of course we do not speak of that *simple soldier* who is always supposed to carry the *bâton* of the marshal of France in his knapsack. Neither do we select the Parisian *gamin*, who generally expects some day to find himself a minister or a senator, or, at least, a *préfet de police*. But the Frenchman whom we take for our type, is the *petit bourgeois* who goes through every imaginable sort of toil and privation, husbanding every *sou*, and investing every *franc*, till, out of his *petites économies*, he has saved the magnificent sum of "forty pounds a year." There are thousands in France to whom this amount is the all-in-all of their desires, and when they have acquired it, in the most dignified manner possible they cast aside the slough of trade and *joissent de leurs rentes* with as much satisfaction as if they were millionaires.—Dudley Costello's *Stories from a Screen*.



## THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

*Velazquez and his Works.* By William Stirling. Parker and Son.

This capital little life of Velazquez, brief yet complete, abundant in detail, clear and vigorous in style, is one of the best biographical essays published in our time. It is amplified, indeed almost re-written, from the narrative by the same author in the *Annals of the Artists of Spain*, and there is appended to it a collection, as perfect as possible, and the first attempted yet, of prints from the works of the great Sevillian artist, known to exist in this country or elsewhere.

There was much that is very quaint and picturesque in the most ordinary features of the life of a Spanish artist when Velazquez came into the world. There was hardly a painter of his nation, Mr Stirling tells us, who had not—

Passed some portion of his life—many of them passed their whole lives—in convents and cathedrals. The painter was, in truth, not the least popular or important of the servants of the church. His business was not merely to decorate and delight—to minister to the lust of the eye, and the pride of life—but to instruct the ignorant, reform the vicious, and guide to the paths of piety and virtue. From him the young and the poor learned much of the little they knew of gospel history, and of the touching stories of the saints whom they were taught from the cradle to adore. The full importance of his functions it is difficult, perhaps, for a Protestant to appreciate. Here the character and ancient habits of our people have rendered it possible even for the masses to dispense with symbols, to attach themselves warmly to theological dogmas, and to feel enthusiasm about doctrinal abstractions. But to the simple Catholic of Spain these things were, as they still are, unintelligible; and the ideas which came home to him at all were only such as could be embodied in the pictures or carvings of the shrine at which he worshipped. The magnitude of the painter's mission was therefore felt and avowed, both by himself and others. 'The chief end of the works of Christian art,' says the painter Pacheco, 'is to persuade men to piety, and to bring them to God.' 'For the learned and lettered,' says another author of the same age, 'written knowledge may suffice; but for the ignorant, what master is like painting? They may read their duty in a picture, when they cannot search for it in books.' The painter was in truth the best and most popular of preachers; and the standing homilies with which he clothed the walls of church and cloister, were more universally attractive and acceptable than the sermons in which the Jesuit glozed or the Dominican thundered from the pulpit. He knew and felt the dignity of his task, and frequently applied himself to it with all the zealous fervour of the holiest friar. Like Fra Angelico, Macip (or Joanes, as he is generally called) was wont to prepare himself for a new work by means of prayer, fasting, and the Eucharist. To these preparatives Luis de Vargas added the occasional discipline of the scourge, and he kept by his bedside a coffin in which he would often lie down to meditate on death.

Pacheco, who taught that the chief end of Christian art was to bring men to God, and who for many years was censor of pictures on behalf of the Holy Inquisition, and a familiar of the Holy Office, was the artist by whom the education of Velazquez as a painter was completed. His earlier lessons were received from Francisco Herrera, famous for rough and bold works, sketched with burnt sticks and coloured with brushes of unusual size. But Herrera was passionate, and being apt to use his sticks and brushes over-boldly on the persons of his scholars, young Velazquez—tenderly nursed and trained by parents of gentle blood—having picked up a fair share of ideas from Herrera, transferred himself, or was transferred, to Pacheco's studio. Pacheco was a painter very opposite in character, who made Raffaele the object of a feeble imitation, and was chiefly remarkable as one of the most painstaking among the painters of his time.

Velazquez entered Pacheco's studio with a determination to learn all that was taught there; and Pacheco, on his part, willingly taught him all that he himself knew. But the scholar seems speedily to have discovered that he had quitted a practical painter for a man of rules and precepts; and that, if the one knew more about the artistic usages of Cos and Ephesus, Florence and Rome, the other had far more skill in representing on his canvas men and women as they lived and moved at Seville.

He discovered, also, that nature herself is the artist's best teacher, and industry his surest guide to perfection. He very early resolved neither to sketch nor to colour any object without having the thing itself before him. That he might have a model of the human countenance ever at hand, 'he kept,' says Pacheco, 'a peasant lad, as an apprentice, who served him for a study in different actions and postures—sometimes crying, sometimes laughing—till he had grappled with every difficulty of expression; and from him he executed an infinite variety of heads in charcoal and chalk on blue paper, by which he arrived at certainty in taking likenesses.' He thus laid the foundation of the inimitable ease and perfection with which he afterwards painted heads, in which his excellence was admitted even by his detractors, in a precious piece of criticism often in their mouths—that he could paint a head and nothing else. To this, when it was once repeated to him by Philip IV, he replied, with the noble humility of a great master and the good humour which most effectually turns the edge of sarcasm, that they flattered him, for he knew nobody of whom it could be said that he painted a head thoroughly well.

To acquire facility and brilliancy in colouring, he devoted himself for a while to the study of animals and still life, painting all sorts of objects rich in tones and tints, and simple in configuration, such as pieces of plate, metal and earthen pots and pans, and other domestic utensils, and the birds, fish, and fruits, which the woods and waters around Seville so lavishly supply to its markets. These 'bodegones' of his early days are worthy of the best pencils of Flanders, and now are no less rare than excellent. The Museum of Valladolid possesses a fine one, enriched with two figures of life size, keeping watch over a multitude of culinary utensils, and a picturesque heap of melons and those other vegetables for which the chosen people, too mindful of Egypt, murmured in the wilderness of Sinai. At Seville, Don Aniceto Bravo has, or had, a large picture of the same character, but without figures, displaying much more of the manner of the master; and Don Juan de Govantes possesses a small and admirably-painted study of a 'cardo,' cut ready for the table.

The next step of Velazquez, in his progress of self-instruction, was the study of subjects of low life, found in such rich and picturesque variety in the streets and on the waysides of Andalusia, to which he brought a fine sense of humour and discrimination of character. To this epoch is referred his celebrated picture of the 'Water-carrier of Seville,' stolen by King Joseph, in his flight from the palace of Madrid, and taken in his carriage, with a quantity of the Bourbon plate and jewels, at the rout of Vittoria. Presented by King Ferdinand

VII to the great English captain who placed him on his hereditary throne, it is now one of the Wellington trophies at Apsley house. It is a composition of three figures; a sunburnt wayworn seller of water, dressed in a tattered brown jerkin, with his huge earthen jars, and two lads, one of whom receives a sparkling glass of the pure element, whilst his companion quenches his thirst from a pipkin. The execution of the heads and all the details is perfect: and the ragged trader, dispensing a few maravedis' worth of his simple stock, maintains during the transaction a grave dignity of deportment highly Spanish and characteristic, and worthy of an emperor pledging a great vassal in Tokay. This excellent work was finely engraved at Madrid, before the war, by Blas Ametler, under the direction of Carmona. Palomino enumerates several other pictures, by Velazquez, of similar familiar subjects, which have either perished or been forgotten. One of these represented two beggars, sitting at a humble board, spread with earthen pots, bread, and oranges; another, a ragged urchin, with jar in his hand, keeping watch over a chafing-dish, on which is a pipkin of smoking broth; and a third, a boy, seated amongst pots and vegetables, counting some money, whilst his dog, behind, licks his lips at an adjacent dish of fish, in which the canvas was signed with the artist's name.

Whilst he was thus rivalling the painters of Holland in accurate studies of common life and manners, and acquiring in the delineation of rags that skill which he was soon to exercise on the purple and fine linen of royalty, an importation into Seville of pictures by foreign masters, and by Spaniards of the other schools, drew his attention to new models of imitation, and to a new class of subjects. His 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' a large composition of nine figures, once in the collection of the Count of Aguila, at Seville, afterwards in the Spanish gallery of the Louvre, and now in our National gallery in London, displays his admiration for the works of Ribera, for it is not only painted in close imitation of that master's style, but is, by an able critic, held to be a mere copy of one of his pictures. The execution has much of the power of Spagnoletto; the models, too, are taken from the vulgar life which that master loved to paint; and some of them, the kneeling shepherds, for instance, and the old woman behind them, may have been gipsies of Triana. The Virgin, a simple peasant maiden, with little of beauty or dignity, is full of truth and nature; and the infant in the manger, diffusing the miraculous light of the Divine presence, is painted with admirable delicacy of touch and brilliancy of effect. The votive lambs in the foreground are careful studies from nature. It is a picture of great interest, and the most important of the earlier works of the author.

Perhaps it was the influence of his master's daughter, Donna Juana, that retained Velazquez for so many as five years subject to Pacheco's teachings. Certain it is that at the end of that time he married the young lady, with the glad consent of her father—who was moved thereto "by his virtue, honour, and excellent qualities, and the hopefulness of his great natural genius." The most elegant and intellectual society that Andalusia could afford had meanwhile been thrown open to the young painter in the house of Pacheco, at Seville. Then, at the age of twenty-three, he went further to enlarge his taste by study in the royal galleries at Madrid, and made his first appearance in the capital recommended by letters from his father-in-law to influential people in that "noble theatre of the "greatest talents in the world." One of the new friends so acquired was a Sevillian residing in Madrid, a noted patron of art, Don Juan Fonseca, who was at the same time Usher of the Curtain to Philip IV. By his influence, after the return of Velazquez to Seville, a summons was obtained from the minister Olivarez recalling the young painter to Madrid, and assigning him an allowance to defray the expenses of the journey. He returned, and with him came Pacheco, confident of the triumphs of his son-in-law and pupil. Velazquez, lodged in Fonseca's house, painted his portrait; and the portrait being brought under the King's notice, made the painter's fortune. Thereafter he had only to deserve, in order to obtain, the utmost favour and success; and that he enjoyed the utmost favour of the monarch, and became as fortunate as he was skilful, all the world well knows. Philip himself possessed some little skill, and had considerable taste in painting. To acquire works of art was one of his chief pleasures; and Velazquez, more than once dispatched to Rome and elsewhere on missions of collection, was his most trusted adviser on their merits. Work was found by his Majesty, too, for the Court painter at home.

Philip IV is one of those potentates who was more fortunate in his painters than his biographers, and whose face is, therefore, better known than his history. His pale Flemish complexion, fair hair, heavy lip, and sleepy, grey eyes—his long curled mustachios, dark dress, and collar of the Golden Fleece—have been made familiar to all the world by the pencils of Rubens and Velazquez. Charles I, with his melancholy brow, pointed beard, and jewelled star, as painted by Vandyck, is not better known to the frequenters of galleries; nor the pompous benign countenance of Louis XIV, shining forth from a wilderness of wig, amongst the silken braveries which delighted Mignard, or Rigaud, or in his prancing pied charger, like a holiday soldier as he was, in the foreground of some pageant battle, by Vandermeulen. Fond as were these sovereigns of perpetuating themselves on canvas, they have not been so frequently or so variously portrayed as their Spanish contemporary. Armed and mounted on his sprightly Andalusian, glittering in crimson and gold gala, clad in black velvet for the council, or in russet and buff for the boar-hunt—under all these different aspects did Philip submit himself to the quick eye and cunning hand of Velazquez. And not content with multiplications of his own likeness in these ordinary attitudes and employments, he caused the same great artist to paint him at prayers,—

To take him to the purging of his soul—

as he knelt amongst the embroidered cushions of his oratory. In all these various portraits we find the same cold phlegmatic expression, which gives his face the appearance of a mask, and agrees so well with the pen and ink sketches of contemporary writers, who celebrate his talents for dead silence and marble immobility, talents hereditary indeed in his house, but, in his case, so highly improved, that he could sit out a comedy without stirring hand or foot, and conduct an audience without movement of a muscle, except those of his lips and tongue. He rode his horse, handled his gun, quaffed his sober cups of cinnamon-water, and performed his devotions with an unchangeable solemnity of mien, that might have become him in pronouncing or receiving, sentence of death.

After his second journey into Italy, Velazquez was appointed to a post of dignity and emolument, but by no means a sinecure—that of *Aposentador-mayor*, or quarter-master-general of the King's household. He carried at his

girdle a key which opened all locks in the palace. Among other duties he superintended public festivals, and designed their decorations; and when there was a royal progress, he arranged its details.

Full of honour and success, Velazquez died at the age of sixty-one, of a disease which the Court doctors pronounced to be "syncopal tertian fever." His wife Juana followed him in eight days to the grave. They had once had four sons and two daughters in their family, but it does not appear that they were survived by any of them except a daughter, who was married to the painter Mazo Martinez. In a family picture at Vienna—

We have the single glimpse that pen or pencil affords us, of the domestic life of the painter. His wife, dressed in a brown tunic over a red petticoat, sits in the foreground of a large room, with a pretty little girl leaning on her knees, and the rest of her children grouped around her; behind are two men in deep shadow, one of them, perhaps, being Mazo, the lover or the husband of the eldest daughter, and a nurse with a child; and in an alcove Velazquez himself appears, standing before his easel, at work on a portrait of Philip IV. This is one of the most important works of the master, out of the Peninsula; the faces of the family sparkle, on the sober background, like gems; as a piece of easy actual life, the composition has never been surpassed, and perhaps it excels even 'The Meninas,' inasmuch as the hoops and dwarfs of the palace have not intruded upon the domestic privacy of the painter's home in the northern gallery.

The records of the life of Velazquez are more ample than those of any other artist of Spain. The facts which illustrate his character as a man are worthy of the works which display his genius as an artist. The brief notices of Pacheco indicate the affectionate regard in which he was held by his nearest kindred. He was no less esteemed in the wider circle of the court; his death caused as much sorrow as a court is capable of feeling; and he was kindly remembered by the master whom he had so ably served. Certain charges, of what nature we are not informed, brought against him after his death, made it necessary for his executor, Fuensalida, to refute them at a private audience granted to him by the king for that purpose. After listening to the defence of his friend, Philip immediately made answer: 'I can believe all you can say of the excellent disposition of Diego Velazquez. Having lived for half his life in courts, he was yet capable both of gratitude and generosity, and in the misfortunes, he could remember the early kindness of Olivares. The friend of the exile of Loeches, it is just to believe that he was also the friend of the all-powerful favourite at Buenretiro, not the parasite minion—

To watch him, as his watch observed the clock,  
And true as turquoise in the dear lord's ring,  
Look well or ill with him.

No mean jealousy ever influenced his conduct to his brother artists; he could afford not only to acknowledge the merits, but to forgive the malice of his rivals. His character was of that rare and happy kind, in which high intellectual power is combined with indomitable strength of will, and a winning sweetness of temper, and which seldom fails to raise the possessor above his fellow men, making his life a laurelled victory, and smooth success

Be strewed before his feet.

He was the friend of Rubens, the most generous, and of Ribera, the most jealous, of the brethren of his craft; and he was the friend and protector of Cano and Murillo, who, next to himself, were the greatest painters of Spain. Carreno de Miranda, the ablest of the court painters whom he left behind him, owed his introduction to the king's service to the good-nature of Velazquez. Elected one of the alcaides of Madrid, his time would have been inconveniently occupied by municipal duties, had not Velazquez obtained him exemption from them by procuring him employment in the Alcazar, where his talents soon attracted the favourable notice of the king. The example and personal influence of Velazquez doubtless tended very greatly to the preservation of that harmony which prevailed amongst the artists of Madrid in this reign, and which presents so pleasing a contrast to the savage discord in the schools of Rome and Naples, where men contended with their rivals, not merely with the pencil, but with the cudgel, the dagger, and the drug. The favourite of Philip IV, in fact his minister for artistic affairs, he filled this position with a purity and a disinterestedness very uncommon in the councils of state; he was the wise and munificent distributor, and not, as too many men would have been, the greedy monopolist, of royal bounties; and to befriend an artist less fortunate than himself, was one of the last acts of his amiable and glorious life.

A great merit of Mr Stirling's excellent sketch is the skill with which biographical details, and illustrative accounts of manners and people at the Court of Spain, are made the opportunity for introducing as parts of the narrative, and not merely as items in a critical catalogue, specification of the artist's most important works. If the little book be considered as itself a successful work of art—and such assuredly it is—we think this may be accounted one of its most striking features.

*La Nation Boutiquière, and other Poems, chiefly Political.* By Henry Lushington. With a Preface. *Points of War.* By Franklin Lushington. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

So full of truth, and warmth, and noble life is this small volume, that we find it hard to consider it, as we now must—so far as concerns the first and largest portion—a voice from the grave. In these few pages are contained some of the last thoughts of a fine-hearted man of genius, whose name swells the obituary of the present week. The spirit of the volume is expressed in an eloquent preface, from which we extract some part of what is said to politicians who are unwilling to press hardly on the public enemy:

We are charitably told that allowance must be made for his position, and the course it imposes on him. Let us make the greatest of all allowances; let us alter his position. Some seem beginning to doubt whether we can. That point requires time, perhaps patience, to argue. It will be time to say we cannot, when we have tried as we ought to try, and failed. But how ought we to try? to what extremities should we push the trial? That is the only real question at issue. It is, however, a very great question. It places us at the junction of two roads, the finger-post down one of which points to a Marathon, the other to a Charonæa, each of course after a modern kind, and perhaps years distant; which shall it be?

We are united as a people: that is, we are at war, and we all wish to win. Traitors in England there are none, except *Indifference*. How hard ought we to push the trial? the answer of *Indifference* is, not very hard. In short,—whether we are engaged in a struggle which merits, and demands our whole national heart and soul and strength and mind,—or whether we are, in a spirited blundering sort of way, going through the disagreeable necessities imposed by a misunderstanding with a previously respectable, though at present misled, friend and neighbour—these are the extremes of the difference between all who merit the name of Englishmen: and they are wide enough apart. Demosthenes too stood at one such extreme, and some careless Athenian grasshopper, far enough



from being traitors, at the other. It was to them, and such as them, that he spoke as above, and speaks now.

But this, many say and more feel,—this is a fierce, savage way of talking and thinking. We are at war, and it is a great calamity; but why regard the opposite party with so irreconcilable a spirit? Let us, if we can, be reconciled. We ought to feel towards him as one who has been, and may again be, our friend. And we are told to love even our enemy.

Granted, in one sense—not granted in its meaning as uttered. The Russian whom you have just shot down is your brother, not less—and as he lies wounded in the field you will treat him as such, and give your life for his, if needed—as did that hero of the morrow of Alma, the surgeon Thomson. But that which the Russian represents you ought to hate; else to some apprehensions your killing him is a questionable act.

Do you, or do you not, care for what is at stake? do you care much or a little? Is this war a duel between two gentlemen about nothing, or a fight with a highwayman? If the former, let us find some Captain Bobadil to furnish the seconds at Vienna with a return of the number of kicks which a gentleman may accept without impeachment of his honour. If the latter, let us fight it out. The duel is the more barbarous: and the other is the truer analogy.

Demosthenes was wont to advise his fellow-citizens not only how, but where, to strike their enemy. If such of us as happen to have a respect for the opinion of the Greek orator could put him in possession of the present case, and ask him, what shall we do? he would undoubtedly answer,—first let me know what you desire. He who knows what he wants may possibly fail. He who does not, cannot succeed. Is it your wish to beat your enemy utterly? I was what you call a civilian. But I know that the one great principle common to all great transactions is simply to throw all your strength upon the one object which you wish to carry: for which end, you must first know what that object is, for which end, again, you must be in earnest. If you are not that, I could not aid you except by rousing you. If you are, you would do without me.

The little book contains the war poems of Mr Henry Lushington and his brother, and is one of a class that must be ranked among the rarest of our time. It is a book of verses on the war not written for the sake of sale or popularity, but as a genuine outpouring of the true spirit of manhood, full of high and worthy aspiration, of generous instincts, and of quick, pure sympathies with what is right and what is human.

Of England as a shopkeeping nation now engaged in war the first poem speaks in no contemptuous, unworthy spirit:

For the plague of Varna,  
Scutari's hell of woes,  
For the autumn's battles,  
For the winter's snows,  
For her noble thousands  
Dead, and yet to die,  
She must have a VALUE,  
Or a REASON WHY.

Great in truth is Mammon,  
Great, but not the whole.  
Nay, at times, in Mammon  
Wakes the sleeping soul.  
Mammon's broad keen forehead,  
Slanted back and low,  
Yet has nobler touches  
Of his brother's brow,  
Like, at times, and likest  
As you gaze they grow.

Our ally that brother:—  
Call him Labour now,  
Freeman, great spade-wielder,  
Whom men used to call,  
'Gurth, the son of Beowulf,  
'Saxon Cedric's thrall.'  
Lo! from Balaklava,  
War-birth last of Time,  
On no peaceful traffic  
Climb his rails, and climb.  
See him scale the plateau,  
Bridge the rough ravine,  
Knit the limbs of armies  
Leagues and leagues between:  
From the tarnlike harbour,  
On, to where afar  
The 'Mamelon,' grim babe-suckler,  
Breasts our front of war:  
Titan thousand-handed,  
Reaching, carrying, heaping  
Shot and shell and barrels,  
Thunder piled and sleeping:  
Food for those black-throated  
Mouths that gape to shower  
Death-fire—cold volcanoes,  
Dumb—until the hour.  
So before some Veii,  
Some Etruscan hold,  
Fenced with stones Pelagic,  
Reared by giants old,  
(Long ere masked in trenches  
Lurked the expectant fire,)  
Worked with stubborn daring  
Time nor toil could tire,  
Worked, with will to conquer  
Absolute and dire,  
Labour, the broad Roman,  
Aiding Mars his sire.

Shall these heights defiant  
Yet a column see,  
In fewest words and proudest  
Summing victory,  
'Labour, France and England,  
'Took the town—these three?'  
Ah, too thick the curtain;  
Let the Future be.  
Yet, how'er our children  
Tell Crimea's story,  
Thine too, noble Labour,  
Be a share of glory.

Another of the poems in the volume—that on the death of the Emperor Nicholas—contains passages which we should gladly have quoted, if the whole poem had not first appeared in our own columns. There are some splendid lines, too, addressed to Victor Emanuel, which were first addressed to the public through the *Examiner*; and the battle of Inkermann, in the form of a narrative by one of its heroes, is the subject of a poem of some length, full of strength and varied beauty. We quote the close of it.

Next morning in a temper  
Other and less ill,  
With a burying party  
Stood I on the hill.  
Ah! how still this morning  
Where 'twas late so loud;  
Conquerors come we hither,  
Yet more sad than proud.  
What an Aeldama—  
What a hideous sight—  
What a crime were battle,  
Save for truth and right.  
Sorely thinned our numbers,  
Officers and men:

Yet of ours we find not  
More than one in ten.  
On the open hill-side,  
In the tufts of wood,  
Where they fell we find them  
Hardening in their blood.  
Have you searched in bushes  
For a wounded hare?  
'Twill be easier searching  
In the slain men's lair.  
In your patch of brushwood  
Find me if you can  
Yard of ground where lies not  
Dead or wounded man.  
Lift our dead with honour,  
Know them, one by one—  
Bear them to be buried  
On the field they won.  
On the hill of battle  
Dig a mighty trench,  
Lay them there like brethren,  
The English and the French.  
Where they fought and conquered,  
Brotherlike allied,  
Shoulder unto shoulder  
Lay them as they died.  
Now for Russian bodies  
Search the bloody down:  
Where you find but wounded,  
Tend them as our own:  
But not on the same stretcher  
Bear them to the tomb;  
Lay not slain by slayer:  
On the hill is room.  
On the hill of battle  
Dig a larger trench,  
Lay them there like soldiers,  
Men that did not blench.  
Many a sad self-mother  
Yawns for these at home:  
Yet she thinks—'My children  
'Never more shall come.  
'Few, alas, of many  
'Come back from the wars—  
'There they die, fulfilling  
'God's will and the Czar's.'  
Think of her, and leave them,—  
Why should we condemn?  
Judge, O God, in mercy,  
Judge both us and them.  
These poor heaps of corpses,  
Twisted, gashed, and scarred,  
Aro the tyrant's counters  
Staked on thy award.  
Terrible the process,  
But our cause is good;  
Knowing all, Thou knowest  
Whose the guilt of blood.  
And, for him who sent them  
To be slain and slay,  
Judge, O God, between us  
Justly, as to-day.

In a few lines from another of the poems we express again the earnest counsel of the author:

Mighty huntress, England,  
Queen of archers ever,  
Many a giant arrow  
Swells thy laden quiver.  
Batteries, battalions,  
Ships on every sea,  
Armies and armadas,  
These thy arrows be.  
One is sped already  
To that fated shore,  
Sped and spent but idly  
Were the chase given o'er.  
Heed thy Shakespeare's lesson  
In the ancient craft:  
To redeem the lost one  
Venture shaft on shaft.  
Prove the blood of Poitiers!  
Let the nations know  
If the old hand and valour  
Bend the English bow.  
Shoot, nor pause; their gathering  
All the world shall see,  
In the day thou gatherest  
Utter victory.

As one brother celebrated Inkermann, so the other brother who adds "Points of War" to the volume, celebrates Alma. From a family widely engaged in the service of their country (Mr Henry Lushington was Secretary to the Government in Malta, Mr Franklin Lushington is now a Judge in the Ionian Islands, and others of their house are engaged elsewhere in the public service), and of which the name is otherwise associated with much that is thoroughly English, the expression of pure patriotic feeling stamped upon this volume comes with the best grace. There is need of men who can thus not only think and feel righteously and nobly on the war, but can utter what is in their hearts about it in a way to ensure the kindling of high true thoughts in other hearts and minds. The nation cannot have, set free within its bounds, too many winged words like these; unhappily, however, they are of a kind that demand for their utterance no common union of qualities and powers. It is too much to hope that war notes as good and true as Mr Henry Lushington's will prove to be abundant—it is sad indeed to think that such a voice as his should be now for ever silent.

*The Dead Sea, a New Route to India: with other Fragments and Gleanings in the East.* By Captain William Allen, R.N., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., Author of 'The Narrative of the Niger Expedition.' Two vols. Longman and Co.

The bulk of this book is composed of brief notes of travel in the Greek islands, Syria, and Asia Minor, not remarkable for any unusual interest, but its main topic is a crotchet of the author's of which the least that can be said is that it is extremely curious and interesting. Everybody knows that the Dead Sea occupies part of a line country, depressed like the Caspian below the general sea level of the globe. From a careful examination of the district, Captain Allen forms a theory of subsidence modified by one or two natural accidents, following on a time when the depressed country was a sea-bottom, and its deep waters, connected with the Red

Sea through the Gulf of Akaba, were joined to those of the Indian Ocean. A gradual elevation of ground at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, having isolated all the water to the north of it, evaporation commenced, sea-bottom was left dry, and the Dead Sea is the residuum maintained by the establishment of a balance between the amount of evaporation and the influx of fresh water from the Jordan, the brook Kedron, and the other streams. Captain Allen's suggestion, therefore, is to abandon the idea of a canal-route to India by cutting through the isthmus at the head of the Gulf of Suez, and to operate on Akaba, the other gulf. He would cut a canal through the not very elevated valley of the Wadi el Akaba, and let the great flood of the ocean in over the whole of the depressed tract, thus covering with a broad ship-channel the Dead Sea, and the valley of the Jordan up to the Sea of Tiberias inclusive, and submerging among other things the hovels of the sacred city of Tiberias. The connection between this new sea and the Mediterranean he would then establish by a canal through the plain of Esdraelon, quitting the Mediterranean at a point somewhere between Acre and Mount Carmel, and entering the new sea under the shadow of Mount Gilboa.

Communication being thus established by canals sufficiently broad and deep, the rushing in of the two seas would restore the now Dead Sea to its ancient level, and convert it into the active channel of intercourse between Europe and Asia; the whole bulky commerce of which might then pass through this canal instead of taking the circuitous route of the Cape of Good Hope, shortening the voyage between England and India to the time in which it is performed by the overland route. The canal route is indeed a little longer; but they would be equalised by the time taken by the transit through Egypt.

The execution of a project so vast could not of course be carried out without some sacrifices; but these will be trifling when compared with the magnitude of the advantages to be derived in exchange. For instance, a large portion, some 2,000 square miles, of the territories belonging to our faithful and gallant ally, his Highness the Sultan, will be submerged; together with a city of perhaps some thousand of inhabitants, and some Arab villages. But the territory is useless, being for the most part incapable of cultivation, especially the southern Ghor, or Wady Arabah. The northern Ghor, or valley of the Jordan, has some fertility, of which but little advantage is taken by the wandering tribes of Arabs, who capriciously cultivate small portions of it here and there. The city of Tiberias is a filthy heap of ruined buildings, hemmed in between the lake and steep, barren mountains, from which a forced removal to a fertile and adjacent neighbourhood would be a blessing to the debased, apathetic, and wretched inhabitants. The villages consist of mud-huts, temporary by their nature, or of tents, which are intentionally so. From all these the occupants derive little advantage, and his Highness less revenue. Their condition, besides, might be immensely improved by the activity and trade which would be stimulated through the navigation of the canal by ships of all nations; and the Sultan would draw great revenues by transit dues where he now receives nothing; and as remuneration for the loss of this unprofitable territory, some of the finest countries of the world, the early seats of population—namely, those of the Rephaim, the Zuzim, and the Emim, the trance-Jordanic provinces, so judiciously chosen by some tribes of the Jews—would be rendered easy of access by means of the proposed canal. The Jews would possibly object strongly to the loss of Tiberias, which is one of the four holy cities; but they are strangers from Russia, Poland, &c., who have no property in it, and come there in the hope of seeing the Messiah rise out of the lake, which is a general expectation among them, though on what authority it is not known. I sketched one old man, who was anxiously watching on the shore where the spray was dashing up, in the evident hope of seeing Him rise. If such is really the general belief of the Jews, they must consider it as a miracle, and of course it could not be impeded by a few fathoms more or less in depth of the sea; consequently they cannot urge any valid objection to this result, though they may not like to see the filthy city, which they hold to be sacred, submerged and lost for ever.

And here is further speculation upon what might be the consequences of the enterprise:

Thus I think a strong case has been made out of profit for his Highness the Sultan: and in addition to these advantages to be derived by the opening of communication by the proposed ship-canal, are the facilities it would afford his subjects in making their pilgrimage to Mekka. The Syrian Hadj, which collects all the pilgrims of the East, and has its rendezvous at Damascus, might embark at some port nearest to it, on the new gulf; whence they could be conveyed in steamers, fitted for the purpose, to their destination, instead of having a toilsome and dangerous march of six weeks through an inhospitable desert. They would be brought back in the same way. The only thing to be advanced against this method of performing a pilgrimage would be, that by depriving it of hardship and romance, all the merit is also abstracted; so that the practice itself may fall into disuse, which indeed has, I believe, already commenced. This is not to be regretted; inasmuch as, like every other improvement in the facilities of intercourse, it will be a death-blow to fanaticism.

In like manner a steamer might ply between Jerusalem and the head of the new gulf, for the benefit of Christian pilgrims; who would then be able to bathe in the pure waters of the Jordan near their source at the foot of Mount Hermon; not contaminated, as it now is, by the reception of the Hieromax, Jabbok, and other small torrents, washing down the sides of the mountain ranges bordering the Ghor. As the identical spot where our Saviour was baptised by John is unknown, Greeks believing in one spot, and Latins being as firmly convinced that another is the true place, other and minor divisions of Christians are obliged to yield to the most influential, or to the fiat of the Turkish commander of the Hadj; otherwise, if they were consulted, there would be as many as there are different sects; so that the true and only efficacious place for consummating the grand object of the pilgrim's life would be as much multiplied as in the True Cross. Therefore it would be an advantage to all to point out the undeniably pure Jordan at its source, and to give them the means of going thither.

As every one, of course, will ask for a distinct impression of the advantage claimed by Captain Allen's plan over the plan of a cutting through the isthmus at Suez, we quote the projector's views upon that head:

Now with respect to the comparative advantages or difficulties between the two lines: that by the Dead Sea has an undoubted fall of 1,300 feet, or more than forty times that which M. Linné—not being aware at that time of the equality of the levels—erroneously calculated on. Thus, a communication once established between the two seas and the Dead Sea, the current would carry off all the earth (previously loosened by blasting), whereas, the canal of the isthmus would have to be wholly dug out and carried away, a process involving an enormous increase of expense and labour; while the increased surface of the Dead Sea would evaporate so much water, that a con-



stant current would flow in from either end as compensation, and would be sufficient to keep the canals clear.

Another fatal obstacle to the canal of the isthmus is the shallowness of the sea at either end. So that at Tineh it would require to be dug, and protected by jetties very nearly as far from the shore as five miles, in order to reach a depth of about five fathoms; which depth would be necessary for the navigation of ships of all classes. In addition to which, it would not be safe, in such an exposed situation as the Bay of Tineh, to be without a harbour of refuge or a breakwater across the narrow entrance of a canal such as was proposed, with long straight jetties. Whereas, on the other line, the five fathom line is only 600 yards from the bottom of the Bay of Acre, and is sheltered from south-west winds by the promontory of Carmel. At the south end, four, five, and six fathoms are found at less than half a mile from the head of the Gulf of Akabah; and at less than two miles, there are no soundings with ninety fathoms. Although the winds are strong in the gulf, they most frequently blow down it; so that access to the entrance of the canal would not be dangerous at this end. It is very probable that the cause of these sudden and violent winds lies in the depression of the Ghors; and if they were filled to the level of the gulf, it would be removed, and the Atlantic might become a calm sea.

It was navigated in ancient times, as by Solomon. In the middle ages also, as the citadel of Ailah on a little island was besieged by ships unsuccessfully, in 1182, by Rainald of Chatillon.

In the Ile de Graie, near the head of the Gulf of Akabah, M. Laborde shows on the plan a deep piece of water, about 250 feet in length and 58 in breadth, into which the sea enters in bad weather. By cutting a channel into it, this might be made use of as a small harbour. It was formerly occupied, as he shows many ruins; among others, the walls of a palace, or probably acropolis; and many of the buildings in tolerable preservation. He does not give the depth of the water, but says, "Lorsque l'île servait de port de construction, cette plage devait offrir un chantier excellent." Dr Milman enumerates five commercial lines of communication with the richest parts of the then known world, which centred in Palestine during the reign of Solomon. Of these the most important branch was the maritime trade by the Red Sea, through the Gulf of Akabah, where Solomon built or improved the towns and ports of Elath and Ezion-geber.

The volumes contain speculations upon other subjects, and it is for their ingenuity in this respect they are most worthy of attention. Their merit is not great if considered as mere books of travel.

*Philip Courtenay; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad.* By Lord William Lennox. Three vols. Hurst and Blackett.

This is a story of life in the years between the beginning and middle of the present century. It treats of the gaieties of youth in the days when George Frederick Cooke was a dramatic star, and when there were stage coaches in the land. Horses appear among the *dramatis personæ*, and run their race in the novel quite as pleasantly as many an author's two-legged favourites. The hero in his youth enters the army as an ensign, sees life in the mess-room, fights a duel, becomes personally interested in the wars of his country, goes to Canada and sees life there. At home there is some love, and some little incidents of romance, to make the cup of fiction pleasant to all readers; and as the author, when he touches upon topics commonly associated with much vulgar writing, never loses the tone and spirit of a gentleman, the novel ranks among the good and entertaining books of its kind. We quote part of an anecdote having a horse for hero; the point of it remains behind, and must be looked for in the book itself.

On the evening of the first day's races, I was returning to Quebec, when a small, shrivelled man, with hollow cheeks, black twinkling eyes, and long lanky hair, mounted on a good bay horse, somewhat out of condition, overtook me—and, drawing up, said—

"I guess, Mister you're one of the Britishers that have been racing on the plains?"

"I am, Sir," I replied, not a little surprised at the tone of the new comer.

"Now, I calculate," he continued, "that you know as much about racin' as a Chippewa Indian does about a pair of dancing pumps. But, to the point. I've a four-year-old colt, which I raised—half-blood, though a perfect pietur' of a horse—which, if you'll give me a little start, I'll run any horse in the country; winner to be sold for three hundred dollars."

I replied that I would at once accommodate him, with a slight alteration in his proposal—that instead of a little start, I would make him a handsome allowance of weight for age and breed. After some slight demur, the Yankee agreed to run his four-year-old American colt Eagle, St. 11lbs., against my thorough-bred English mare Camilla, aged, 11st., best of heats; the first a mile, the second two miles, and the third three miles; for 200 dollars each, p.p. Stakes to be made that evening, at the Union Hotel.

As my friend trotted off, I fancied I heard him say—"I reckon I'll slip into those Britishers, afore I've done, as slick as a whistle. I calculate I can see as far into a millstone as the best of 'em." The stakes were duly made, the articles drawn up, and the following morning I was proceeding to the race-course, when I heard a clatter behind me, and on looking round, saw my friend of the day before.

Anxious not to have any further communication with him for the present, I pushed my hack on faster and faster, to his best trot.

"I guess that's a pretty considerable smart horse; legs well under him—gathers all up snug—no rollin' or wabblin'—all steady," said the stranger, as he came beside me, and apparently reined in, to prevent his horse passing me.

I felt humbled; my favourite trotting hack Dick Turpin was beaten. This might be ominous of the fate hanging over me. To continue this unequal contest was humiliating; I yielded, therefore, before the victory was palpable, and pulled up.

"Yes," continued my tormentor—"a horse of pretty considerable good action, and a farish trotter, too, I guess."

These words cut me to the quick; Dick Turpin to be pronounced by a Yankee dealer to be merely "a fairish trotter." Anxious to change the conversation, I made the usual common-place English remark upon the weather, and deservedly was I punished for this piece of nationality.

"It's generally allowed," said he, "our climate in America can't be ditto'ed. And Canada, before you Britishers spilt it, was none so bad; but in the States it stumps the whole universal world. It whips English weather by a long chalk. None of your hangin', shootin', drownin', throat-cuttin' weather; but a clear sky, real cheerful some."

We reached the race-course, and my 'little unknown' weighed and mounted. Eagle was a thin leggy animal, very unlike his owner's description: "a real daisy—a perfect doll—dreadful pretty—a genuine clipper—could gallop like the wind; beat a cannon

ball, by a neck or so; had an eye like a weasel, and nostrils like Commodore Rodger's speaking-trumpet."

The jockey was equipped in an old pair of dark-coloured corduroy unmentionables, shoes and gaiters, a waistcoat that once had been yellow, and a red silk pocket-handkerchief tied round his head. No sooner was this American 'Chifney,' as he thought himself, in his seat, than the brute, upon which he was mounted, began rearing, kicking, and plunging.

After one or two false starts, we both got away—the Eagle making tremendous running; before we had got half-a-mile, however, he put his foot upon a stone, fell, and the rider pitched over his head. As the Eagle had flown across the plain, I of course pulled up, and expressed a hope that the jockey was not hurt.

"Don't stand starin' and jawin' there," said the prostrate man, "but help me up; I'm proper tired; I blow like a horse that has got the heaves, and I guess I had better wash my face, for I've plowed up the ground with my nose the matter of a foot or two."

Remembering the trick that had been attempted on my first appearance on the race-course, at Southsea Common, I was too wary to dismount (which I afterwards ascertained was the Yankee's object), as he hoped by that manoeuvre to get me distanced; so calling to some soldiers of the artillery to help Jonathan to the weighing-stand, I cantered over the course. No sooner was his trick seen through, than up he jumped, and, mounting his horse, which had now been caught and brought to him, tried to overtake me; but that was not to be done: I had passed the winning-post ere he had arrived at the distance flag, and he was declared distanced.

Various pages of the novel are enlivened by sketches of private theatricals, among which are many anecdotes like this:

Another event occurred at Quebec, during the performance of 'Raising the Wind,' which may be worth recording; and again was I, who acted *Jeremy Diddler*, the hero of it.

The second scene of the second act opens, and discovers the all-accomplished 'Diddler,' under the disguise of Fainwould, at the table of Mr Plainway, at which are assembled that antiquated piece of virginity, Miss Laurelia Durable, and the 'paragon of premature divinity,' Peggy. According to the stage directions, Diddler is to sing a verse of 'The beautiful Maid'—now addressing himself to the young, then to the old lady.

In the acting edition, the following note is given:—"The singing, on account of Mr Lewis's inaptitude at turning a tune is omitted in representation." The above being equally applicable to myself, as it was to the late popular comedian, the song was to have been omitted, when an idea occurred to me, which I lost no time in acting up to. Among our corps was a gentleman, who, in addition to great dramatic powers, possessed a most beautiful voice; and, anxious to give every effect to the scene, I prevailed upon him to place himself immediately behind the scene, at the front of which I was sitting, and sing the verse through a slit in the canvas.

The scene opened, and *Jeremy Diddler*, with open mouth and appropriate action, appeared to be singing the stave. There was considerable surprise among my own friends, who were fully aware that singing was not one of my accomplishments; the rest of the public listened with attention, and rewarded me with shouts of applause!

"Bravo!" shouted one from the upper boxes. "Encore, encore!" cried two enthusiastic admirers in the pit. "Encore!" echoed a dozen voices, stamping and beating with their feet and sticks. In vain I attempted to go on with the part. "Encore, encore!"—The Beautiful Maid!" shouted the entire pit—for the verse had been exquisitely sung.

I now tapped at the back of the scene, and asked in a low voice whether my double was ready to give the verse again; but unfortunately, the real Simon Pure had run off to his dressing-room at the upper end of the theatre. I now bethought me of what was to be done? the house was uproarious; nothing but the song would satisfy the audience.

While in this dilemma, I rose from the table, advanced towards the lights, and, in a manner which I attempted to imitate the great Robert William Elliston, that prince of apologists, said—

"Ladies and gentlemen—"

"Silence—hear him—song—bravo!"

"Ladies and Gentlemen—nothing would give me greater pleasure than having it in my power to comply with your flattering wishes; but, unfortunately, within the last two minutes I have actually lost my voice, and I could not sing a note if my life depended upon it."

"Bravo—go on!" shouted the Quebec public. At length silence was obtained, and I again took place—when at the very moment, the gentleman with the voice, who had been made aware of the cause of the disturbance, and had not quite caught the words of the apology, thinking an *encore*, even at the eleventh hour, was better than none, warbled forth the last verse of the 'Beautiful Maid.'

For a moment I was completely upset; but recovering my self-possession, I opened my lips, put my hand to my heart, appeared to labour in singing—and, at the end, drew forth such a shout as made the welkin ring. Miss Durable, instead of keeping to the text and saying, "Mr Diddler, you sing delightfully," congratulated me on the sudden recovery of my voice, which drew down another round of applause, and the remainder of the farce went off admirably.

We have shown what manner of amusement this novel offers to its readers; and if our account has disposed any one to take it up, we can hardly doubt that he will read it to the end with very considerable pleasure.

HENRY COLBURN, Esq., the well-known publisher, died on Thursday afternoon, at his house in Bryanston square. He was a man of much ability and extraordinary enterprise. His public career connected him intimately with the literature of the present century, and few are the distinguished writers, during the last forty years, whose names were not associated with that of Mr Colburn. In a recent republication of one of Mr Disraeli's novels a handsome tribute is paid to his acuteness of judgment and generosity of dealing. The publication of the *Diaries of Pepsy and Evelyn* will rank among many sterling contributions to literature due in the first instance to his enterprise. He originated those weekly literary reviews which have since been so successful, established more than one newspaper, and conducted for a great many years the magazine which still bears his name. In private he was known as a friendly, hospitable, kind man, and acts of the greatest liberality marked his course through life. His loss will be sincerely lamented by a large number of attached friends.

The festival of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, comes off at Hereford next week. The concerts will be held at the Shire hall. The musical portion of the festival will be brought to a close on Friday morning, with Handel's "Messiah;" and a grand dress ball will be given on Friday night, under the patronage of the nobility and gentry of the country.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.—THE EMPEROR'S FETE.—Wednesday was the fête of the Emperor, but the public rejoicings were far more limited than on previous occasions. The Emperor decided that the sum annually applied by the State to defray the expenses should be distributed among the families of the soldiers killed in the Crimea, and for that benevolent object a credit of 300,000*fr.* was opened in the War Department. The sum of 300,000*fr.* was usually applied by the Municipality also to celebrate the fête, and, at the request of the Emperor, 100,000*fr.* of that fund is rendered applicable to the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers of the army of the Crimea; 80,000*fr.* remainder employed for the purposes of the fête.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—The trial of the persons apprehended for the contemplated attempt on the Emperor's life in September last, on the railway between Calais and Lisle, began on Friday at Douai, and terminated on Saturday. Dussart, Cordelier, and Destrummes were acquitted, D'Hennin was found guilty of conspiring to kill the Emperor, and Desquiens of a participation in the plot. D'Hennin was sentenced to hard labour for life, and Desquiens to five years' imprisonment.—The Paris Mint is now engaged in striking a medal in commemoration of the visit of Queen Victoria. It will be executed in gold, platinum, aluminium, silver, and in bronze.—In consequence of the very great dissatisfaction occasioned by the charging the four sous at the Universal Exhibition from Sunday to Monday, it has been determined to revert to the former arrangement.

Prince Adalbert of Bavaria has arrived in Paris, and was received by the Emperor at the Tuileries on Saturday last.—The Orleans prison has just received as an inmate a female, who pretends to be charged with a divine mission. She demands to be sent to the Crimea, and, like a new Joan of Arc, she says that she will take Sebastopol in a short space of time; but the days of faith are past, and before accomplishing her glorious projects she is first to answer to a charge of vagabondage.—The 'Nord,' the journal lately started at Brussels for the advocacy of Russian views, having applied to the Société des Gens de Lettres of France to be permitted, in the same manner as other home and foreign publications, to conclude a treaty for the reproduction of the works of French writers members of the society, a special meeting was called to consider the proposition. After due deliberation, the chairman was directed to send a reply that "the society refused to have any kind of intercourse with a journal in the pay of Russia."—A schoolmaster, named Freret, had an audience of the Emperor on Monday to present a petition, and dropped down dead in an apopleptic fit in his Majesty's presence.—After the Bourse on Tuesday some *coulistiers* proceeded to erect floral triumphal arches in the Passage de l'Opera in honour of the success at Sweaborg, and the police did not interfere with them.—A new section of the Lyons Railway, that from Roche to Auxerre, has just been opened.

RUSSIA.—DEPRESSED STATE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA.—A private letter from St Petersburg mentions that great depression prevails in that city, owing to the duration of the war, which completely paralyses all branches of commerce and industry. This depression has gained even the leading personages of the old Russian party, who were hitherto so warlike and so enthusiastic, but who are now beginning to despond. Nearly all labour is suspended in the manufactories, in consequence of the want of raw materials, which no longer arrive from abroad, and also from the want of hands, all being employed in the defence of the empire. The produce of the soil has no longer a market abroad, and in the interior business is at a standstill. Articles of the most indispensable kind have attained an exorbitant price. Coffee, sugar, and salt, are luxuries which now are hardly to be seen, except on the tables of the great.—The nobility support all the burden of the sacrifices in money imposed by the present circumstances, and the number of Boyards who will be utterly ruined by the war is beyond all ideas. Add to this the grief of so many families, who have all to deplore the death of one or several relatives, and it will be easily imagined that the higher classes of the Russians are not over-disposed for amusements and fetes, and yet they are forced by superior orders to be gay. The summer season has not stopped the course of balls and soirées. The Emperor having one day said, in presence of his courtiers, that the nobles ought to invent some plan for preventing the commerce of the capital from feeling too severely the present state of things, and particularly the blockade of the Baltic, they forthwith set about organizing a series of *tableaux vivans*, the performers in which are persons of the highest class of society. As these *tableaux* represent the different episodes of Russian history at all epochs, the actors and actresses in them are obliged to make purchases of the richest stuffs for the suitable costume. *Tableaux vivans* for the relief of the suffering tradesmen are at this moment the fashion on the banks of the Neva, and each noble feels obliged to give at least one of these patriotic pantomimes to avoid incurring the anger of his master, when no more generous motive exists. The tradespeople of St Petersburg are relieved for the moment, but *tableaux vivans* on such a scale at length become onerous, and something else must be soon invented to alleviate the misery of the industrial classes.—A letter from Berlin of the 13th says:—"During his stay in the neighbourhood of St Petersburg the Prince of Prussia was surrounded exclusively by members of the peace party in Russia; they bewailed incessantly that Russia should have been involved in war, could not for the life of them understand how a war could have arisen from such insignificant causes, and grieved over its continuance as highly detrimental to the interests of Russia. It is worth while to note that they repeatedly assured his Royal Highness the present war was costing Russia 900,000 silver roubles per day."

UNITED STATES.—Accounts to the 1st inst. speak of the prevalence of the yellow fever at New Orleans. The disease seems to be slowly on the increase: it has also spread out of the city into the country. Travellers from the West state that the crops of wheat and corn in Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio surpass in luxuriance the most extravagant anticipations of a bountiful season.—The 'Times' New York correspondent says: "Troubles are lowering in the distance from Utah. I see by the newspapers that Col. Steptoe has resigned, and that Brigham Young has things his own way again. The government are sending a quantity of troops in that direction, nominally to keep the Indians in order. I know, however, that they do not like the looks of things among the men of many wives. The troops sent out are newly-recruited regiments, and not very well calculated for a brush with Brigham's well-trained legions, if things should unfortunately come to that pass. The Mormons are said to be surrounding their principal cities with high walls. There has not been any outbreak as yet, however, nor is there any present cause to produce one."

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of the 11th ult. has arrived. It contains no news of political importance. The Governor-General continues on the Neighberies, and is understood to be improving in health. Lord Harris is at the seat of government, and Lord Elphinstone at Poona. A native in Calcutta, a son of the celebrated Dwarkanath Tagore, is, it is said, to be raised to the bench of the Sudder Adawlat, or Company's Supreme Court, by far the most elevated position ever yet obtained by any but an Englishman under government, and by all yet obtained is likely to do honour to his high office, and this will form the commencement of a new era in our Indian judicial administration. It is reported that an officer who was supposed to have been killed in the Cabul campaign, more than thirteen years ago, whose place has long been filled up in the 'Army List,' and whose wife has



contracted a second marriage and given birth to a second family, has suddenly turned up. He has been a prisoner during this long period in Kokan. His name is no secret, and his brother has in the mean time become a general officer.

#### FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

The Danish Diet was opened at Copenhagen on Saturday, by M. Bang, the Premier, in the name of the King. M. Rottwith was elected President of the Folkething by seventy-five votes. Bishop Monrad was elected Vice-President.

The 'Epoca' of Madrid says that Portugal, as well as Spain, will send a contingent to the Crimea, to act in accord with the Western Powers.

The Greek Ministry have resigned, his Majesty being particularly desirous of removing M. Kalerghi from his office as Minister of War, to make room for M. Botzaris, who had just arrived from Russia.

From Buenos Ayres we learn that the Brazilian Government has repudiated the treaties with Nicaragua, and further difficulties were expected.

The telegraphic line from St Petersburg to Sebastopol is now in operation throughout its entire extent.

A singular discovery has been made at Aix-la-Chapelle. In a bale of cotton shipped from the United States to Warsaw, by way of Antwerp, there were found several six-barrel revolvers and a quantity of powder.

The whole of the district of Ponalba (Piedmont) has been suddenly invaded by locusts, which, besides committing their usual ravages, have poisoned the water of the springs and cisterns, where millions of them have been drowned. The water has become so deleterious that sixty-three persons have already died from the effects of it. The people, struck with terror at this calamitous invasion, are leaving the district by hundreds.

Advices from Königsberg state that when the attack on Sweaborg began the Grand Duke Constantine, immediately informed by telegraph of the event, demanded leave to go out and attack the reduced fleet before Cronstadt. The Emperor refused.

#### STATE AND CHURCH.

**PRIVY COUNCIL AT OSBORNE.**—On Monday the Queen held a Privy Council, at which Mr R. Lowe, Mr W. Monsell, the Hon. W. Cowper, and Rear-Admiral the Hon. M. F. Berkeley were, by the Queen's command, sworn members of the Council, and took their seats at the board. Mr Justice Willes was presented to the Queen by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and received the honour of knighthood.

#### HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

The Queen and Prince Albert embarked on board the royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert at Osborne yesterday evening, and started at the earliest dawn of to-day for Boulogne. The squadron of honour to precede her Majesty left Spithead for Boulogne on Wednesday. After the Queen has landed in France, it will retire and rendezvous in the Downs until her Majesty's return. The squadron consists of the following vessels:—Neptune, 120, Captain Hutton (flag of Vice-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, K.C.B.); St George, 120, Captain Eyres, C.B.; Sanspareil, 71, Captain W. J. Williams; Malacca, 17, Captain A. Farquhar; Rosamond, 6, paddle sloop, Commander Crofton; Sealark, 6, Lieut. Lowther; Rolla, 6, Lieut. Fenwick; Fire Queen, despatch yacht, Master-Commander Paul; Sprightly, steam tender, Acting-Master C. Allen. The Queen's squadron, under the command of Captain the Hon. J. Denman, consists of:—Victoria and Albert, Captain Denman, carrying the Queen and Court; Osborne, Captain T. R. Sullivan; Fairy, Master-Commander Welch; Black Eagle Admiralty yacht, Master-Commander Petley; Vivid despatch packet, Master-Commander Allen; Rosamond will convey the Queen's equipage, &c. Four and a quarter hours is the time calculated upon for the royal yacht to traverse the 96 miles from Osborne to Boulogne.

**PREPARATIONS AT BOULOGNE FOR THE RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY.**—The citizens of Boulogne are vying with each other in the elegance of their house decorations, and almost every habitation in the leading streets has, floating from its windows, the national flags of England and France. The great public buildings, the Hotel de Ville, the Palais de Justice, and the other municipal institutions, are being profusely decorated with rich and appropriate devices, and everything promises that the greeting to be given to the Queen will be as gratifying to her feelings, as it will be honourable to themselves. On the Place Denon, on the quay where it is expected that the Queen will land, a splendid tent is to be erected to receive the illustrious visitor and her suite. The tent will be approached by a flight of steps, and the floor will be raised so high that the spectators will be enabled to see the whole ceremony. A large square railed off will enclose the pavilion, and within this square will be assembled the civil and military authorities, who will be in attendance to receive and to pay their respects to her Majesty. In front of the Pavilion will rise two large columns, 6 feet wide at the base, and 21 feet high, on which will be placed vases of burning incense and fragrant odours. The ships in the port will be ornamented with streamers, flags, and garlands, and at the corner of the new bridge will be erected four pyramids of white marble, 30 feet high, adorned with all the blazonry of the heralds and the Imperial and royal ciphers. For the last few days a large body of men have been employed about the railway station, in repairing it, and placing a light iron railing round. At the entrance two lodges have been constructed, between which a triumphal arch, 75 feet high, has been erected. The basement, and for 40 feet high, will be gilt in open lattice-work, and adorned with flowers and evergreens tastefully disposed. A scroll of green, with large gold letters, "Welcome to England," will form the base of the arch, the arms of England and France will rise above the scroll, and with her feet resting on the arms of the two countries, will stand the genius of Civilization in a colossal form, holding aloft above her head a scroll with the word "Civilization," inscribed thereon. On each side of the statue will wave the flags of France, England, Sardinia, and Turkey; and lower down, the flags of the secondary States of Europe. Shields, flags, emblazons, streamers, garlands of flowers, &c. &c., will be distributed through the various compartments of this gigantic structure. The lodges, one on each side of the arch, will be similarly adorned, and large and lofty masts with shrouds upon them will bear the imperial and royal standards of France and England. The court-yard, forming a semi-circle to the new railway, will contain three rows of seats for the company invited to witness the arrival. These will be carpeted, and the backs covered with velvet shields of various devices, at a distance of a yard from each other, breaking the monotony of the whole. The exterior of the Pavilion of the grand entrance is richly designed. The royal standard of England, with the tricolour of France, will float from the belfry-tower over the entrance. An eagle and leopard will occupy the two sides of the arch of the window, while an eagle with spreading wings will dominate the crown, the whole composed of green leaves and flowers; the panels of the sides ornamented with velvet, relieved by the arms of England and France; the pilasters will be similarly hung with velvet, with initial letters in gold, and historical subjects; the towers will be surmounted

with flagstaves, streamers, French and English trophies at each pinnacle, streamers and heraldic devices ornamenting the windows. In the centre of the entrance facing the north, a large eagle will extend its wings; above it, from a flagstaff, float the flags of England and France. On each side, the Lion and the Eagle with military trophies, and on the lower part of the roof similar trophies, with streamers from flagstaves on the turrets. The marquee will be splendid. The roof will be velvet, lined with white gauze, from which will be suspended six candelabras, entwined with a profusion of flowers. An exquisitely designed carpet, but the part to be walked over, covered with velvet. The reception room of the Station will correspond in brilliancy. To shed fragrance and beauty over the scene, it appears that one gardener of Boulogne has contracted to supply 4,000 pots of the choicest flowers from his green and hot houses. The road from the landing-place to the station will be lined by regiments of Lancers and Dragoons, the Cent Gardes, and a brilliant staff. The arrival of the Queen's squadron will be announced by continuous firing from the cannon along the cliffs, to be followed by a magnificent display of fireworks.

The 'Moniteur' this day states that her Majesty the Queen of England will make her entrance into Paris about six o'clock in the evening, and will proceed from the Strasbourg terminus to the Palace at St Cloud. The following is the route of the royal cortege:—Boulevard de Strasbourg, the Boulevards from the Porte St Denis to the Madeleine, the Rue Royale, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysées, the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, the Bois de Boulogne, and the Pont de Saint Cloud.

We read in the 'Constitutionnel':—The preparations for the arrival of the Queen of England are actively continued. The temporary junction between the Northern and Eastern Railways is finished. A trial has been made by the engineers in chief of both lines. In the interior of the splendid Strasbourg station numbers of workmen are employed in completing the decoration. A large platform has been erected to receive the authorities. The company is prodigal in gilding and drapery, and will shrink from no expense to make the reception worthy of the occasion. The entire length of the Boulevard de Strasbourg is already lined with Venetian poles, with but very short intervals between them. Many triumphal arches are already making on the Boulevards. Two in particular are expected to be very splendid—one subscribed for by the Stock Exchange, and the other by the keepers of cafés on the Boulevards. Workpeople are engaged in making English and Turkish flags to unite with the French ones for the trophies. One club, whose windows look on the Boulevards, has purchased sixty of them. The horses of Prince Albert have already arrived in Paris.

**PROGRAMME OF THE ROYAL VISIT.**—The following is understood to be the programme, as at present arranged, of the Royal Visit to the Imperial Court:—Saturday, 18: Progress through Paris and arrival at St Cloud, as already announced in the 'Moniteur.' Sunday, 19: Rest; at 6, dinner *en famille*; at half-past 9, concert of the Conservatoire de Musique (sacred music). Monday, 20, at 9, breakfast at St Cloud; at half-past 10, start in carriages for Paris; at 11, visit to the Exposition of Fine Arts; at 2, lunch at the Elysée; at half-past 2, reception of the *Corps Diplomatique*; at 3, visit to the Sainte Chapelle and drive on the Boulevards; at half-past 5, return to St Cloud; at 6, rest; at 8, dinner of sixty covers; at 9, theatricals at St Cloud. Representation of the Theatre Français. Tuesday, 21: At 9, breakfast at St Cloud; at half-past 10, start for Versailles; at 2, lunch at Trianon; at half-past 3, return to St Cloud; at half-past 4, rest; at half-past 6, dinner *en famille*; at half-past 7, start from St Cloud; at 8, visit to the Grand Opera. Wednesday, 22: Breakfast at St Cloud; at half-past 10, start for Paris; at 11, visit to the Universal Exhibition; at 2, lunch at the Tuileries; at half-past 4, return to St Cloud; at 5, rest; at 8, dinner of sixty covers at St Cloud; at 9, theatricals at St Cloud by the Artistes of the Théâtre du Gymnase (*La fille de famille*). Thursday, 23: At 9, breakfast at St Cloud; at half-past 10, visit of Prince Albert (alone) to the Exhibition; at half-past 1, the Queen to start for Paris; at 2, lunch at the Tuileries; at half-past 2, visit to the Picture Galleries of the Louvre; at 5 rest; at 7, dinner *en famille* at the Tuileries; at 9, grand ball at the Hotel de Ville. Friday, 24: At 2, breakfast at St Cloud; at 11, start for Paris; half-past 11, grand review in the Champ de Mars; at 2, lunch at the Ecole Militaire; at half-past 2, visit to the Hotel des Invalides; at half-past 3, visit to the Universal Exhibition; at half-past 5, rest; at 7, dinner *en famille* at the Tuileries; at half-past 8, visit to the Opera Comique (Auber's 'Haidée'). Saturday, 25: Breakfast at St Cloud; at 11, start for St Germain and drive in the forest; at 3, return to St Cloud; at 4, rest; at 7 dinner *en famille*. Sunday, 26: Rest. Monday, 27: Departure for England.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, August 11.

The commons' amendments to the charitable trusts bill and the criminal justice bill were considered and agreed to. The public houses (Ireland) bill, the public health act continuance and amendment bill, and the diseases prevention bill were read a third time and passed.

##### LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Lord LYTELTON begged to enter a final protest against the passing of this measure.—The Marquis of LANSLOWNE was anxious to state, that although he had been uniformly in favour of the bill, and it was improved by the alterations that had been made in its progress through that house, yet he did not share in the very sanguine expectations that were entertained, with regard at least to its immediate operation; but he had not the least doubt that the ultimate effect of it would be beneficial. It was in his own knowledge that many useful undertakings of the most urgent nature, to some of which he would have been a subscriber himself, had been kept in a state of suspended animation from the want of a bill of this kind, and that at a time when there existed a necessity for carrying into action all the capital and resources of the country. It was on that ground that he voted for the suspension of the standing order, and he would most deeply regret if the consequence should be to weaken the effect of that order in general.—Lord REDESDALE thanked Lord Lansdowne for the speech he had made, for he had most distinctly laid down that it was the urgency and not the importance of a measure that should exempt it from the operation of the order. His opposition throughout was not directed to the principle of the bill, but he desired to improve it and render it a working measure.—After a few words from Lord CAMPBELL in favour of the bill, and from Lord MONTEAGLE, who warned all classes against entering into reckless speculations under its operation, Earl GRANVILLE said he very much doubted if the bill would be improved had they had a longer time to consider it, for all the amendments proposed were restrictions on the principle of the bill, and he thought that the bill would go forth with a greater chance of success if these amendments had not been introduced. People might be foolish enough to be deceived by groundless expectations, but the principle of the bill was on one hand to limit the expenditure, while in the nature of things it was likely to limit the profits. They had no right to consider that in passing this bill they had discovered anything new. Under the

common law any two persons under a special contract could limit their liability, and all they proposed was that a general measure should supersede the necessity for special contracts.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY obtained the insertion of a clause, giving the Board of Trade powers to appoint an auditor to investigate the accounts of any company obtaining limited liability under the bill.—On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, a clause was also added, applying the provisions of the winding-up amendment act to companies, &c., receiving certificates of limited liability.—The bill was then passed.

Monday, August 13.

Lord ST LEONARDS moved for certain returns in order to furnish occasion for a reply to some disparaging strictures recently passed by the Solicitor-General upon the mode in which the peers exercised their function of appellate jurisdiction.—Some brief remarks upon the subject were offered by Lord CAMPBELL and the LORD CHANCELLOR, after which the motion was agreed to.

Tuesday, August 14.

After some preliminary business, the royal assent was given by commission to the following amongst other bills: consolidated fund (appropriation), exchequer bills (7,000,000Z), customs tariff acts amendment and consolidation, customs laws consolidation, excise duties, Turkish loan, office of speaker, merchant shipping act amendment, crime and outrage (Ireland) act continuance, lunatic asylums (Ireland) advances, Ordnance board, passengers act amendment, metropolitan local management, nuisances removal and diseases prevention, metropolitan building, despatch of business (Court of Chancery), public health (1854) continuance and amendment, diseases prevention, public health (No. 2), dwellings for labouring classes, burials, limited liability, and union of contiguous benefices.—Parliament was then prorogued by commission. The royal commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the Earl of Harrowby; and having taken their seats on the woolsack, and the commons having been summoned to the bar, the Lord Chancellor read the royal speech as follows:

##### HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in parliament, and at the same time to express the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a long and laborious session. Her Majesty has seen with great satisfaction that while you have occupied yourselves in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, you have given your attention to many measures of great public utility. Her Majesty is convinced that you will share her satisfaction at finding that the progress of events has tended to cement more firmly that union which has so happily been established between her government and that of our ally the Emperor of the French; and her Majesty trusts that an alliance founded on a sense of the general interests of Europe, and consolidated by good faith, will long survive the events which have given rise to it, and will contribute to the permanent well-being and prosperity of the two great nations whom it has linked together in bonds of honourable friendship. The accession of the King of Sardinia to the treaty between her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Sultan, has given additional importance and strength to that alliance; and the efficient force which his Sardinian Majesty has sent to the seat of war to co-operate with the allied armies will not fail to maintain the high reputation by which the army of Sardinia has ever been distinguished. Her Majesty has commanded us to thank you for having enabled her to avail herself, as far as has been found to be required, of those patriotic offers of extended service which she has received from the militia of the united kingdom, and for the means of reinforcing her brave army in the Crimea by the enlistment of volunteers from abroad. Her Majesty acknowledges with satisfaction the measure which you have adopted for giving effect to the convention by which, in conjunction with her ally the Emperor of the French, she has made arrangements for assisting the Sultan to provide the means which are necessary to enable him to maintain in efficiency the Turkish army, which has so gallantly resisted the assaults of its enemies. Her Majesty, in giving her assent to the bill which you presented to her for the local management of the metropolis, trusts that the arrangements provided by that measure will lead to many improvements conducive to the convenience and health of this great city. The abolition of the duty on newspapers will tend to diffuse useful information among the poorer classes of her Majesty's subjects. The principle of limited liability which you have judiciously applied to joint-stock associations will afford additional facilities for the employment of capital; and the improvements which you have made in the laws which regulate friendly societies will encourage habits of industry and thrift among the labouring classes of the community. Her Majesty trusts that the measures to which she has given her assent for improving the constitutions of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and for bestowing on the important and flourishing colonies of Australia extended powers of self-government, will assist the development of their great national resources, and promote the contentment and happiness of their inhabitants. Her Majesty commands us to say that she has been deeply gratified by the zeal for the success of her Majesty's arms, and the sympathy for all her soldiers and sailors manifested throughout her Indian and colonial empire; and her Majesty acknowledges with great satisfaction the generous contributions which her subjects in India and the legislatures and inhabitants of the colonies have sent for the relief of the sufferers by the casualties of war.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies for carrying on the war in which her Majesty is engaged. Her Majesty laments the burdens and sacrifices which it has become necessary to impose upon her faithful people; but she acknowledges the wisdom with which you have alleviated the weight of those burdens by the mixed arrangements which you have made for providing those supplies.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty has commanded us to say that she has seen with sincere regret that the endeavours which, in conjunction with her ally the Emperor of the French, she made at the recent conferences at Vienna to bring the war to a conclusion, on conditions consonant with the honour of the allies, and with the future security of Europe, have proved ineffectual; but those endeavours having failed, no other course is left to her Majesty than to prosecute the war with all possible vigour; and her Majesty, relying upon the support of parliament, upon the manly spirit and patriotism of her people, upon the never-failing courage of her army and her navy, whose patience under suffering and whose power of endurance her Majesty has witnessed with admiration, upon the steadfast fidelity of her allies, and, above all, upon the justice of her cause, humbly puts her trust in the Almighty disposer of events for such an issue of the great contest in which she is engaged as may secure to Europe the blessings of a firm and lasting peace. On your return to your several counties you will have duties to perform little less important than those which belong to your attendance in parliament. Her Majesty trusts that your powerful influence will be exerted for the welfare and happiness of her people, the promotion of which is the object of her Majesty's constant care, and the anxious desire of her heart."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then declared that parliament stood prorogued to Tuesday, the 23rd of October.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, August 11.

##### SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

Lord HOTHAM wished to know whether the government had any objection to produce the report of Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch, with respect to the sanitary condition of our army in the Crimea, together with the evidence taken by them.—Lord PALMERSTON said he had no objection to lay upon the table the report and the evidence, with the exception of certain confidential passages.

##### LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

This bill was brought down from the lords, with amendments. The amendment requiring twenty-five shareholders to a company was strongly disapproved of by Mr Wilkinson, Mr J. G. Phillimore, Mr Malins, and Mr Williams, though all agreed that it was better



to accept the alteration than to risk the bill. The amendment was accordingly agreed to.—The amendment appointing auditors was equally objected to, as were several others.—Lord PALMERSTON and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted the injurious nature of many of the changes thus effected, but recommended the house to accept the bill as it stood rather than risk it altogether by rejecting the lords' amendments. In that case the premier urged the whole ground would have to be gone over again next session, whereas by taking the measure as it was the principle would be definitively adopted, and a better bill might easily be introduced hereafter on the foundation now laid.—This course was ultimately pursued, all the amendments being agreed to, and the bill passed without further modification as sent down from the peers.—The house then adjourned till Tuesday.

Tuesday, August 14.

#### THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

Sir DE LACY EVANS was desirous of once more, before the session closed, having an assurance from the Prime Minister that the war would be prosecuted with vigour. He was old enough to remember the last war, and he must say that the energy and exertion shown in the prosecution of that war greatly exceeded that manifested now. He proceeded to point out how our army in the Crimea might be recruited. There were at present 40,000 British troops in India. He thought that at least 10,000 of these troops might be spared, while 7,000 troops now at the Cape of Good Hope might well be replaced by Indian sepoy. Then there were regiments at Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, at Hong Kong, and at the Piræus, who might all be replaced by militia regiments or by Indian troops, which would give from 20,000 to 25,000 seasoned troops for service in the war. It was very proper to send our regiments to the colonies in time of peace, where they might be seasoned for service; but to keep them there in a time of war, in his opinion, nothing less than wasteful extravagance. He urged that the bounty for recruits should be raised; and he treated the objection that it would encourage desertion as matter of no weight. He eulogised the organisation of our foreign contingents, and hoped they would do good service; but still he thought greater inducements should be held out to the enlistment of recruits in this country, as, for instance, by the formation of an Irish guard. After praising the formation of an Italian brigade, and urging the formation of a Polish one, he concluded with lamenting that no division had taken place in the commons upon the subject to show to Europe in what a miserable minority the peace party were. It was said by a noble lord who had distinguished himself, or perhaps extinguished himself at Vienna, that the war would cost us 300 millions. That might be so; but of this he was certain, that, if we shrunk from the contest now, it would cost the next generation 500 or 600 millions.—Lord PALMERSTON admitted that there was much in General Evans's remarks worth attention. As to the prosecution of the war, he would find, when her Majesty's gracious speech came to be read, what the sentiments of her Majesty's councils were on that subject. He admitted that the army was not at present so numerous as in the closing years of the last war; but, on the other hand, it was much more numerous than at the beginning of that war. In point of fact, there never had been an army so large, and sent to such a distance so admirably equipped in all respects. The recruiting was double what it had been at any former period; and though the population of the country was greater, yet it must be owned the demand for employment was also greater. With respect to the employment of Indian troops, he agreed with much that General Evans had said. In conclusion he would only observe that his remarks would be received by government with all that attention to which they were so justly entitled.—Some questions were put of little or no importance, when the business was interrupted by the entrance of the Black Rod, who desired the attendance of the Speaker in the house of peers, to hear her Majesty's commission read for the prorogation of parliament.—The Speaker accordingly, accompanied by all the members present, proceeded to the house of peers. On his return, he read the speech at the table; after which Lord Palmerston and several other members shook hands with the Speaker, and the house separated.

#### SUMMARY OF THE SESSION.

"The Session," says the 'Times,' in an article characteristic of its results, "has produced two measures of the very highest importance, and destined to affect for good or for evil the future destinies of the empire. The first is the Bill for the Government of the Metropolis, a bold and original attempt to supply a great practical want, and to give to two millions and a half of people, closely packed together, that organisation of which, by some inexplicable oversight, they have hitherto been deprived. The other measure is the Bill for Limiting the Liability of Partners, a measure conceived undoubtedly in a spirit far narrower than the principle on which alone it must be defended, but still fraught with enormous practical results, and destined to search out and to strengthen by the invigorating application of capital and competition all the weak places of our present commercial system. Among minor measures we view with satisfaction the Bill for Preventing Fraudulent and Dilatory Defences to Bills of Exchange, a measure good in itself, and founded on a principle capable of much wider application; the Criminal Justice Bill, extending the summary jurisdiction of magistrates to cases of felony; and the repeal of the Conventicle Act, which may be styled a new charter of religious liberty. A more questionable measure is the alteration of the Newspaper Stamp Act, a measure founded on exaggerated statements and expectations, which have not been, and could not be, realised, and the chief effect of which has been to deprive the Government of a quarter of a million of money without producing that cheap press in which we were told that we were to find a full equivalent. The catalogue of failures is long. The Testamentary Bill, a measure sound in principle, but not framed to conciliate support;—the Church-rates and the Marriage Bills talked to death;—the Irish Tenants' Compensation Bill, a sham of ostentatious dishonesty never meant to pass;—the Scotch Education Bill, sacrificed to that feeling of voluntarism which is rising in that part of the island;—the Health Bill, put off for want of time;—the various projects of Education, which are rather manifestoes than projects of law, and seem only destined to destroy each other;—and the Cambridge University Bill, framed to continue the monopoly of the Heads of Colleges under the semblance of a free constitution, and never sufficiently purged of its original vices to be presentable to the House of Commons. To the constitutional lawyer the Session will be remarkable for having decided the question as to the right of contractors for loans so sit in Parliament; a decision, perhaps, more consonant with common sense than the strict dictates of law. The antiquary of a century hence will also, perhaps, note in his Hallam that it was in this year that the two Houses ceased to communicate by a Master in Chancery or the Queen's ancient Sergeant, and substituted for these old gentlemen the simple expedient of a letter. On the conduct of business during this Session we may observe that it appears to have been very faulty. Time was wasted on two abortive measures—the Tenants' Compensation and the Scotch Education Bills—which had better been employed on matters of Imperial interest, and, by neglecting to press for Supply early, Government placed it in the power of individual members to impede to any degree they might think proper the despatch of business. The last month of the Session witnessed a contest between the Legislature and the mob, in which the former was signally defeated. The withdrawal of the Sunday Trading Bill was denied to expostulation, but conceded at once to violence, and the victory was so far improved that the Bill for Limiting the Hours during which Publichouses may be open on

Sunday afternoon was repealed. We have omitted to mention that in this Session we have conferred constitutions on two of our most prosperous colonies,—New South Wales and Victoria. These laws are certainly imperfect in form, and are said to be founded on very unfavourable divisions of electoral power; but, as they contain the fullest powers of alteration, we cannot but hope that, notwithstanding these alleged defects, the good sense of these British communities will succeed in adapting the machine of government to the wants of society."

#### Obituary.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET died on Wednesday, at his town residence in Park lane. The deceased peer, Edward Adolphus St Maur, eleventh Duke of Somerset, Baron Seymour of Hache, Baronet, a Knight of the Garter, Vice-Admiral of the coast of Somerset, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A., was born on the 24th of February, 1775, and had consequently completed his eightieth year. He was the son of Lord Webb Seymour, the tenth duke, and inherited the title at his death, in 1793. In 1800 he married a daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, who died in 1827, and by this lady had issue three sons and four daughters. His grace subsequently married (in 1836) Margaret, daughter of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., who survives him. The late duke was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was very much devoted to scientific and mathematical pursuits. Some years ago his grace published a treatise of the relative elementary properties of the ellipse and the circle. He was also President of the Royal Institution. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Seymour, now twelfth Duke of Somerset, who was born in 1804, and married, in 1830, the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, and granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The representation of Totness becomes vacant by Lord Seymour's accession to the title.

GENERAL PEPE, whose name is well known to the readers of Italian history of the last half-century, died near Turin on the 8th inst. He was born in Calabria in 1783, and in 1799 he sided with the French party in the Neapolitan kingdom, for which he was condemned to death, but his sentence was commuted to exile on account of his youth. When Murat became King of Naples, Pepe entered the Neapolitan army, and accompanied the contingent sent to Spain. In 1815 he fought under Murat for the independence of Italy, and continued in the Neapolitan service after the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1820 and 1821 he was the leader of the revolutionary party, for which he was again exiled, and remained in France and England until 1848, when he returned to Naples, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army sent to Central Italy against the Austrians by the constitutional government of Ferdinand II. At Bologna he received orders to return, which he refused to obey, but resigned the command of the army, and repaired to Venice, when he was made commandant, which command he held until the surrender of that city in 1849, and there ended his long and chequered military career. From Venice the general went to Paris, and continued to reside there until the *coup d'état* of 1852, when he came and settled in Piedmont. Before 1848 he fought a duel at Florence with Lamartine, in consequence of some verses, in which the poet had described the Italians as but the "dust of the dead." He was eighty years old when he died.

GENERAL ARMANDI died a few days ago at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy, aged seventy-seven. He was preceptor to the present Emperor of the French, took part with General Pepe in the defence of Venice, and was not long since, before his health gave way, conservator of the library of St Cloud.

GENERAL ARISTA, ex-President of Mexico, en route from Cadiz to Southampton, died suddenly on board the *Tagus* on the 12th inst.

GENERAL GABRIEL GORDON, Colonel of the 91st Foot, died at his residence near Manchester, on the 7th inst. He was ninety-two years of age, and had been more than seventy-four years in the service, his first commission in which bears date 6th of January, 1781.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K.C.B., died suddenly at his seat in the county of Limerick on Sunday last, immediately after returning from divine service at Costleconnell church. He was in his seventy-eighth year. The deceased entered the army in 1798, served in Holland, in South America, and in the Peninsula in 1809, to the close of the war. He was subsequently lieutenant-governor of the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope, and governor-in-chief of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

COLONEL RICHARD TYLDEN, of the Royal Engineers, C.B., and aide-de-camp to the Queen, died at Malta on the 2nd inst., in his thirty-sixth year. He distinguished himself greatly in the Caffre war, and immediately on his return from the Cape joined the staff of his father, the late Brigadier-General Tylden, R.E., at Varna. He was present at the landing of the army in the Crimea, and at the battle of the Alma, and two days after that glorious battle he had the melancholy satisfaction of being with his father when he died of cholera, brought on by the great fatigue he had gone through during the action, and afterwards the sad duty of depositing his remains in a soldier's grave. On arriving before Sebastopol he gave up his staff situation to share the more arduous and dangerous duties of the siege, and had the command of the right British attack. From that time until he received his fatal wound he was never absent from the trenches, was present at every skirmish and sortie that took place near his batteries, and particularly distinguished himself in the attack and capture of the enemy's rifle pits and ambuscades in April last. In the unfortunate attack of the 18th of June last he was most severely wounded in both legs, so much so that the medical officers did not think it safe to remove him to Scutari until the 28th of July, when, though his wounds were progressing favourably, he was unfortunately attacked by diarrhoea, which had such an effect upon his weakened and shattered frame, that he sank under it on the day after his arrival at Malta.

THE REV. DR FOX, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, died on Saturday in the eighty-first year of his age. He was elected provost of Queen's College in 1827, and at the time of his death held the office of delegate of estates in the University. The election of a new provost takes place on Monday.

SIR EDWARD STUART BAYNES, K.C.M.G., Consul-general at Tunis, died on the 23rd ult., after an illness of only a few hours, from an attack of malignant fever. Sir E. Baynes served for several years in the Commissariat; was Secretary-General of the Ionian Islands, afterwards consul at St Petersburg, and was finally appointed British consul-general at Tunis.

MR PATRICK PARK, the sculptor, died suddenly on Thursday morning, at Warrington. The deceased was celebrated for his portrait sculpture. He was a native of Glasgow, and studied under Thorwaldsen at Rome. He was remarkable for the vigorous and faithful expression of his busts. Among those who sat to him were the Emperor Napoleon III, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr Layard, M.P., Sir H. Smith, the late Sir C. Napier, Lord Dundonald, &c. Mr Park was in the prime of life, and was warmly esteemed by a large body of friends. Apart from his professional merits, he was a man of great and various talent and strong originality of character.

#### IRELAND.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—The Chair of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's College, Cork, vacated by the return to Trinity College of Professor Shaw, has been conferred upon Mr England, the Professor of Engineering. He is a Roman Catholic, and nephew of the late Dr England, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston.—The Very Rev. Dr O'Brien has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford by the Pope.—The Irish summer assizes have passed over

universally without a capital conviction.—The efforts made to obtain the unconditional pardon of Mr Smith O'Brien have, it appears, been for the present unsuccessful, an unfavourable answer having been returned, during the past week, from Lord Palmerston. The 'Examiner' says, however, that the answer by no means shuts out hope, but quite the contrary.—The new arrangement by which all orders for army clothing are to be sent to London has given rise to loud complaints in Dublin, although a small proportion only of such orders was usually executed in Ireland.—The Handcock romance, hitherto known by the title of "Handcock against Delacour," has been now finally settled. The Act to carry into effect the compromise between the plaintiff and the trustees and guardians of the minor has received the Royal assent.

#### THE RE-ELECTIONS.

HERTFORD.—The appointment of the Hon. W. F. Cowper to the office of President of the Board of Health having created a vacancy in the representation of Hertford, the nomination took place on Tuesday, and Mr Cowper was re-elected without opposition. He then addressed the electors in a very sensible, business-like speech, in the course of which he spoke of the war as follows: "Many of the electors complained of the burdens which had been imposed on them by the war, but they supported them with patience and resolution, because they felt that they were enduring them in a right cause. (Cheers.) He found, however, that some of his friends entertained views with regard to war which were not consistent with the present condition of human nature. He had no doubt that the time would come when the spear would be turned into the ploughshare, and the lion lie down with the lamb; but that time had not arrived, and it was no use for us to act as though it had. He believed the time would come when rapine, injustice, cruelty, and violence would not stalk over the face of the world; when we should not have to take up arms against wrong and injury; but that time had not arrived. Nobody could regret more than himself that four great nations were engaged, not in promoting the sum of human happiness, but in destroying it. He regretted that the flower of this country should have been sent away to foreign climes, not to extend commerce or the products of the earth, but to destroy crops, to plunder magazines, and to hurl forth the implements of destruction against their fellow-men. (Cheers.) But he said that England was not responsible for this. (Loud cheers.) The responsibility rested with those who indulged in a cruel lust of conquest. This melancholy state of things was attributable to the lawless ambition of the Emperor of Russia. The responsibility rested upon the present rulers of Russia, who had refused to grant those just demands which the great Powers of Europe had agreed in making—who had refused guarantees that aggressions and encroachments should at once and for ever terminate. He could see no reason whatever to doubt that this war in which we were engaged was a just and necessary war. That it was necessary might be seen by any one who would take the trouble to read the negotiations which preceded the declaration of war. Let them look at the map of Europe, and they would find that that would be enough to prove that this war was necessary. They would see that that which now constituted the empire of Russia had been wrested from her weaker neighbours. Every part of the Russian territory that touched neighbouring States had been won by conquest or policy. (Hear, hear.) Russia took advantage of the distresses of Sweden to take from her Finland and the islands of the Gulf of Bothnia. She had wrested from Poland those populous cities which now constituted the western division of her territory; and though she could not subdue the chivalrous and indomitable spirit of that noble race, she had been able to crush them in that which should have been their own country, and to send their exiles over the face of the globe. Russia had robbed all her neighbours. She had taken from Turkey, from Persia, and even from the Circassians everything but those mountain fastnesses which that energetic race was alone able to defend. If we allowed her to go on completing the cherished objects of her policy without resistance—if we allowed Russian covetousness to get to Constantinople, which had been the darling object of Russia for so many years, where, he would ask, would be the guarantee for the civilisation and the safety of Europe? (Cheers.) If this double-headed eagle should enfold with her wings the countries by the Baltic on the one hand and the Mediterranean on the other, what would secure Europe from becoming prostrate under this Russian domination? Wherever despotism prevailed the influence of Russia was invoked. If the King of Naples was able to resort in this nineteenth century to the bastinado for political offences, it was by obtaining the sympathy and concealed support of Russia. If, then, Europe were not to seize the present opportunity, which was a most favourable one, of uniting against that great design which Russia entertained of swallowing up the Turkish kingdom, and gaining a position at Constantinople, how did we know whether at any time it would be possible successfully to resist this Russian aggression? How was this encroaching spirit met? We did not ask Russia to give up anything she had a right to possess—we only asked her to bind herself down not to encroach upon Turkey, not to invade the territory of our ally; and in making this demand we must take care not to be daunted by the high and arrogant language in which Russia systematically indulged. It would be remembered that after hostilities began the Emperor of Russia said he would only treat with Turkey at St Petersburg, and that the allies should have nothing to do with it. Now his language had been altered, and the Russian envoy had met the representatives of England, France, and Turkey at Vienna. That power had been humbled in that respect, but still the envoy followed the hereditary crafty policy of his country. The Emperor of Russia had descended from that high position which he was the first to take. In the same way, in 1853, it was intimated that if the British fleet dared to enter the Bosphorus it would be at its peril, for the Emperor of Russia would not endure that any foreign fleet should be in the Black Sea. Well, that Black Sea was now solely occupied by the allied fleets, and not a Russian ship dared show itself away from its retreat and hiding-places. (Hear, hear.) Away, then, he would say, with the timid counsellors, who, unwilling to go on with this great undertaking, would recommend this nation to be content with some false and hollow semblances of terms of peace—who would have us listen to those plausible proposals of Russia and her friends which would give us nothing that would be calculated to lead to a secure and lasting peace, but which would at best give a hollow and shallow truce which would inflict upon us all the evils of a renewed warfare. He felt assured that our best policy was to be honest and courageous, and not to listen to the counsels of fear, for this country would bear its burden willingly, in order to attain to a long and honourable peace, as our forefathers bore the burdens when they were engaged in a contest more arduous with the Emperor of that day who threatened to invade the liberties of Europe. (Hear.) We owed it to those brave men who had lost their lives in the Crimea not to relax our efforts; and he felt certain that the people of England never would wax faint, but would prosecute the war with the utmost vigour, until they had secured the honourable peace on which they had set their hearts, and for which they had made such great sacrifices."

KIDDERMINSTER.—The election for this borough, consequent upon the appointment of Mr Lowe to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, took place at Kidderminster on the same day. Up to the previous evening rumours as to the representation of a most



contradictory character were rife. Mr Lowe having been summoned to Osborne in the Privy Council, a rumour got abroad that he had retired. Mr Lowe, however, returned to Kidderminster by the half-past eleven o'clock train on Tuesday morning; by which time it became pretty well known that Mr Boycott had retired, and left the field open to Mr Lowe, who was re-elected, but not by the universal acclaim of the mob, who were somewhat noisy on the occasion. Mr Lowe then came forward, and was listened to with tolerable patience, though his speech was accompanied by frequent ebullitions on the part of the crowd below. After thanking the electors and making some preliminary remarks, he said: At the present moment the Government which presides over the destiny of the country was placed in a position of unexampled difficulty and responsibility, and required all the support that the country could give it. It had been deserted, and he did not scruple to say, discreditably deserted, by statesmen who had involved us in a war, and who left us no alternative but to fight it out as men. Having done this, they turned round and deserted the colours which they had nailed to the mast, and counselled us to submit to a base and ignominious surrender. Those men, formerly high in the counsels of her Majesty, were now, scarcely in disguise, acting with the Opposition. The Government, which they had involved in war, were left to fight the battle of the independence of this country against a powerful and talented Opposition, headed by the very men who had counselled the war.—Mr Best (late member for Kidderminster): No; Mr Durrant.—Mr Lowe continued: Yes, Mr Durrant was the nominal leader of the Opposition; but, if they wanted to find the real heads and directors of it, they would find them in those who had endeavoured to take us by a surprise, and break faith with France in the matter of the Turkish loan (hear), though, of course, Mr Durrant availed himself of it. The opposition came from nearer home—viz., from those who involved us in this war, and who made this loan necessary.—Mr Best: Of which Government you were a member.—Of which Government I was a member. (Hear, hear.) He always did, and did now, heartily concur in the necessity of going to war with Russia, but he was not for turning round now and saying, "We find they hit harder than we had expected, and we will have peace on good terms," or, as Lord John Russell said, that we would make peace on any terms. (Hear.) He (Mr Lowe) would not say that he would have an armed truce or a system of counterpoise, in which one side should keep as many vessels as they could, and the other side should keep as many as they could, and so be perpetually watching and squaring at each other. (Hear, hear.) If they were heartily in favour of prosecuting the war, and wished to impress upon the Government the necessity of carrying it on with vigour, it was their duty not needlessly to impede that Government. They should not give the Emperor of Russia and his allies the opportunity of saying that the tide was turning in England,—that the people of England were ready enough to go to war, but that when they found out what it was their boasted courage deserted them; that they were anxious for a craven peace, and banished from the councils of her Majesty those men who urged them to stick to their colours and to fight to the last. He rejoiced that there had been no contest that day, and that the little effervescence which had been excited was a mere local squabble. He was happy to see that on the vital question of the day they were all pretty well agreed, for it was of great importance that there should be no symptom of vacillation or change of mind on the part of the people of this country which would "raise the market" against us in getting peace. Their only chance of getting peace was a resolved and determined front, to submit to any sacrifice—to do anything, in fact, rather than to lower the flag of England to the enemy.

MR LINDSAY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Mr W. S. Lindsay, M.P., who is threatened with opposition at Tynemouth from Captain Linkskill, a liberal conservative, has taken the first opportunity to meet his constituents, and addressed a large assembly of the electors of the borough on Tuesday evening. His reception was exceedingly cordial. Mr Lindsay, after thanking the meeting for the hearty reception they had given him, passed in review the measures brought before parliament during the session. He referred the meeting to a thick pamphlet he had published as a complete refutation of the charges brought against him by Sir C. Wood. He denied that he had derived any advantage from his position of member of Parliament; on the contrary, he had been attacked and abused for his exposure of Government mismanagement—mismanagement that had lost many precious lives and squandered much of wealth. The administrative reform movement was going on quietly, but he said he would have liked to have seen them show more nerve, and agitate for parliamentary reform and the immediate abolition of all patronage, as the most speedy means to reach their end. After referring to Mr Linkskill and his address, of whom he understood the Government knew nothing, for the Secretary of the Treasury had told him that he was not aware that there was such a gentleman in existence, he urged upon the electors not to allow him (Mr Lindsay) to be stabbed behind his back, but to support him as their independent member, and as an honest and earnest administrative reformer. Mr Lindsay retired amidst general cheering.

## LIMITED LIABILITY.

[From the Morning Post.]

So long as the fate of the Limited Liability Bill appeared to tremble in the balance, we purposely abstained from pointing out certain defects to which its provisions are still liable, simply on the ground that we did not wish by any criticism of ours, on comparatively minor matters, to endanger the success of the great and important principle involved in the measure. We must, however, say, that if time had permitted, it would have been extremely desirable that the whole of our Joint-Stock Company system should have undergone careful and judicious revision, concurrently with the great change which the Limited Liability Act is sure to effect in the commercial transactions of this country. The House of Lords, from some unaccountable motive, has, to a certain extent, succeeded in introducing restrictions which will greatly impair the utility and efficiency of the measure. It is, in fact, bound up with all the cumbersome and inconvenient provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act, and consequently, every small association formed for the most insignificant purpose for which an aggregation of small capitals is applicable must have a long and expensive deed of settlement following the requisitions of both statutes. When the House of Commons, more liberally inclined than the Upper House, was disposed to permit a lesser number than twenty-five partners to form a company with limited liability, the latter adhered to the second section of the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act, and introduced an amendment, providing that no company should exist of less than twenty-five partners. The Commons were compelled to accept this restriction, or to give up the measure altogether, and they wisely adopted the former alternative. Another amendment introduced by the Lords, establishing what they term an independent audit, would be in reality nothing more than a vexatious interference with the discretion and privacy which it is only fair to assume shareholders will ordinarily exercise, if it were likely to have any practical effect whatever. What will be the duties of the official auditor appointed by the Board of Trade? He will, of course, investigate the books, examine the balance sheet, and call for vouchers; but is he to decide whether the directors have given a particular individual too long credit, whether the general course of dealing of the company has been reckless, or whether there ought to be a further call of capital? Even if the official auditor reported to the Board of Trade that the dealings of a company were reckless, improvident, and insecure, that department would have no right to interpose. An appeal could only be

made to the shareholders, and those persons have at present the means of obtaining full and correct information with respect to all matters connected with the financial administration of the company in which they are jointly interested. This independent audit will, therefore, afford not an atom of additional security—it will be entirely inoperative, except so far as it puts sundry guineas per annum in the pockets of professional accountants or Government clerks. It would seem that the House of Lords, being compelled by the voice of the country to pass some Limited Liability Bill, had determined to impose vexatious and unnecessary restrictions to impede, as much as possible, the satisfactory working of the experiment about to be tried. We, however, have no apprehension as to the result, especially since it is known that the whole of our Joint-Stock Company law is to undergo revision next session—a task which the Government has promised to take in its own hands.

It, however, rests with the public themselves to show whether they will use and not abuse the privilege which the Legislature has conferred upon them. If they rashly enter into bubble speculations, the fault will be their own; and more than this, they will give the advocates of monopoly good grounds for saying, "We are wise men—we foretold all this—the commercial credit of the country is imperilled—we stood in the gap, but you would not listen to us." The Act came into operation two days ago, and already several provisionally-registered companies have come before the public. Two of these we may take as samples of the new associations which are likely to be formed. The first is "The London, Manchester, and Foreign Warehouse Company—Limited Liability," with a capital of 100,000*l.*, divided into shares of 10*l.* each. This company proposes to carry on the business of a firm recently largely engaged in the Scotch, Manchester, silk, woollen, and general London warehouse trade, the principals of the late firm being retained as managers of the new association. *Prima facie* such an undertaking appears to be both legitimate and sound. The second, which is a company of the same description, proposes to carry on the business of warehousemen on the principle of limited liability, with a capital of 200,000*l.* A contemporary has recently published a letter, showing the importance of forming settlements on the island of New Guinea for the cultivation of the cotton plant. The principle of limited liability may here again be made to aid in the development of an object which is undoubtedly of great national importance. Having from the outset taken the greatest interest in the free and unrestricted application of capital, whether great or small, to useful objects, not only as a principle just in itself, but as tending to develop the industry and resources of the country, we shall watch the experiment with a careful and scrutinising eye; and whilst, on the one hand, we shall record with satisfaction the progress and success of those undertakings which have substantial claims for support, we shall not hesitate to expose any attempts which may be made to impose upon the credulity of the public.

## THE WAR.

## DESTRUCTION OF SWEABORG.

The following telegraphic message from Admiral Dundas was received at the Admiralty late on Tuesday night.

Off Sweaborg, August 11.

Sweaborg was attacked by the mortars and gunboats of the allied squadrons on the morning of the 9th instant. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced in a few hours. Nearly all the principal buildings on Vargo, and many more on Svarto, including those of the arsenal and dockyards, are burnt. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost, in the allied fleet.

The following despatch was posted up at the Paris Bourse on Tuesday. ADMIRAL PENAUD TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.—"On board the Tourville, August 11. The bombardment of Sweaborg by the allied squadrons has been attended with complete success. An immense conflagration, which lasted for forty-five hours, has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder-magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow, and suffered an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men, and nothing whatever in material. The crews are in a state of enthusiasm."

Dantzic, August 16, 8 p.m.

The Vulture has arrived with the mails. The Allied squadrons returned to Nargen from Sweaborg on the 13th. The success at Sweaborg is fully confirmed. No ships have been seriously injured. The casualties on the English side are—killed, none; two officers and about thirty men wounded. The French loss is equally trifling.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Post' of yesterday says: "Telegraphic intelligence, which has reached Paris to-day, says that the extent of damage done by the bombardment of Sweaborg is more than was at first anticipated. The town is nearly destroyed. The fleet is preparing for fresh operations."

POSITION AND DEFENCES OF SWEABORG.—The fortress of Sweaborg is the first formidable obstacle in the Gulf of Finland, and does the outpost duty, as it were, for the great military *entrepôts* of St Petersburg, from which it is distant 163 miles. Sweaborg is composed of seven rocky islands, and is situated about three miles and a half from Helsingfors. The works are stupendous. The walls are chiefly of hewn granite, covered with earth, rising in some places to a height of forty-eight feet. The batteries, which commence on a level with the water, and rise in tiers one above another, are mounted, it is alleged, with nearly a thousand guns. In Wolf's Island, the principal of the group, there is a dry dock, capable of containing eleven or twelve frigates, which has been completely hollowed out of solid rock, the length being 300 feet, breadth 200, and depth 14 feet. At one extremity of this dock is a basin 200 feet square, closed at each end with sluice gates, which serves for the entrance and exit of frigates, and for repairing and building ships. The stores and ammunition for the batteries are deposited in magazines, on the edge of the water. The harbour can contain seven ships of the line and a few frigates. The population of Helsingfors, which is the capital of the district, is 10,000, and of Sweaborg about 4,000, the greater part of whom are tradesmen and merchants, who depend on supplying the garrison and fleet, and who, as if the Russians anticipated on this occasion a serious attack from the Allies, have been removing to Helsingfors during the last few weeks.

## IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Admiralty, dated August 13, 1855, from Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

"Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, July 30, 1855.

"Sir,—In continuation of the proceedings of the steam squadron in the Sea of Azoff, under the orders of Commander S. Osborn, of the *Vesuvius*, I beg leave to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two letters from that officer, together with the several enclosures reporting the steps taken to deprive the enemy of the new harvest, and to cripple his resources of all kinds, since the proceedings which were communicated in my letter of the 7th instant. During the time the squadron was detained from stress of weather, under Berutch Spit, near Ghenitch, the vessels were, at every break of the weather, employed in destroying extensive fishing establishments which supplied the army in the Crimea with fish, as well as guard-houses, barracks, stores of forage, and provisions on the Isthmus of Arabat, and the pontoon or only means of communication between Arabat Spit and the Crimea, at the entrance of the Kara-su River, was burnt by Commander R. Lambert, of the *Curlew*. The attack and destruction of Fort Petrovskoi, on the 16th instant, by the combined English and French squadrons named in Commander Osborn's

letter, appears to have been accomplished with the usual skill and success which has attended the operations in the Sea of Azoff; and their lordships will observe that particular mention is made of Lieut. H. Campion, Senior Lieutenant of the *Vesuvius*, who commanded the landing party, and rendered great service. I would particularly beg leave to call their lordships' attention to the high-minded conduct of De Cintré, of his Imperial Majesty's steamer *Milan*, who, on seeing that the bulk of the squadron was under the orders of Commander Osborn, to whom he was senior, waived his right to plan the attack, and placed his ship, as well as the *Mouette*, in the positions pointed out by Commander Osborn. In the meantime, Lieutenant Hewett, in the *Beagle*, destroyed an extensive collection of fish stores and two large granaries full of corn in the neighbourhood of Berdiansk. After destroying Fort Petrovskoi, the squadron proceeded to Glofra, where some extensive corn and fish stores were destroyed by vessels under the orders of Commander Rowley Lambert, of the *Curlew*, and a similar service was performed at the Crooked Spit, in the Gulf of Azoff, by vessels under the orders of Commander F. A. B. Craufurd, of the *Swallow*. In the meantime Commander Osborn reconnoitred various parts of the coast as far as Taganrog. The reports of Commander Osborn are so comprehensive, that I will only remark that the admirable manner in which he has carried out my instructions "to clear the sea-board of all fish stores, all fisheries and mills on a scale beyond the wants of the neighbouring population, and, indeed, of all things destined to contribute to the maintenance of the enemy's army in the Crimea," fully corroborates the opinion I have before expressed, that he is an officer possessing a rare combination of high qualities, and I beg to recommend him to their lordships' most favourable consideration. "I am, &c., E. LYONS."

"Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*, Gulf of Azoff, July 17, 1855.

"Sir,—Heavy gales and much sea obliged the squadron in this sea to take shelter under Berutch Spit for several days. Coaling, provisioning, and completing stores was, however, proceeded with, and at every break in the weather the vessels were actively employed destroying some extensive fisheries upon Berutch Spit, as well as guard-houses, barracks, and stores of forage and provisions, to within an easy gun-shot of Arabat Fort. The only pontoon or means of communication between Arabat Spit and the Crimea, at the entrance of the Kara-su River, has been burnt by Commander R. Lambert, of H.M.S. *Curlew*, and we have now entire possession of the Spit. A lull in the weather enabled me to put to sea upon the 15th of July for a sweep round the Sea of Azoff; the *Arpent*, *Weeser*, and *Clinker* being left under the orders of Lieut. Horton to harass Genitch and Arabat, as well to cut off all communication along the Spit. Delayed by the weather, we did not reach Berdiansk until the 15th July; a heavy sea was running, but, anxious to lose no time, the senior officer of the French squadron (Captain de Cintré, of the *Milan*) and myself determined to go at once and endeavour to burn the forage and corn stacks upon the landward side of the hills overlooking the town. No inhabitants were to be seen, but the occasional glimpse of soldiers showed that a landing was expected, and that they were prepared for a street fight. I hoisted a flag of truce in order, if possible, to get the women and children removed from the town; but, as that met with no reply, and the surf rendered landing extremely hazardous, I hauled it down, and the squadron commenced to fire over the town at the forage and corn stacked behind it, and I soon had the satisfaction of seeing a fire break out exactly where it was wanted. The town was not touched except by an occasional shell. The wheat and forage being fired, it became necessary to move into deeper water for the night, and, from our distant anchorage, the fires were seen burning throughout the night. On the 16th July, the Allied squadron proceeded to Fort Petrovskoi, between Berdiansk and Marianopol. As I approached the place there were evident symptoms of an increase to the fortifications since the *Vesuvius* silenced its fire three weeks ago. A redan, covering the curtain which faces the sea, showed seven new embrasures, and much new earth led me to expect some masked works. Captain de Cintré, commanding the French steamer *Milan*, although my senior, in the most handsome manner surrendered the right of planning the attack, and keeping alone in view the good of the Allied cause, gallantly took up the position I wished him to do, followed by Captain de l'Allemand, in the *Mouette*. At 9.30 a.m. all arrangements being made the squadron named in the margin took up their positions. The light draught gun boats taking up stations east and west of the fort, and enfilading the works in front and rear; whilst the heavier vessels formed a semicircle round the front. The heavy nature of our ordnance crushed all attempts at resistance, and soon forced not only the garrison to retire from the trenches, but also kept at a respectable distance the reserve force, consisting of three strong battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. We then commenced to fire with carcasses, and although partially successful, I was obliged to send the light boats of the squadron to complete the destruction of the fort and batteries; a duty I entrusted to Lieut. H. Campion, of the *Vesuvius*, assisted by the officers in the annexed list. In a short time I had the satisfaction of seeing all the cantonment, gun platforms, public buildings, corn and forage stores on fire, and the embrasures of the earthworks seriously injured; and although the enemy from an earthwork to the rear opened a sharp fire upon our men, Lieut. Campion completed this service in the most able and perfect manner, without the loss of one man. Lieut. Campion reports that the fort was fully as formidable a one as it appeared from the ships; the platforms were laid ready, but the guns either had not yet arrived or had been withdrawn by the enemy. Leaving the *Swallow*, Commander Craufurd, to check any attempt of the enemy to reoccupy the fort and extinguish the fire until the destruction was complete, the rest of the squadron proceeded to destroy great quantities of forage and some most extensive fisheries, situated upon the White House Spit, and about the mouth of the River Berda. By dark the work was done, and thirty fisheries, numbers of heavy launches, and great stores of salted fish, nets and gear, as well as much forage, had fallen into our hands, in spite of considerable numbers of Cossack horse. Nothing could exceed the zeal and energy displayed by every officer and man throughout the day; and the skilful manner in which the various officers in command of her Majesty's vessels took up their positions in the morning, the beautiful accuracy of their fire, and the care with which the squadron was handled in shallow water deserve to be called to your favourable notice. The able and cheerful co-operation of the French throughout the day was beyond all praise. "I have, &c., (Signed) SHERARD OSBORN, Commander and Senior Officer."

"Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*, Gulf of Azoff, July 21, 1855.

"Sir,—The day I closed my last report to you, the *Beagle*, Lieut. Hewett, was detached to Berdiansk. Lieut. Hewett joined me yesterday, and reports that one of the Russian sunken vessels was blown up. Lieut. Hewett, the same evening, landed under cover of his vessel's guns, and destroyed an extensive collection of fish stores, and two large granaries full of corn. On the 17th July, in consequence of information received of extensive depots of corn and forage existing at a town called Glofra, upon the Asiatic coast, near Gheisk, I proceeded there with the squadron, accompanied by the French steamers *Milan* and *Mouette*. The *Vesuvius* and *Swallow* were obliged to anchor some distance off shore. I therefore sent Commander E. Lambert (her Majesty's ship *Curlew*), with the gun boats named in the margin, to reconnoitre in force, and if an opportunity occurred to destroy any stores of provisions or of forage, he was to do so. Commander Lambert found Glofra and its neighbourhood swarming with cavalry; the town an opening straggling agricultural village, and no appearance of corn or forage in it; he therefore very properly confined his operations to destroying, upon Glofra Spit, some very extensive corn and fish stores, but spared the town. The skill with which this service was executed, in the face of large bodies of cavalry, reflects no small credit upon Commander Lambert; and he speaks most highly of the able assistance rendered him by the French officers and men under Captains de Cintré and l'Allemand. From Glofra I next proceeded to the Crooked Spit, in the Gulf of Azoff, the French squadron parting company to harass the enemy in the neighbourhood

\* *Vesuvius*, Commander S. Osborn; *Curlew*, Commander E. Lambert; *Swallow*, Commander F. A. B. Craufurd; *Fancy*, Lieut. C. G. Gyllis; *Grinder*, Lieut. F. Hamilton; *Boxer*, Lieut. S. P. Townsend; *Cracker*, Lieut. H. Harrvatt; *Wrangler*, Lieut. H. Burgoyne; *Jasper*, Lieut. J. S. Hudson; *Beagle*, Lieut. W. H. Hewett.

† *Fancy*, *Grinder*, *Boxer*, *Cracker*, *Jasper*, *Wrangler*, *Beagle*, *Swallow*, and *Vesuvius*.



of Kamisheva and Obotchna. The squadron reached Crooked Spit the same day (July 18); and I immediately ordered Commander F. Craufurd, in the Swallow, supported by the gun boats Grinder, Boxer, and Cracker, and the boats of her Majesty's ships Vesuvius, Curlew, and Fancy, under Lieut. Grylls, Rowley, and Sullivan, to proceed and clear the Spit of the cavalry and Cossacks of the enemy, and then land and destroy the great fishing establishments situated upon it. Commander Craufurd executed this service with great vigour, and his report I have the honour to enclose. The extraordinary quantity of nets and stores of fish, and the scale of the works destroyed, fully confirm the statements made by the work-people that their occupation consisted in supplying food to the army in the Crimea, everything going to Simpheropol by the great northern road along the steppe. Whilst this service was being executed I reconnoitred the mouth of the river Mions, fifteen miles west of Taganrog, in her Majesty's ship Jasper, Lieut. J. S. Hudson. The shallow nature of the coast would not allow us to approach within a mile and three quarters of what in the chart is marked as Fort Temenos. The fortification was an earthwork of some extent and ditched but not pierced for guns. It was evidently of an old date, and as I could see no one within it, I again returned to the same place, accompanied by the boats of her Majesty's ships Vesuvius and Curlew, and her Majesty's gun vessels Cracker, Boxer, and Jasper. Cavalry in large bodies, armed for the most part with carbines or rifles, were evidently much harassed by riding upon supposed points of attack; and when we got to Fort Temenos, and the usual Cossack picket had been driven off, I and Commander Lambert proceeded at once with the light boats into the river. When there, and immediately under Fort Temenos, which stands upon a steep escarp of eighty feet, we found ourselves looked down upon by a large body of both horse and foot, lining the ditch and parapet of the work. Landing on the opposite bank, at good rifle-shot distance, one boat's crew, under Lieut. Rowley, was sent to destroy a collection of launches and a fishery, whilst a careful and steady fire of Minié rifles kept the Russians from advancing upon us. Assuring ourselves of the non-existence of any object worth hazarding so small a force any farther, we returned to the vessels, passing within pistol-shot of the Russian ambuscade. The cool steadiness of the officers and men in the gigs, together with the wonderful precision of the fire from the covering vessels, distant as they were, doubtless kept the enemy in check, and prevented serious consequences. To Commander Lambert, Lieut. Grylls, and Rowley, and Mr Tabuteau (mate) who were in the gigs, as well as to Lieut. Marryatt, Townshend, and Hudson, who commanded the gun-vessels, my best thanks are due. The gig of the Grinder, under Lieut. Hamilton, had a narrow escape upon the same day from a similar ambuscade, at a place called Kirpe, ten miles east of Marianopol, the very proper humanity of Lieut. Hamilton in not firing into an open defenceless town, as it appeared to him, having night entailed the loss of a boat's crew when he attempted to land and destroy a corn store. A heavy fire of musketry at half pistol-shot providentially injured no one, and Lieut. Hamilton appears to have most skillfully escaped. The 19th of July, I reconnoitred Taganrog in the Jasper gun-boat. A new battery was being constructed upon the heights near the hospital, but although two shots were thrown into it, it did not reply. Every part of the town showed signs of the injuries it had received when we visited it under the late Captain E. Lyons, of the Miranda. The long series of Government stores burnt by the allied flotilla had not been repaired, and the only sign of any communication being now held by water with the Don was one large barge upon the beach. To put a stop, however, to all traffic of this nature, and to harass the enemy in this neighbourhood, I have ordered Commander Craufurd to remain in the Gulf of Azoff, with two gun vessels under his orders. That the squadron has not been idle, I trust this report will show; and without entering more into details than I have done, I can assure you, sir, that from Ghenitch to Taganrog, and thence round to Kamisheva, we have kept the coast in a state of constant alarm, and their troops incessantly moving. The good service done by the gun-boats in this way has been very great. The total amount of provisions, corn, fisheries, forage, and boats destroyed, has been something enormous. Nothing can exceed the zeal and activity of the officers, or good conduct of the men, constituting this squadron; and constant work does not, I am happy to say, appear as yet to impair their health. "I have, &c., (Signed) S. OSBORN."

"H.M.S. Swallow, off Crooked Spit, Sea of Azoff, July 15, 1855.

"Sir—In compliance with your orders, I proceeded in her Majesty's steam gun-boat, Grinder, with Cracker and Boxer, and boats of the squadron, to reconnoitre the Crooked Spit. Having cleared the spit of some mounted troops who occupied it, I ordered a detachment of boats, with their respective officers, to land and destroy the immense fishing establishments and nets found upon the point of it. The country seemed swarming with cavalry, but, by the able management of the officers in command of the gun-boats, and by their good fire, they were effectually driven off the spit some distance inland. Having reconnoitred as far into the land as we could see from the mast-head of the Grinder, all the boats were ordered to land and set fire to very large and extensive Government stores upon the upper part of the spit, including large fishing establishments, an enormous quantity of nets, hay-stacks, and several large houses used as Government stores. I learnt from a Russian fisherman, that the fish caught on this spit and cured here was immediately forwarded to Simpheropol, for the use of the Crimean army; and I conclude that a very severe blow has been inflicted upon the enemy by the amount of property which was destroyed, including spars, timber, fish, nets, and boats; apparently the most extensive fishing establishment in the Sea of Azoff; and I am happy to say without a casualty. My thanks are due to Lieut. Hamilton, of Grinder, and Townsend, of Boxer, as also to Lieut. Rowley, of Curlew; Grylls, of Fancy; Sullivan, of Vesuvius; Mr Aldrich, master of Swallow; Mr Deare, gunner of Curlew; and Mr Windsor, gunner of Swallow; who all and each by their zeal and activity rendered great service in destroying so large an accumulation of stores and houses in so short a space of time.

"I have, &c., (Signed) F. A. B. CRAUFURD, Commander."

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.—The 'Invalide Russe' publishes the following from the Sea of Azoff. Lieut-General Khomoutoff, Ataman, *locum tenens*, of the Don Cossacks, has sent the following details in a report dated the 19th (31st) of July:

"On the evening of the 11th (23rd) of July, an enemy's screw gunboat approached Taganrog, and fired on the town; while vesper were going on at the cathedral, a cannon ball of great size struck a corner of the altar, but did not damage the church except knocking down pieces of mortar, a fragment of which hurt the priest Siboff. Divine service was not interrupted by this incident, and none of the faithful left the church. At night-fall, the gunboat went away in the direction of the so-called Krivaia Kossa spit, and in approaching it got aground at forty saegènes from the shore. On receipt of the intelligence Major Afanassieff immediately proceeded to the spot with a sotnia of the 70th Regiment of the Don Cossacks, landed his men, and sheltered them behind high ground, opened a fire against the gunboat, to prevent the crew getting her afloat again. The enemy, in return, fired on the Cossacks, but it did not last long, as a violent east wind lessened the depth of water, and the gunboat got still more aground, and heeled over on one side. A large steamer then came up to give aid, and, approaching very near the shore opened a violent cannonade against the Cossacks, and made every effort to save the stranded boat. Meantime, Lieut-Colonel Démanoff, of the 70th Cossacks, had come up with two other sotnias, to Krivaia Kossa, and landed them. He opened a heavy fire of musketry, which prevented the men working on the deck of the gunboat. After a lengthened fusillade the crew of the gunboat, losing all hope of saving her, took to their boats, without being able to take down their colours, owing to the sharp fire from the Cossacks. Some twenty of the Don Cossacks then entered the water and swam to the boat, despite the fire from the steamer. They scrambled on board, hauled down the flag and jack, took two 24-pounder brass guns, and set fire to the gunboat, which burnt to the water's edge. This gunboat had three masts, and was about 120 feet in length. When the Cossacks took possession the steamer went away. The portion of the boat that was not burnt was soon covered with sand. The Cossacks endeavoured to take out the Paixhans gun and the machinery, but the operation offered great difficulties. I ordered the two captured brass guns to be sent to Novotcherkaak. I am happy to say we only had three Cossacks wounded in this affair. I have this moment been informed that seven of the enemy's steamers are in sight off Krivaia Kossa, probably with a view to save the hull of the burnt gunboat. With this report I send the flags and jacks taken by the Cossacks."

#### THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.—The following despatch from General Simpson is dated the 31st ult.: "I beg to enclose the list of casualties to the 29th inst., which, I regret to say, are very heavy. The proximity of our works to those of the enemy, together with the lightness of the nights and rocky nature of the ground, making it impossible to obtain rapid cover, materially contributes to such a result; notwithstanding which disadvantages our engineers continue steadily, though slowly, to advance in the direction of the Great Redan. An agreeable change has taken place the last few days in the temperature of the weather; heavy showers of rain have occasionally fallen. Several reconnaissances have been made from the valley of Baidar towards Ozenbash, Aitodar, and through the Phoros Pass towards Aloupka, the enemy nowhere appearing in any force; but the narrowness of the mountain roads, with the exception of the Woronzoff, makes it unnecessary for them to alter their concentrated position on the heights of Mackenzie and plateau of the Belbek. The health of the troops continues very satisfactory." The general list of casualties for two days consists of 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 2 serjeants, 106 rank and file wounded. The officers wounded are as follows: "July 28, 19th Foot—Lieut. A. Goren, slightly; 44th—Capt. L. Thornton, slightly; 46th—Major C. F. Campbell, Assistant-Engineer, slightly; 88th—Capt. N. Stevens, slightly.—July 29, 79th—Assistant-Surgeon E. L. Lundy, slightly."

In a second despatch dated the 4th inst. General Simpson says: On the night of the 2nd instant, between ten and eleven o'clock, the enemy made a sortie in considerable force by the Woronzoff road. The strength of the enemy is computed to be about 2,000. Their object was to destroy a heavy iron chevaux de frize, made across the Woronzoff road, between our right and left attacks, and being further supported by heavy columns in rear, to take advantage of such circumstances as might present themselves. They came on with loud cheers and bugling, and were received with great gallantry by our advanced picket, under the command of Lieut. R. E. Carr, of the 39th Regiment, who withdrew his men, firing at the same time upon the enemy, to the main body, under the command of Capt. Leckie, 39th Regiment. A heavy and well-directed fire was opened upon the enemy by the party under Captain Leckie on the Woronzoff road, as also by the guards of the trenches on the right of the 4th parallel, under the command of Captain Boyle, of the 89th Regiment, and Captain Turner, of the 1st Royals, which, in about ten minutes, caused the enemy to retire from an attack which, if it had not been so well met, might have been a serious affair. The enemy left four men killed, and some wounded were carried away. We had only one man slightly wounded in this affair. I have the satisfaction of announcing the return to this army of Captain Montague, of the Royal Engineers, from being a prisoner of war. He expresses himself highly grateful for the kindness with which he was treated by the Russians during his captivity. It is with great regret that I have to communicate that Lieut-General Sir R. England, G.C.B., has been compelled, upon the recommendation of a Medical Board, to return to England. Sir R. England is the last of the General officers who left the United Kingdom in command of a Division; he has remained at his post throughout the trying heats of Bulgaria, and the severities and hardships of the winter's campaign in the Crimea; and great credit is due to this officer for the constancy and untiring zeal he has exhibited in carrying out arduous and difficult duties on all occasions. The casualties between the 30th ult. and the 2nd inst. are 12 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 3 serjeants, 80 rank and file wounded, including Lieut. W. T. E. Fosbery, 77th Foot, dangerously.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—"Marseilles, Tuesday evening. General Canrobert arrived at Constantinople on the morning of the 6th, and left the same evening for Marseilles. He has just landed from the Indus. He has been replaced (provisionally) in the command of the 1st division by General Espinasse. The Porte has ordered the immediate return of Omar Pasha to the Crimea. Rifaat Pasha has been named President of the Seraskierat. The Constantinople journals state that General Zamoisky is to organise the deserters and the Poles who have been made prisoners, and will arm them to act against the Russians. Admiral Lushington and the English Generals Fraser and Shirley have arrived at Marseilles."

THE REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS ON THE 24TH OF JULY.—The French Minister of War has received a report from General Pelissier, giving an official account of the unsuccessful attack of the Russians on the French works on the side of the Malakoff, which took place on the night of the 24th ult. The French had only ten wounded in this little affair; but the enemy's loss is supposed to have been considerable, as they were occupied between two and three hours in removing their killed and wounded from the ground.

#### NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

The latest direct intelligence from the camp reaches to the 4th inst., up to which time no event of much importance in the siege operations has occurred since the last accounts. The nights have been generally too light for much progress to be made in advancing the approaches toward the principal points against which the operations are now directed, but the new batteries have been forwarded, and the approaches already existing have been placed in a more favourable condition for future necessities. Our allies have taken advantage of a few hours of darkness to throw up, unobserved by the enemy, an important branch approach on the Malakoff advance. A very complete system of telegraphic signals has been established between the fleet and our works in front, and from facilities of observation obtained by vessels placed in certain positions with regard to the enemy's works, the information which may thus be furnished is not unlikely to prove occasionally of a very valuable nature. The French still spoke with confidence of the Malakoff position being gained by them before the Imperial fête-day of the 15th of August. It is doubted by many whether the preparations would be sufficiently ripe for such an event within the period named. The following is from the diary of the correspondent of the 'Daily News':

August 1. The 72nd Highlanders are suffering rather severely from cholera. The other regiments of the Highland Brigade, although encamped side by side with the 72nd, are nearly free from the disease. Another regiment not long arrived, the 13th Light Infantry, have been suffering very severely. They have been moved from the low ground near Balaklava which they at first occupied, and now are encamped at a considerable elevation on the hillside above. Their hospitals still continue very full. It is said that, including those who have been invalided to Scutari or elsewhere, as well as the number who have died, or who are still sick, this regiment is already three hundred men weaker than when it landed in the Crimea on the 28th of June last from Gibraltar. It is satisfactory, however, to know that these are exceptional cases, and that the general state of health of the British troops is most favourable. Major Colin Campbell, of the 46th Regiment, was wounded yesterday while on duty in the left attack. He had observed a flash from one of the guns of the Redan, and stooped to avoid the risk of being struck by the shot. Unfortunately he did not stoop sufficiently low, and a grape shot glanced along his back inflicting a severe contusion in its passage. Had he not stooped, the ball would in all probability have struck him directly in the chest, and produced a fatal wound. In the same attack a few days prior to this occurrence Captain Paton, of the 4th Regiment, experienced a most narrow escape. He had been visiting some advanced sentries, and was in the act of climbing over a parapet on his return, when a round shot came close by his side. A corporal was returning with him, and was also mounting the parapet at the same time. The shot struck this poor fellow in the back, and dashed him

to pieces. Captain Paton was hit on the side of the neck and face by a portion of the corporal's body, and the fragment was projected with such force, that he received a severe contusion in consequence. August 2. It is calculated that, taking the whole allied force engaged in the siege operations, the average number of men placed *hors de combat* are now not less than 150 during each twenty-four hours, or between 4,000 and 5,000 per month. This estimate appears to be immense, but it is based upon returns which cannot be contradicted. The Duke of Newcastle has been suffering from illness. His attack is said to be of a dysenteric character—a malady to which many new-

comers appear to be liable. August 3. A shell burst last night in one of the advanced trenches of the right attack among some men of the 77th Regiment. One man was killed, and one officer and several men were severely injured. The officer alluded to was Lieut. W. Fosbery. One of his legs was completely shattered by a fragment of the shell, and amputation had to be performed immediately on his removal to camp. He had only lately joined the head-quarters of his regiment in the Crimea.

HOW THE TROOPS ARE QUARTERED.—The 'Times' correspondent thus describes the way in which the army is "accommodated" in camp. "The habitations of the army are of three classes—wooden huts, huts or hovels (dating from last winter, and partly subterranean), and tents. Happy, at least at this season, is the man who possesses a good wooden hut with a plank flooring. Most of the large huts, however, are used as store-houses, or for other general purposes. The walls of the hovels (for such is the term that most correctly designates them) are usually three or four feet below ground and about as much above it, and are surmounted by gabled roofs, without which, in some of them, a tall man could hardly stand upright. These singular dwellings are, as may be supposed, damp and gloomy. They are entered by three or four steps cut in the earth, and usually covered with stones or planks. Here is one of which the entrance is so low that a man of average height must bend double to get in. It is considered rather a good hut, and its owners speak with gratitude, almost with enthusiasm, of the excellent shelter it afforded them in the trying times of last winter. It is eight or nine feet broad and about twelve in length. At one end a sort of embrasure admits light through the thick wall, composed of mud and shapeless masses of stone. Below this embrasure is the bed, barely raised from the ground; on one side is a small niche in the wall used as a fireplace; the walls are tapestried with mail-cloth, horse blankets, and *mantas* that have come all the way from Catalonia and Valencia with the Spanish mules and muleteers, and are adorned with pictures cut from illustrated periodicals, and with numerous pipes, *bien culottées*—well blackened, that is to say, by the tobacco oil that has soaked through the porous clay. There is actually a chimney-piece—a thick board wrenched from some packing-case, the rusty nails still sticking in its edges—which supports a biscuit-box, tobacco, bottles in various stages of consumption, and other small comforts. Here is a rough tub, used for the inmates' ablutions, until scarcity of water caused the prohibition of such luxuries. Suspended from the homely tapestry are a sword, a pouch, belt, waterproof and leather leggings. A pair of tall boots are in one corner, and hard by the door—the lightest place—is a crumpled table, with writing materials and sundries. A shelf has been contrived, and holds a few well-thumbed volumes. The heavy rain has flowed into the hut through the doorway up to the edge of the bed; the consequence is that the floor resembles a muddy road, in which you slip about and almost stick. A trifle, this, to Crimean campaigners. The roof does not leak, which is more than can be said of the roofs of many huts. The one I have described may be taken as a fair specimen of the class of edifice. Transported to England, and exhibited as the dwelling of an Esquimaux or American Indian, it would doubtless excite surprise and compassion, and people would wonder that even savages could exist in such dens—here cheerfully tenanted by very civilised persons. Huts and hovels are few in number compared with the tents, which, when carefully pitched, with a good gear round them, make endurable habitations for this time of year, although liable to be overthrown by very high winds. But against the cold, when the canvas crackles with the frost, and the icy breath of winter enters at every chink, they afford poor protection indeed. If we are to pass another winter before Sebastopol—I mean to say, if the higher powers consider it probable, or even possible, that we shall do so—it is presumable that measures will be taken for the preservation of so costly a commodity as the British soldier. Seasoned veterans, who have survived the bitter sufferings of the winter of 1854-5, may be able to withstand the less severe hardships of that of 1855-6; but what do our rulers imagine will become of youthful recruits, in the year's worst season, on these inclement heights, unless provision be made for their comfort superior to any at present existing? Rations and raiment will, doubtless, not be deficient, but, as far as appearances yet go, proper shelter will."

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.—The same correspondent writes: One of the greatest curses of the camp at the present moment is the multitude of flies. It is really an Egyptian plague. In every tent and hut they swarm in myriads. From mosquitoes and fleas we are tolerably free; there are no bugs,—at least, I have neither seen nor heard of any. Probably bedsteads are not sufficiently numerous here to encourage the presence of those flat and fetid insects. We are daily grateful for the absence of such irritating vermin; and we try to be resigned, but we certainly cannot be thankful under the fly infliction. The Crimean fly is the most daring and aggressive animal of its size that it has ever been my lot to encounter. It befools everything in your quarters, bites you, and will not be rebuffed. Its courage and activity constitute it the Zouave of the fly family. It dashes into the cup you raise to your lips, and defiles the morsel at the end of your fork. War with it is not to be thought of. Kill a thousand and you shall have a million in their stead. Whatever food is exposed upon the table—sugar, meat, bread—is in an instant black with flies. The camp resounds with maledictions on the genus. A cargo of "ketch-em-alive" papers, arriving just now at Balaklava, would find an instant sale at exorbitant prices. We should paper our huts and tents with them, and still despair of exterminating our tormentors.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN TO SIR EDMUND LYONS.—The following autograph letter was sent by the Queen to Sir Edmund Lyons on the death of his son. "Buckingham Palace, June 29. The Queen cannot let any one but herself express to Sir Edmund Lyons the Prince's and her feelings of deep and heartfelt sympathy on the most melancholy occasion of the loss of his beloved and gallant son, Captain Lyons. We grieve deeply to think of the heavy affliction into which Sir E. Lyons is plunged at this anxious moment, and we mourn over the loss of an officer who proved himself so worthy of his father, and was so bright an ornament to the service he belonged to. To lose him, just when he returned triumphant, having accomplished so admirably all that was desired, and wished, must be an additional pang to his father. If sympathy can afford consolation, he possesses that of the whole nation."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.—On Monday the 5th Regiment arrived at Liverpool from Manchester, and embarked on board the screw-steamers Emeu and Andes. They consisted of about 1,000 rank and file, and were under the command of Lieut-Colonel Errington. About the same time between 300 and 400 troops, composed of draughts from the 31st, 48th, and 53rd Buffs, arrived from Birmingham, and embarked on board the same steamers, which will take their departure for Malta direct. The Trent transport embarked 23 officers, 141 men, and 156 horses at Southampton on Tuesday, and sailed for the Crimea the next day



Another detachment of the 1st Royal Dragoons left Canterbury for Southampton on Tuesday to en bark for the East. It consisted of 53 men and 4 horses. The screw steam transport Adelaide, of 1,560 tons arrived at Sheerness on Wednesday from London. She received on board next day Captain Barrow's Company of Artillery consisting of 100 gunners and drivers, non-commissioned officers, &c., in all 130 men. The Adelaide also takes out 40 men for the Turkish Contingent, 60 sappers, and 60 horses for the Turkish artillery. She left Sheerness on Thursday direct for Constantinople. She has also a large supply of munitions of war for the use of the Turkish army.

**NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir W. F. Carroll, K.C.B., has been appointed Deputy-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Rear-Admiral Sir G. R. Sartorius has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Queenstown, in the room of Admiral Sir W. Carroll. Captains L. T. Jones, of the London, 90, in the Black Sea, to the Princess Royal, 91, screw steam ship, in the Black Sea, vice Lord C. Paget, invalided; A. L. Keeper to the London; W. Moorson to the Leander, 50, in the Black Sea, vice Captain Peel, invalided; and H. E. Edgell to the Tribune, 31, screw steam frigate, in the Black Sea. Captain Gossett, R.E., son of Major Gossett, Barrack-master at Cork, has obtained the appointment of Surveyor-General in Ceylon. The salary is 1,200l. a year.

**MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**—We learn that by a recent decision of the Admiralty the proceeds of the Russian prizes lately captured by the revenue cruisers are not to be divided among the captors. The prizes will be considered as Admiralty droits, although the Order in Council of March 31, 1853, constitutes revenue cruisers vessels of war. Nearly one thousand gentlemen were appointed to commissions in the army between the 1st of January and the 1st of July. In July, upwards of 200 commissions were conferred on candidates. The Government has just effected another large contract with Colonel Colt for his revolvers, which are to be supplied to the officers of both services, and to those in the Turkish Contingent under Major-General Shirley. There are at the present time 400 tons of 13-inch shells loading in lighters at the Royal Arsenal for conveyance to Southampton, where they are to be shipped on board some of the large transports for the Crimea. A number of the workmen in the Arsenal are engaged in plugging up 15,000 ten-inch common shells to serve as hollow shot, a piece of hot iron being inserted in the fuzehole, and then hammered tight. They are intended for the use of the navy. In pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial held at Kamiesch, Mr J. W. Elliott, a surgeon, late of the Royal Albert, has been committed to the Devon County Gaol at Exeter, for two years, "for neglect of duty and unfeeling conduct." He was landed at Plymouth last week, and was conveyed to the gaol at Exeter to undergo his sentence on Friday. The Harbinger, with a full cargo of guns, shot, shell, &c., and a heavy battering train, sailed from Woolwich on Sunday morning for the Black Sea. It is stated that the dress regulations of the navy are now undergoing extensive revision, and that epaulettes will henceforth be abolished. The new uniform will, it is said, be greatly simplified, and rendered more suitable and comfortable for all who have to wear it. The Queen has expressed through Lord Hardinge her high satisfaction at the steady and soldier-like appearance of the German legion under Baron M. Stutterheim, and of the Swiss legion under Colonel Sulyberger, at the late review by her Majesty at Shorncliffe. The Glatton, 16, steam battery, was towed out of Portsmouth harbour on Thursday and moored at Spithead, while the *Eno* steamed out and prepared to convey her to the Black Sea.

#### THE FOUL WATER OF THE THAMES.

Mr R. Dover, has forwarded a communication to the Lord Mayor on the practicability of a complete system of sewerage by which the Thames may be freed from pollution. He says: "The pollution of the Thames with the contents of the sewers can be prevented immediately, economically, inoffensively, and effectually, by diverting at one or more desirable places into a convenient number of reservoirs, of advantageous sizes, the quantity of sewage now poured into the Thames, which can be deodorised and filtered from clean and salubrious in certain periods of time; and thus easily can the commingling of the sewage from any and all the sewers of London with the Thames be prevented with the greatest sanitary benefit, as the accompanying certificates prove. And 'national pecuniary profit' will be consequent on your Lordship's 'strenuous' advocacy of these sanitary movements, because a sewer discharging 52,000 cubic feet of sewage per 24 hours can be received and deodorised by the addition of small quantities of hydrochloric acid, proto-sulphate of iron, and chloride of sodium, and the aqueous part filtered off, 'clean and salubrious' from 27 reservoirs of 450 gallons each, working hourly, consecutively, and continuously. On the average each of those reservoirs will yield 17½ of residuum, sufficiently dry to compound with an equal quantity of saturated filtering media; and together they form a portable inodorous fertiliser, capable of increasing largely the agricultural products of these realms, and worth 5l. per ton. The gross expenses will not exceed 3l. 10s. per ton; consequently the profit to individuals or small associations contracting to work one or more sewers will be 1l. 10s. per ton, or upwards of 40 per cent., as the accompanying detailed statement shows. The working space of these 27 reservoirs will be only 1,000 square feet, in a building 10 feet high. Although the selling price of the foreign guano is 10l. to 15l. per ton, some persons, totally regardless of the value of the public health, profess to doubt whether the residuum of the sewage will sell for 5l. per ton. I can only refer them to Professor Way, who states 'from his own experiments, there could be no doubt as to the composition and value of sewage.' And Mr Lawes has also stated that 'if Mr Wickstead, or any other person, could conveniently provide the farmer with the valuable constituents contained in the sewage, he would confer a great boon upon agriculture by so doing.' But, as the community is paying 6d. in the pound for sewers-rates, and is also liable for a 6d. in the pound for rendering the Thames imminently pestiferous, it may be wisdom to try whether 6d. in the pound cannot be better spent in putting into general, efficient, reproductive, and remunerative operation a sanitary and national system for preventing the pollution of the Thames with sewage, and thereby improving the public health. The 'Times' stated on the 16th ult.:—'No bargain can be so cheap as that by which we purchase health; therefore the issues of these great events are now (under Providence) in your lordship's hands.'

**HER MAJESTY AND THE MAYOR OF HASTINGS.**—When the Queen passed through Hastings on Thursday, the Mayor addressed her Majesty in the following terms:—"I have much pleasure in appearing before your Majesty to convey the dutiful homage of the corporation and inhabitants of the ancient and loyal town of Hastings. I can assure your Majesty there is not a heart in this town that does not beat more loudly from the knowledge that you are within our boundary. We pray that providence may watch over your Majesty, and clear away all obstacles in your path; and that you may live many years in great happiness with your noble husband and beautiful children." To this specimen of civic eloquence, her Majesty replied:—"I am much obliged to you, Mr Mayor, for your kind wishes and expressions."

### Latest Intelligence.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18.

## BATTLE ON THE TCHERNAYA.

### DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

War Department, August 17.—The following important telegraphs have been received by Lord Panmure:

"Varna, August 16, 1:30 p.m.—The Russians attacked the position on the Tchernaya this morning at daylight in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians. Further particulars will be sent."

"Varna, 7:30 p.m.—The Russian attack of the morning was under the command of General Liprandi, with from 50,000 to 60,000 men. Their loss is estimated between 4,000 and 5,000. About 400 prisoners have been taken. The loss on the side of the Allies is very small."

Paris, Friday, August 17.—The following despatch from General Pelissier was posted up to-day at the Bourse:

"Traktir-bridge, August 16, 10 a.m.—For some days rumours of a premeditated attack on the part of the Russians had aroused our attention, and they carried out their project this morning at daybreak, against our lines on the Tchernaya; but, despite the concentration of imposing masses collected during the night, the enemy was repulsed with great vigour by the divisions of Generals Herbillon, Camou, Fauchaux, and Morris.

"The Sardinians, placed on our right, fought valiantly. The principal effort of the enemy was directed against Traktir-bridge. The Russians left a great number of dead there, and we made a great many prisoners. They were in full retreat on Mackenzie's Farm when our reserves were coming up, and those of our brave allies, especially the English cavalry. The enemy has received a severe check. Our losses, which are much less than those of the Russians, have not yet been accurately ascertained."

Turin, Friday.—A despatch has been received from General La Marmora. He says that the French despatches will show whether the Piedmontese are worthy or not to fight beside the French and English. Two hundred of the Sardinian contingent are *hors de combat*. General Montevecchio is mortally wounded.

### RENEWED BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

War Department, Friday.—Lord Panmure has received the following intelligence from General Simpson, dated "Crimea, August 16.

"General Pelissier and I have decided on opening fire "from the English and French batteries at dawn to-morrow morning."

### DEPARTURE OF THE FLEETS FROM SWEABORG.

Dantzic, Friday.—The Vulture has arrived, having left Sweaborg on Monday. The fleets left on the 13th—partly for Nargen and partly for Cronstadt. None of the ships are greatly injured. We have no killed, and about thirty wounded.

### FRANCE.

Paris, Saturday morning.—General Canrobert, who has arrived, is created a senator.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria will arrive at about half-past six o'clock p.m. The 'Moniteur' invites Parisians to show their respect and affection for their illustrious ally.

Boulogne, Friday evening.—The Emperor of the French arrived here this evening at six o'clock from Paris, and proceeded to the Hotel du Pavillon Imperiale on the sands, where he will await the arrival of her Majesty to-morrow. A guard of honour of the Chasseurs de Vincennes was drawn up in front of the hotel to receive the Emperor. His Majesty was loudly cheered on leaving the station, and in passing through Boulogne. The squadron which is to form the marine guard of honour for her Majesty have in sight at eleven o'clock, and shortly after noon came to anchor in the roads. Boulogne is full of visitors, and accommodation never was so difficult to obtain.

The 'Daily News' has the following remarks on the positions of the respective armies prior to the battle of the Tchernaya, and the probable reasons of General Liprandi in making the attack which has resulted in his defeat:

"The exterior Russian army, when the last detailed accounts were received, held a strong position on the Mackenzie heights, its line extending from Aitodor to Albat, with advanced posts on the range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baidar. A portion of this vale and the line of the Tchernaya have been held by the Sardinian Contingent, the Turkish army from the Danube, and a mixed division of French troops, computed in the last week of July to number in all 30,000 men. It was here the fatal blow was to fall. With what was deemed excess of caution, the Piedmontese and Turks entertained themselves with adding new *tabias* to the redoubts first thrown up in the new position, but Wisdom appears to have justified her children. On Thursday last, at daybreak, the Russian field army, which had long defied reconnaissance, disclosed its front. According to its wont, it advanced in masses. The generals compute that it numbered 60,000, the strength which Lord Raglan attributed

to the army opposed to him at Inkermann. But how different the result: then a day's fighting and a victory bought with enormous loss; now a decisive result in three hours, and 'the loss on the side of the Allies very small.' The question will arise—What impelled a General of Liprandi's mark to an undertaking so adventurous and insecure? Perhaps necessity. Having lately given considerable space to a Russian communication, celebrating the abundance and healthfulness which reign within Sebastopol, we may now state, from information of higher authenticity, that the garrison of Sebastopol is upon short rations, and that it suffers greatly from sickness. We do not underrate the patience and heroic endurance of the Russian soldiers, but it is not unreasonable to believe that where great privations have been endured for a year without the stimulus of present or prospective success, irritation and impatience will prevail. Such a disposition revealing itself among the defenders of Sebastopol would weigh with the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and might induce him to venture an attack upon the untried Sardinians or the disesteemed Turks. It will, we believe, be found that General Liprandi's attack expresses less the enterprise than the straitened situation of the Russians in the Crimea.

"One of the chief points of interest in this victory is the share which the Italian Contingent has borne in it. Italy, crushed by foreign oppression, as in Lombardy—debased by internal bad government, as in Naples—and allowed to breathe freely only in Piedmont, comes forward to prove that the grand national spirit which lifted it up to the head of the world in ancient times—which inspired its poets, from Virgil down to Filicaja—is not extinct. The Sardinians—we have General Pelissier's word for it—behaved in a manner which sustains their old reputation."

The gallantry of the Sardinians and the future prospects of Piedmont are the subject of the following remarks in the 'Times':

That chivalry has now been proved and rewarded. A Russian army, computed at 60,000 strong, has descended from the heights, and attempted to surprise the French and Sardinians posted on the Tchernaya, with the same result as when the enemy suddenly presented themselves through the fog on the morning of November 5th. They have been beaten, and driven back with great slaughter, and Russia has been taught that there are other antagonists ready to spring up and fit to cope with her besides those whom she first defied, and who she possibly had good reason to believe would always stand alone. The Battle of the Tchernaya now tells her what she has to expect even from those smaller States, as one by one they rouse themselves and throw themselves into the struggle. Sardinia has won the first laurels, and how does she now stand? Though less in number and in power, she now becomes equal in fame to her great allies. They are bound to support her as their comrade in arms. In those changes which invariably follow a lengthened conflict, doubtless the State that took her share in the east, and shed her blood for the cause, will have due regard. But that is a distant and uncertain consideration. What immediately tells is, that the character of the Sardinian army is now established by the strongest test, and upon the noblest arena. Even if it has no more to do, and were to return home with this single achievement, it will henceforth be no mere show of uniforms, no mere armed police, such as the armies of other smaller States very generally are, but a body of proved soldiers. Every Sardinian from the Crimea will be pointed at throughout all Italy as the man who has not only seen battles, as he may have done, unhappily, on his own soil, but in a distant region, in conflict with Europe's most terrible foe. He will be a man to be honoured, to be known, to be relied upon, to be taken into counsel, and, should the occasion ever arise, to be associated in plan and in deed. When other States promise and deceive, vacillate and palter, betray the present and take refuge in the future, and try by every artifice to retain honour without its cost, every Italian will see in Sardinia a State which stakes everything when it pledges its word, and that does not assert more in the council than it is prepared to maintain in the field. Sardinia takes her stand at once among the noblest nations of Europe. She has had the good fortune to incur the special indignation of Russia, which would fain cross Europe and scale the Alps to be revenged on her forward antagonist, but whom she has met nearer home. Russia counted on her as one to be depended upon in the grand conspiracy against the freedom of States. Sardinia, of course, it was assumed, must be ready for the *regime* of the Cossacks. She would be ungrateful if she was not. Sardinia has repudiated all obligations that can interpose between her and honour. She has cut the knot with the sword, and now triumphantly answers the attempt to compromise her independence with the wager of battle in the lists of the Crimea.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Daily News,' writing on Thursday evening, thus describes the crowded state of that capital, in anticipation of her Majesty's arrival:

Anything like the crowds now flocking into Paris from all points of the compass I never saw during a residence of many years, and I am very certain that the like was never seen in all foregoing time. *Paris trop petit*, the prophetic title of a farce brought out some days since, is now a reality. I went last night to meet some English friends at the railway station. The tidal train came in two hours behind time, as it has done frequently of late owing to the immense number of passengers and the quantity of luggage they bring with them. Still by the reasonable hour of ten at night my friends were in a carriage in search of lodgings, an enterprise in which I accompanied them. My knowledge of Paris enabled me to take them to the liveliest places without loss of time, and so far they had an advantage over strangers, who would go at once to the best known places, which, of course, were the most likely to be full. But vainly for two hours I tried all the bye streets that I could think of as little likely to be known to visitors. At every door the uniform answer "quite full" was given. In many instances groups of travellers were standing about the entrances consulting in a desperate state of mind what they were to do. The hotel and lodging-house keepers were so tired of turning people away that they would sometimes scarcely turn their heads to answer the question whether there was a bed in the house. The driver of the carriage became tired of the search, and instead of making any comfortable suggestion, told us that he thought we had very little chance of finding room anywhere. On being rebuked for volunteering this



opinion, he said in an apologetic tone, that he was now continually taking travellers about in search of lodgings without success. In one obscure street we were offered a miserable garret with two small beds in it for 8fr. per night. This offer was eagerly closed with; but as my friends were about to take possession, they were told that they must take the lodging at that rate for a fortnight. The discomfort, which would have been cheerfully faced for the sake of a night's shelter, was not sufficiently tempting to be taken on lease, and therefore the search was continued. Propositions were made to try the Quartier Latin and the Marais, where guide-books say house-room is cheaper than in the quarters usually visited by the English, but by a happy accident, a garret was at length found in a less outlandish latitude, at a price considerably exceeding what would be paid for a good room at the Euston square Hotel. I feel perfectly certain that very many who will arrive this evening and to-morrow are doomed to pass the night in the streets. The price of butter, eggs, milk, and other perishable articles of food rises almost hourly. Carriages are very scarce. The omnibuses are almost always "complet," and you may often look in vain for an hour for a cab or other vehicle. The Universal Exhibition was as full to-day with visitors at one franc as I have often seen it on the four-sous day. The Prefect of Police has published an ordonnance relative to the measures of order to be observed on the entry of the Queen of England. From three o'clock no carriages will be allowed to pass along any of the streets through which the cortège will pass from the Strasbourg terminus to St Cloud; the different deputations belonging to the city of Paris who have demanded permission to join the cortège will have places assigned them; the deputations from the communes of the banlieue are to assemble, headed by their banners, in the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, where places will be reserved for them. The ordonnance concludes with the usual interdiction against erecting scaffoldings, climbing on trees or lamp-posts, &c.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**MILITARY FAVOURITISM.**—"A Father" writes to the 'Times':—"I am aware that Lord Hardinge is very indignant at being accused of favouritism. He will therefore be obliged to me for giving him this opportunity of explaining away a case which has been and is much talked of in the army. When the Duke of Newcastle made his defence in the House of Lords in February last, prior to leaving office, he asked whether it was likely he should have neglected the interests and welfare of the army when he had among them 'a dear pledge' in the shape of a son, a lieutenant in the rifle brigade. Some people actually wept when they heard this touching appeal, picturing to themselves the agonies of the poor father, labouring in vain at his desk in Whitehall while the son was perishing in the snowy trenches before Sebastopol; but more people smiled when they discovered next day that the whole was merely a rhetorical artifice, and scarcely a pardonable one, the truth being that up to February last the duke's son had never left the depot at Portsmouth. Nor has he ever left it up to the present moment, although he is now senior lieutenant of the First Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, thanks to the havoc which disease and shot have made among his less influential comrades abroad. No less than thirteen of his junior officers in the same battalion have been gazetted, drilled, and sent out to the Crimea since the Duke of Newcastle's son joined that regiment; but somehow or other Lord Hardinge has allowed Lord E. W. P. Clinton to remain at home. For the sake of everybody this should be explained, if it is explainable."

**THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.**—The local bodies are the vestries and the district boards of works, the qualification for which is the occupation of a house or lands rated at 40l. a-year. For the purposes of the Act the larger parishes in Schedule A will possess the privilege in each case of local government; while the smaller are grouped into "districts," so that while the vestry in each of the larger parishes will constitute the board of works for that parish, there will be but one board of works for a district. "The Metropolitan Board of Works will be composed of three members elected by the City Corporation, two members to be sent from each of the larger parishes in Schedule A, one member from each of the smaller parishes in that schedule, and one member from each district in Schedule B. The members of the Metropolitan Board are to elect their own chairman. The jurisdiction will extend over all the sewers of the metropolis, except the main sewers, which are reserved for the central board. They are empowered also to provide public conveniences in situations where they deem such accommodation to be required, to supply them with water, and to make compensation for any "damage occasioned to any person by the erection thereof." Each local body within its own territory will execute the office of the surveyor of highways, with the authority of which office it is to be invested. All other metropolitan paving boards being numbered among the things that were, their occupation now falls to the new local authorities. Duties will devolve on the vestries and district boards very similar to those provided for by the Lodging-houses Act. The conditions are determined in which any room of a house the floor of which is more than a yard below the street may be occupied. The business of watering all or any of the streets will fall to the local authorities, who will for this purpose have power to sink wells and erect pumps, which will also enable them to furnish a gratuitous supply to the inhabitants where needed. They are furnished also with power to keep the footways clean by scraping as well as sweeping, whence it may be hoped particular reference is had to the snow of winter. We are to lose the race of voluntary and self-appointed crossing sweepers, who are to make way for a class of "persons distinguished by their dress or some distinctive mark as public servants." All projections, such as windows, signposts, and showboards interfering with the thoroughfare must be removed by the owners under a penalty. The duties of the scavenger will be extended, the snow and ice, the contents of cesspools, and the "refuse of trades" being committed to him for disposal. When we have added the appointment of inspectors of nuisances and of medical officers of health we shall have given a general view of the functions of the vestries and the district boards of works.—'The Times.'

**MORTALITY AMONGST THE CHEAP PRESS.**—The 'Durham Advertiser' says, since the passing of the Newspaper Stamp Act Barnardcastle, as well as most towns in the kingdom, has had the newspaper epidemic. Three papers started into existence in the town, but only one now survives. The 'Barnardcastle Herald' (Knight's twopenny paper) has been discontinued, after struggling through six numbers. The 'Teesdale Advertiser' (a monthly) has also given up the ghost, or instead of being continued as a separate publication it will be incorporated with the only one still remaining.—'Teesdale Mercury.'

**THE NEW BEER ACT.**—The new Beer Act which received the royal assent on Tuesday, will take effect to-morrow. The hours for public-houses to be open are now on Sunday, Christmas-day, Good Friday, or any fast or thanksgiving day, from one to three and from five to eleven. The houses are not to be opened before four o'clock on the morning following the days mentioned, except to a traveller or lodger therein. Houses for public resort are prohibited in the same manner from being opened for the sale of liquors. Constables are empowered to enter public-houses. A penalty not exceeding 5l. may be levied for every offence against the act, and every separate sale to be deemed an offence. The expression "bona fide traveller" has been left out of the new law.

**VISIT TO PARIS OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—The secretary has lately been in Paris making arrangements for the society's visit there in September next. It is understood that during their

stay the society will present to the Emperor of the French and to Prince Napoleon, as president of the Imperial Commission, congratulatory addresses on the success of the Exposition Universelle. The Imperial Commission will invite the members of the society to an evening reception at the Palais de l'Industrie, and every facility will be given by the public authorities for the members visiting all objects of interest in Paris and its neighbourhood. Earl Grey, Lord Ebrington, M.P., Mr Ewart, M.P., Mr R. Stephenson, M.P., Sir C. Fox, and many others, have already signified their intention of joining in the visit.

**SIR JAMES BROOKE AND THE ISLAND OF BORNEO.**—The report of the commissioners, Mr C. R. Prinsep and the Hon. H. B. Devereux, was forwarded to the Directors of the East India Company by the Governor-General of India in Council in February last. The question of incompatibility of position as ruler of Sarawak and British subject is set at rest by Sir J. Brooke's declared intention to relinquish his position at Sarawak in case of need; Sir James having, moreover, expressed an opinion that the office of commissioner, is from its duties, unbefitting his position at Sarawak. The second head of inquiry was whether Sir J. Brooke's interest as a holder of territory and a trader in its produce be compatible with his duties as Consul to promote and foster the trade of other British subjects. Mr Devereux does not consider that the two sources of revenue enumerated are in their nature incompatible with the functions named. As the relations of Sir James Brooke to the native tribes and their bearing on the "piracy" question, Mr Prinsep reports that the relation of Sir James with and towards the native tribes on the north-west of Borneo is such in every respect that it is neither (in Mr Prinsep's opinion) "necessary or prudent that he should be intrusted with any discretion to determine which of these tribes are piratical," or be armed with any power to call for naval aid to punish or coerce them.

**THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.**—Of the twenty successful candidates at the recent examination for appointments in the Indian Civil Service, seven are from the University of Oxford, viz.: Messrs Warrant, Cordery, Peille, Thornton, Bell, Sandford, and Ramsay. The following are the names of the other successful candidates: Mr W. Butler, Mr W. Cornetti, Mr H. Reynolds, Mr W. Healey, Mr C. Arthkison, Mr W. Moss King, Mr R. Pomeroy, Mr Wilson, Mr H. Perkins, Mr W. Jones, Mr J. Pedder, Mr R. West, Mr C. Dalry. The actual number of candidates offering themselves for examination was 113, the number of appointments awarded was 20, and that the reader may be able to take in the particulars at a glance, we place them before him in a tabular form:—

| Number of Candidates. | Coming from                      | Number of successful. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 19                    | Oxford                           | 8                     |
| 32                    | Cambridge                        | 6                     |
| 6                     | London University                | 2                     |
| 2                     | King's College, London           | 1                     |
| 1                     | Harrow School                    | 0                     |
| 13                    | Other Schools                    | 0                     |
| 14                    | Trinity College, Dublin          | 0                     |
| 5                     | Queen's College, Cork            | 1                     |
| 2                     | Queen's College, Galway          | 1                     |
| 2                     | Other Irish Schools              | 0                     |
| 12                    | Scotch Universities and Colleges | 1*                    |
| 3                     | Other Scotch Schools             | 0                     |
| 2                     | Abroad                           | 0                     |
| 113                   |                                  | 20                    |

\* From Edinburgh.

We are further apprised that the highest number of marks gained by any candidate was 2,254, and that this candidate came from the University of London, whilst the lowest number of marks gained by any successful candidate was 1,120. It will also be recollected, perhaps, that the original scheme provided direct and peculiar encouragement for special excellence: i. e., for unquestionable proficiency in any one particular branch of knowledge. "Nothing," said the report, "can be further from our wish than to hold our premiums for knowledge of wide surface and small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer. Profound and accurate acquaintance with a single language ought to tell more than bad translations and themes in six languages. A single paper which shows that the writer thoroughly understands the principles of the differential calculus ought to tell more than twenty superficial and incorrect answers to questions about chemistry, botany, mineralogy, metaphysics, logic, and English history." These having been the principles of selection recommended, we are now informed that the successful candidates included the three best English scholars, the seven best classical scholars, the two best foreign language scholars, the best natural science scholar, and the two best moral science scholars, but not the best nor the second best in mathematics.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Saturday, Aug. 11. Admissions on payment, 450; by season tickets, 2,292: total visitors, 2,748. Number admitted (including season ticket holders) for six days, ending Saturday, Aug. 11, 52,963; amount received, 2,791l. 12s.—Monday, Aug. 13. Admissions on payment, 14,214; by season tickets, 582: total visitors, 14,796.—Tuesday, Aug. 14. Admissions on payment, 12,730; by season tickets, 713: total visitors, 13,443.—Wednesday, Aug. 15. Admissions on payment, 9,734; by season tickets, 762: total visitors, 10,496.—Thursday, Aug. 16. Admissions on payment, 11,384; by season tickets, 832: total visitors, 12,216.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The returns of the metropolitan registrars are still of a satisfactory character, and show that if the public health is not so good in London as in districts that are subject to more favourable conditions, it is in a better state than is usual at this season of the year. In the week that ended last Saturday the total number of deaths registered was 993, of which 482 were those of males and 511 those of females. In the corresponding weeks of 1849 and 1854, when so many lives were attacked with cholera, the deaths rose to nearly double that number,—to 1,909 in the former year, and to 1,832 in the latter; and in the other corresponding weeks of the series of years 1845-54 the number in four instances considerably exceeded 1,000. The deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, and the present rate of mortality is therefore comparatively low. The returns announce only five cases of cholera for last week, three of which were "choleraic diarrhoea," or "cholera infantum." Two of the cases, apparently of a worse type, occurred—one in Streatham, the other in Spitalfields. The diarrhoea, so prevalent in August and September, and fatal principally to infants, was shown in last report to be increasing. According to the present returns, 146 persons died of diarrhoea, of whom no less than 125 were under two years of age. The deaths from diarrhoea last week are not, however, more than the average in corresponding weeks of the last ten years. Of the five divisions of London, the greatest number of deaths from diarrhoea occurred in the north and east districts, and it deserves to be remarked that of thirty-seven registered in the north division fourteen occurred in the district of Islington. Only two occurred in Wandsworth, and none in Camberwell, though their united population is greater than that of Islington. Last week the births of 833 boys and 750 girls, in all 1,583 children, were registered in London.

**A HINT TO THE THOUGHTLESS.**—Many an act of cruelty is committed from the want of a little thoughtfulness, and nothing suffers so much in consequence of this want of thought as the poor little house-fly (*Musca domestica*). James Montgomery—now, alas! no more amongst us to plead the cause of the innocent—says:—

"Let us behold this happy fly,  
With limbs and wings as perfect as the eagle's."

And truly the house-fly is a wonderful creature—his curiosity and prying propensities, however, get him into endless troubles. Just

now may be seen a number of ill-shapen boys about the street, wearing round their hats an enormous circular pillar of paper, towering upwards to a fearful height. At a distance, this pillar appears to have been painted black; but as it and its bearer approach nearer, we find it animated, and can hear an incessant buzzing proceeding from it. This is not like the sound produced by a hive of bees, but a kept in suspense as to what all this means; for the urchins enlighten us by unceasing shouts of "Catch 'em a—live! all alive—oh! Cock-a—live! all a—live!" And sure enough these imps of Satan are right. "All alive" the poor wretched creatures are—glued, chained, rivetted to the frightful groundwork of that horrid cylindrical towering paper pillar. We have in a former number minutely described "how" these "Catch 'em alive" papers are manufactured, and entreated all people using them for the purpose of destroying flies, to be merciful in their cruelty. Whatever winged insect, attracted by the smell of the composition spread upon these broad-sheets, alights on the paper to reconnoitre, he at once becomes fixed as in a vice. His legs are engulfed in a morass; he plunges—he frets—he variably dislocates some of his joints; drawing his feet upwards until by his fearful elevation we become sensible of the magnitude of his efforts to escape and his consequent tortures. His wings are free. His body lives: whilst his extremities are in a hopeless state of inactivity, racked by unutterable anguish. We learn this by the unearthly half-stifled groans and ceaseless hum proceeding from the awful fly-paper. . . . One word more. If these fly-papers be considered useful, let all who use them burn them regularly at the close of every day. Their cost—three for a penny—is trifling, and not to be named in comparison with the conscientious discharge of an act of duty. . . . The heat of the sun, broiling the unhappy victims glued to these sugar-loaf pillars, is a sight as sickening to behold as it is painful to describe. May the little "hint" we have here given, not be entirely thrown away! Even a fly has a right to enjoy life.—*Kidd's Journal and Book of Nature.*

### TOWN AND COUNTRY TALK.

The case of Boyle v. Cardinal Wiseman was settled by agreement on Monday at the Croydon Assizes, without going to trial. The terms were, that the defendant is to pay 100l. towards the costs of the abortive trial at Guildford, and the whole of the taxed costs of the trial at Kingston, and the present action; and it was arranged between the council that an apology, or retraction, should be demanded or given. The costs to be paid, it was said, will amount to nearly 1,200l.

Mr Massey, M.P. for Newport, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, in succession to the Hon. W. F. Cowper, now President of the Board of Health.

Sir W. Molesworth has appointed Mr Victor Holton to be his private secretary at the Colonial office.

The Duke of Cornwall's Exhibition, granted to the Government School of Mines by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has this year been awarded to Mr C. Gould, a son of the eminent ornithologist.

The 'Athenæum' says that Sir J. Bowring is preparing an account of his late mission to Siam. It will appear in a work under the title of 'Siam and the Siamese.'

Mr Russell has resigned the chairmanship of the Great Western Railway, and been succeeded by Mr S. Walpole, M.P. for Midhurst.

Mr C. P. Villiers presented to the House of Commons last week a petition from tradesmen, mechanics, drivers and conductors of omnibuses, carmen, cab-drivers, and "others, consumers of malt liquor, especially porter," praying the House to adopt some effectual restrictions to secure, through licensed victuallers and beer retailers, a genuine article for consumption, as sent out by the leading brewers.

The Government, with a view of rendering the collections of the New Industrial Museums of Scotland of practical use to the students, are making an arrangement by which the Director of the Museum will exercise the functions of Professor of Technology, or of the application of science to the useful purposes of life.

Some of his dissenting friends having objected to the word "toleration," as used in his address to the electors of Maldon, Mr Mechi, in another address, explains that he used that word as the opposite to "intolerance," and that his interpretation of "a large measure of toleration" is "full civil and religious liberty." After all, "words are vain things, unless they represent substantialities; therefore by my acts I will be judged."

Among the medical graduates of the Edinburgh University who obtained their diplomas at the last examination, were a Chinese and four Egyptians. The Chinese graduate, Wong Fun, is believed to be the first of the Celestials who has ever graduated at a British university.

An association has been formed, under the title of "The East Sussex Book-Hawking Association," under the patronage of the Bishop of the Diocese, and with other distinguished support. The formation of the society would seem to have originated in the conviction that an "enormous sale of books of an immoral and irreligious tendency" is habitual in the district.

The band of one of the regiments of Life Guards performed in Kensington gardens on Sunday afternoon, between five and seven o'clock, but according to the report given in the 'Times,' without giving much satisfaction to the public, the music being the most dreary that could be selected, and the performance to match. "The band," says the 'Times,' "did not apparently approve of the innovation (of playing on Sunday), and succeeded admirably in giving a penitential effect to every piece of music they attempted."

Margaret Davies, now in Ruthin Gaol, convicted of the wilful murder of her illegitimate child by drowning it in a canal at Llangollen, and Joseph Richards, also condemned to death for murder, have both been respited.

It is stated that on her Majesty's return from France, Prince Albert will take a trip up the Baltic in the Royal yacht.

A monument is about to be erected to the memory of Mary Russell Mitford, authoress of 'Our Village,' which shall testify the respect entertained by many, not only in England but in America, both for her literary talents and her private virtues. The Rev. W. Harness, Privy Council office, Whitehall; F. Bennoch, Esq., 77 Wood street, Cheapside; and the Rev. C. Kingsley, Eversley, Hants, undertake to receive subscriptions.

The 'Sheffield Independent' says that last week a few of Mr Roebuck's supporters met at the Council hall of that town, under the presidency of the Mayor, when a preliminary committee was formed and a subscription commenced to provide a testimonial in acknowledgment of Mr Roebuck's national services, and in commemoration of his connexion with this borough. So far as the object has yet been made known, it has been met by a very satisfactory response.

The 'Cardiff Guardian' states that the case of Mrs Saunders, a poor woman who lately gave birth to four children, having come to the knowledge of the Queen, she immediately sent four sovereigns—one for each of the children. One of the children has died, but the remaining three continue well.

On the 3rd inst. several persons went from Sunderland over to the sands at the entrance of Jarrow Slake, to dredge for shrimps. Among them was a man named Bartram. He was dredging on the sands, some distance from the rest when he was suddenly heard to exclaim, "Lord Jesus save us," and the next moment he was engulfed in a dangerous quicksand. His body has not been found.

A very sad instance of sudden death happened on Saturday at Madley House, and ton. Mr Hoof, the railway contractor, who resided at Madley House, owned a large amount of the adjoining property, was suddenly attacked with a fit of apoplexy, and expired; and the shock of the distressing event



had such an effect upon his wife as to cause her death almost immediately afterwards.

On Saturday a marble statue of Walpole, the famous minister of George the Second, was placed upon its pedestal in the long corridor leading from Westminster Hall to the entrances of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The work is from the chisel of Mr J. Bell.

Notice has been given that Divine service at the Temple church will be discontinued until Sunday, the 7th of October next.

Messrs Strahan, Paul, and Bates were brought up for the tenth time at Bow street, on Wednesday, and again formally remanded; no additional evidence will be offered till next month, when an important witness is expected who is now abroad.

Mr Bates presented his bail and was allowed to go at large.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Institutional Association, consisting of the Lancashire and mechanics' institutions, and 15,000 members, is to visit the east of the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley, near Liverpool, to-day.

Lord Stanley, who is to be present, will probably deliver an address in the course of the afternoon.

The Liverpool select vestry, at their usual meeting, passed a resolution of thanks to Mr M. T. Baines, for his uniform courtesy and attention to the interests of Liverpool in regard to parochial matters during his presidency of the Poor-law Board, and of regret at his retirement from that office.

Postage labels of the value of 10d. will no longer be issued. The following are the labels at present in use: Penny labels, twopenny ditto, sixpenny ditto, shilling ditto.

By the death of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Palmerston will, for the first time, have to advise her Majesty as to the bestowal of a blue ribbon.

It is reported (says the 'Portsmouth Guardian') that Sir Francis Baring is about to accept office under the present government, and will consequently be obliged to appear again before his constituents.

The three light-houses on the Casket-rocks in the British Channel have been raised in height about 25 feet each. Owing to this increase in height, the lights may be discerned six or seven miles farther than was lately possible.

Professor Alison has resigned the chair of Practical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and has been appointed Emeritus Professor. The vacancy in the chair of medicine will be filled up on the first Tuesday of October—the vacancy to be advertised as is usual.

Mr Webster, proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre, is at present in Paris, and has already, it is said, intercepted a drama—from which much is expected—on its way from the author to one of the principal theatres on the Boulevards.

Mme. Ristori appeared at the Français on Wednesday last as Mario Stuart (in Italian, of course). Mme. Ristori has promised to endeavour to perfect herself in the French language, so as to be able to appear at the Français. Alexander Dumas is to write a play for her!

Mr Anderson, the "Great Wizard of the North," has become the lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, and is about to illustrate magic within it, after a new fashion. It is to be transformed into what he terms a Pyscomantheum, and the entertainments about to be produced are to be on a very extensive scale. It is understood that Mr Anderson has taken the Lyceum for a very long term of occupancy.

There is a rumour that Miss Cushman intends taking the Haymarket for a winter season.

LAW.

THE POISONING CASE AT DARLINGTON.—Mr Joseph Snaith Wooler, the gentleman of property at Darlington in custody on charge of poisoning his wife, was again brought before the county magistrates on Saturday. Much evidence was again heard, the material portion of which was some supplemental testimony by the medical men. It was deposed that immediately that they were convinced that some person was tampering with their patient by administering small doses of arsenic, they preserved the vomits and excretions, which they analysed. Four or five days before Mrs Wooler's death, Mr Wooler sent the urine down to Dr Jackson's, which, upon analysis, proved to be of a different character altogether from the secretions they had been in the habit of testing daily. They thought there must be a mistake, and asked Mr Wooler about it next morning. He replied that there was no mistake; but the secretions which they took away with them after speaking to Mr Wooler, upon being tested, had no resemblance to what he had sent, but, in its component parts, was exactly of the same character of urine that they had brought away from the house on previous days. The prisoner was remanded until Friday, but it will be a fortnight or three weeks before Dr Taylor will be ready with the analysis of the viscera, sent to him.

FORGERY PREVENTED BY A PRETENDED ACCOMPLICE.—Edward Agar was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of John Forrester, the officer, upon the charge of having uttered a forged check for 700l. upon the house of Messrs Stevenson, Salt, and Co., of Lombard street. W. Smith, of Theobald's road, carpenter, said: "In May last, I was doing some work at a house in Gray's-inn road. I had been occupied on and off, for three months, at that work. The prisoner came to that house several times. I always heard him called by the name of Jenkins. On one occasion he noticed some tattoo marks on my arm, and he asked me if I had been in the navy. I said I had been in that service, and he then said he had been to the West Indies, America, and several places. On the same evening he asked me to meet him at the corner of Raymond's buildings, and I did so, and at his request took a box for him to Pickford's booking-office, in Oxford street. That was about two months ago. About a week afterwards, I was making a drawing for a door at the desk, and the prisoner said, 'You seem handy with your pen, old fellow. Should you like to leave off carpentering, and get an easier berth?' I said I should. He said, 'I'll see what I can do for you in the course of a little while.' He then asked me to meet him in the same place. I met him accordingly, and he asked me to take ten sovereigns for him to a coffee-house in Orange street, Bloomsbury. The witness then particularised several other appointments which he had had with the prisoner, and several other missions upon which he had been sent by the prisoner, and which he had executed, and then he thus proceeded: 'The prisoner asked me if I had ever done business at a banker's or with bankers. I said, I had repeatedly done business at banking houses; and he then said he thought he should want me to do a little for him some time. I asked him what it was to do; and he told me he would tell me more about it in a week or two. A fortnight or three weeks after that I met him by accident in Southampton row, and he asked me if I should like to earn a hundred pounds. I said, 'Yes, I should, very much.' I asked him what it was to do, and he said, 'I'll present a check at a bankers for 700l., and if I was careful and minded his instructions, no harm would come of it.' He then said, 'I'll meet you on Monday. At any rate, do you look in at Tom's coffee-house, in Holborn, every night, and very likely you will find me there, as you have now got up to this end of the town; and if you see me don't speak, and I will see you and follow you out.' At twelve o'clock next day I met him by appointment outside the coffee-house in Orange street—that was last Tuesday week; and he then told me what I was to do with the check. He said, 'You must take the check to the bank, and present it to the clerk in the usual way, and if they will then understand it is wrong. If they ask you where you brought it from, say from Captain Fellait, of the Buxton Hotel. If they ask you are you his servant, say no, but you were passing by the hotel, and a gentleman asked you if you would take a letter to Mivart's Hotel to Capt. Fitzgerald; and that you consented to do so. I was carrying the letter to Mivart's and back, and that I was to return back to him, and that I was to say that he then inquired into my character, and what I was, and he thought he could get me a very excellent situation, and that he then asked me if I would take a check to the bankers and get it cashed, and that I consented. Here the witness particularised other directions which he had received from the prisoner, and proceeded as follows: I repeated to the prisoner the

where his conduct, we understand, was of the grossest character, committing the most unheard-of indecencies, and altogether conducting himself as a person of unsound mind. He is a most powerful man, and has a wife who lives apart from him. After the occurrence he locked and barricaded the front and back doors of his house, and which had to be broken open before he could be arrested. He was ultimately taken into custody by the Colyton police constable, Holway, who secured him, and took him before the magistrates on Monday, when he was committed for trial.—'Sherborne Journal.'

ACCIDENT AT CREMORNE GARDENS.—An accident took place on Monday night at Cremorne gardens involving injuries, more or less serious, to about twenty men of the Grenadier Guards. Mr Simpson, the proprietor of the grounds, had announced a grand fête, representing the capture of the Mamelon and rifle-pits by the allied troops before Sebastopol. As it was to be held for the benefit of the Wellington College, it readily received the patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and of the highest military authorities, and, in consequence, not only were the bands of the Household Troops and of the Royal Artillery permitted to attend, but the presence of a body of men, to the number of 500, and drawn principally from the 1st and 2nd battalions of Grenadiers, was sanctioned. They were to conduct the storming operations included in the mimic spectacle, and thus to give the whole display a character of reality, which could not be hoped for from the mere efforts of the scene-painter and the pyrotechnist. Such was the plan of the fête, and the attraction thus held out was sufficient to fill Cremorne gardens to overflowing. The representation of the successes achieved by the allies on the 7th of June was effected in the usual way, by a large canvas picture of the city of Sebastopol forming the perspective, and in front sketches of the rifle-pits and Mamelon, similarly painted. They were so arranged as to secure the requisite scenic effect, each scene having attached behind it a gallery, where all the devices of panoramic or pyrotechnic art might be put into requisition, and the galleries being connected together, so as to secure complete communication throughout. Thus, from the foreground, where certain dummy mortars and great guns were ostentatiously displayed behind a ludicrous parody of the English works up to a considerable height, the business of the mock siege had to be conducted on a series of stages strong enough, probably, for the ordinary emergencies of Cremorne warfare, but quite unfit to bear the rush of a number of stalwart Guardsmen, which caused the accident we have to speak of. Just as the spectacle was reaching its close, when the defenders of the Mamelon and rifle-pits had been driven to the highest part of the staging by the assaulting columns below, the gallery on which they stood gave way, bringing some sixty men with bayonets fixed on their muskets crashing to the ground through a fall of at least twenty feet. The only indication which the spectators had of the occurrence was the sudden disappearance of a large tricolor waved triumphantly a moment before through the smoke, for, with characteristic coolness, no cry of alarm was raised, nor was there any sign of confusion among the large body of men still on the scaffolding. Among those precipitated to the ground by the accident were several boys of the Duke of York's School, who assisted in the fête, and were put on this platform to wave flags, the erection not having been intended for any other purpose. Happily none of these poor little fellows sustained any serious injury, but twenty-four Grenadiers and Artillerymen fell heavily, and were more or less hurt. Some received severe bayonet wounds in the melée of the tumble; there are five fractures, and one man had both his legs broken. The case which gives most anxiety is that of a man suffering from internal injuries, but what their nature and extent may be has not yet been ascertained.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CLERGYMAN AND HIS DAUGHTER.—Colyton was on Sunday morning thrown into the utmost consternation and alarm by a report that the Rev. G. Tucker, the rector of Musbury, a village a mile and a half distant from Colyton, had been shot, whilst proceeding to church, by a man known as Captain Harvey, a resident in the village. It appears that on Sunday morning, at about half-past ten o'clock, Mr Tucker, accompanied by his son and daughter, a young lady of about two-and-twenty, was proceeding from his house as usual to serve his church, and that when passing the house in which Harvey lived, situate in the lane leading to and only a short distance from it, they were both deliberately shot at by a double-barrelled gun. Mr Tucker was a few feet in advance of his daughter when the first shot was fired, and on turning quickly round to ascertain, we presume, from whence the report proceeded, he observed Harvey standing in the passage of his house, and on the same instant received a portion of the contents of the second barrel in the shoulder and side of the face, which have been frightfully mutilated. It would appear that in turning round he fortunately escaped the bulk of the charge, which struck against the wall on the opposite side of the lane. Miss Tucker's escape amounts almost to a miracle, as the assassin must have fired point blank at her head. The charge entered the poll of her bonnet, making a hole about the size of an orange, carried away the comb in her hair, and lodged in the wall on the opposite side, yet, providentially, not a shot touched her. Both were immediately conveyed to the vicarage, and shortly afterwards Messrs Scarborough and Snook, surgeons, were in attendance. It was feared on Sunday night, from the great loss of blood sustained by Mr Tucker, that he would not rally. We are glad, however, to learn that he has hopes are entertained of his recovery. No cause whatever can be assigned for this horrible outrage. Harvey has been living at Musbury about six months; previously to this he had resided at Seaton,

Prices of Stocks, Railway Shares, &c.

THE FUNDS.

MONDAY.—Consols opened at 90½ to 91 and closed at 91 to 91½ for money and 91½ to 91¾ for the account. Omnium left off at 4½ premium; Bank Stock, 214 to 215; Reduced Three per Cents., 91½ to 91¾; New Three per Cents., 92 to 92½; Long Annuities, 4 1-16; Annuities, 1885, 16 15-16; India Stock, 230 to 233; India Bonds, 28s. to 32s.; Exchequer-bonds, 100½ to 101; and Exchequer-bills (March) 20s. to 23s.; (June) 18s. to 21s. premium.

TUESDAY.—Consols for money were first quoted 91 to 91½, and closed at 90½ to 91; for the account, they were 91 to 91½. Omnium left off at 4½ premium; Bank Stock, 214 to 215; Reduced Three per Cents., 91½; New Three per Cent., 92½ to 93; Long Annuities, 4 1-16; Annuities, 1885, 16 15-16; India Stock, 230 to 233; India Bonds, 28s. to 32s.; Exchequer-bonds, 100½ to 101; and Exchequer-bills (March) 19s. to 21s.; (June) 18s. to 20s. premium.

WEDNESDAY.—Consols for money were first quoted 91½ to 91¾, and closed at 91 to 91½; for the account, they were 91½ to 91¾. Omnium was quoted 214½ to 215½; Reduced Three per Cents., 91½ to 91¾; New Three per Cents., 92½ to 93; Long Annuities, 4; Annuities, 1885, 16½; and India Stock, 230 to 233. India Bonds, 27s. to 30s. premium; Exchequer-bonds, 100½ to 101; and Exchequer-bills (March) 17s. to 20s.; (June) 15s. to 18s. premium.

THURSDAY.—Consols for money were dealt in at 90½ to 91½, and for the account at 91½ to 91¾; the closing price was 91½ to 91¾. Reduced Three per Cents., 91½ to 91¾; New Three per Cents., 92½ to 93; Omnium, 4½ to 4¾ premium; Exchequer-bills, 14s. to 18s. premium; Exchequer-bonds, 100½ to 101.

FRIDAY.—Consols were dealt in at 91½ for present transfer; the latest quotations 91½ to 91¾ for the account. New Three per Cents., 92½ to 93; Reduced Three per Cents., 91½ to 92; Bank Stock, 214 to 215; India Stock, 230 to 233; Exchequer-bills, 13s. to 17s. premium; Exchequer-bonds 100½ to 101.

SATURDAY MORNING, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

Table with columns: BRITISH, Price, FOREIGN, Price. Lists various stock prices including Consols for Account, Do. for Money, 3 per Cent. Reduced, 3½ New, Long Annuities, Bank Stock, India Stock, and Exchequer Bills.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

From the list of Messrs Holderness, Fowler, and Holderness, Stock and Share Brokers, Change alley, Cornhill.

Large table with columns: SHARES OF, RAILWAYS, PAID, CLOSING PRICE. Lists various railway and public company shares such as Blackwall, Brighton, Bristol and Exeter, Caledonian, Chester and Holyhead, Eastern Counties, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Great Northern, Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North Western, London and South Western, Midland, Norfolk, North Staffordshire, Oxford, Worcester, & Wolverhampton, South Eastern, South Wales, York, Newcastle, and Berwick, York and North Midland, Foreign Railways, Land Companies, Banks, and Miscellaneous.



Trade and Commerce.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Monday.—The number of beasts was considerably larger; however, the choicest kinds were not very plentiful and prices for this description not much lower.

Table with 2 columns: Prices per Stone and At Market. Rows include Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, and Lamb.

Corn Market.—Monday.—Wheat: Last week's arrivals of home grown were large, of Foreign moderate.

Table with 2 columns: Per qr and Per qr. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Flour.

FRIDAY.—Wheat: Arrivals of Foreign fair. Barley: Large supply of Foreign. Oats: Very large supply of Foreign.

IMPORTATIONS

Into London from August 12 to August 16, both Incht. vlv.

Table with 5 columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour. Rows include English and Scotch, Irish, and Foreign.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 14.

War-Office, August 14.—Medical Staff Corps: Capt. R. S. Cole, from the 3rd Foot, to be Assistant Staff Captain.

Bankrupts.—B. and C. Hayne, Upper Whitecross street, carpenters. [Digby, Circus place, Finsbury circus.—A. Cooling and H. Marcham, London wall, soap makers.

Dividends.—September 4, E. Castendieck, Mincing lane, ship agent—September 11, V. Bauer, Lilypond lane, St. Martin's-le-Grand, merchant—October 4, L. Tatley, Ince, near Wigan, cotton spinner—September 5, T. C. Matthews, King-ston-upon-Hull, brewer—September 5, R. Wells, Brigg, Lincolnshire, draper—September 5, W. Gibson, Alford, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.

Certificates to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—September 5, T. Shepherd, King's Lynn, hop merchant—September 5, D. Golding, Isleham, Cambridgeshire, butcher—September 5, R. Martin and D. W. Scott, Grant St Helen's, merchants—September 5, H. L. Edridge, Monmouth road, Bayswater, bull'er—September 4, F. Divers, Great Bell alley, Moorgate street, licensed victualler—September 4, W. S. F. Sparks, New Bond street, water-proofer—September 4, A. H. James, Newport, Monmouthshire stone mason—September 4, T. Roberts, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire, builder—September 11, W. Jones, Brecon, huddler—September 6, J. Dennis, Torquay, innkeeper—September 6, E. A. Lock, Curry Rivell, Somersetshire, linen draper—September 6, G. N. Bull, Tiverton, druggist—September 26, F. and S. Littlewood, Manchester, licensed victualler—September 26, J. Manley, Manchester, machinemaker—September 6, J. S. Hart, Liverpool, tailor—September 6, J. Prescott, Liverpool, tile dealer—November 15, E. L. Owen, Tottenhall road, near Wolverhampton, mineral merchant.

—10, J. Rollison and J. S. Lister, Moxley Iron works, near Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmasters. Scotch Sequestrations.—J. Kilgour, Anehtertool, Fifeshire, baker.

Friday, August 17.

War-Office, August 17, 1855.—Royal Horse Guards: General Viscount Gough, G.C.B., from 8th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., deceased.

WAR OFFICE, August 17, 1855.—5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Surgeon W. G. Troussell, M.D., from the 50th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice McCulloch, appointed to the Staff—6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. P. Pinckney to be Capt., without purchase, vice Hawker, deceased; Cornet H. A. Wight, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Pinckney—8th Light Dragoons: G. Hanbury, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Sawbridge, promoted—10th Light Dragoons: Lieut. C. P. Rosser to be Capt., without purchase, vice Bowles, deceased; Cornet G. S. Davies to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Rosser—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be appointed Lieutenants in the Royal Artillery: J. R. Dyce, K. Monro, E. Stavelly, W. Gilmour, R. P. L. Welch, J. W. Dawson, H. Edmondson, J. M. Burn, S. J. Nicholson, W. Smith, W. Newman, E. J. Tremlett, T. A. Robinson, G. M. Campbell, G. E. Maule, W. D. Carey, A. G. Miller, E. C. Macnaughten, L. H. H. Parsons, R. W. Phipps, J. C. Cavendish, R. Sandham, G. E. Cullander, A. A. Stewart, Hon. R. V. Dillon, E. S. Burnett—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be appointed Lieutenants in the Royal Engineers: G. D. Pritchard, E. S. Tyler, E. T. Brooke, C. E. Wynne, R. Harrison, E. H. Courtney, R. M. F. Sandford, R. Bullen, H. B. Jones, A. T. Storer, J. T. Twigg, R. G. Thorald, G. S. Berkeley, G. H. Brooke, E. Mitchell, J. Garnier—Erratum in 'Gazette' of 11th May, 1855: For Serj. W. Handyside, Royal Artillery, to be Quartermaster in the Land Transport Corps, read Company-Sergeant W. Handyside, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Royal Engineer Field Equipment—Scots Fusilier Regiment of Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. C. Holder to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., by purchase, vice Hon. C. G. Scott, who retires; Ens. and Lieut. A. C. Campbell to be Lieut. and Capt., by purchase, vice Holder; J. F. B. Elphinstone, Gent., to be Ens. and Lieut., by purchase, vice Campbell—1st Regiment of Foot: Lieut. T. J. Gregory to be Capt., by purchase, vice Vansittart, who retires; Ensign J. P. Gilmore, from the 40th Foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Campbell, who resigns—4th Foot: J. F. James, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fagan, promoted—13th Foot: Lieut. C. P. Long to be Capt., by purchase, vice Lovell, who retires—14th Foot: Ensign A. A. Le Mesurier to be Lieut., without purchase; P. Barlow, Gent., to be Ens., without purchase, vice Le Mesurier—16th Foot: Ensign L. S. Cooke to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Quinrille, who retires—18th Foot: Lieut. C. G. D. Annesley, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Capt., without purchase, vice Wilkinson, who resigns—19th Foot: Capt. W. L. F. Sheaffe, from the 51st Foot, to be Capt., vice Morrison, who exchanges; G. D. Harris, Gent., to be Ens., without purchase—20th Foot: Ens. J. Carden to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Dickens, promoted—21st Foot: Sec. Lieut. W. Pollock, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Fowler, who resigns; Quarterm.-Serj. J. Graham to be Quartermaster, vice Cassidy, appointed Paymaster of a Depot Battalion—30th Foot: Lieut. L. Macpherson to be Capt., without purchase, vice Brev. Maj. Bayly, whose Brevet Rank has been converted into Substantive Rank, under the Royal Warrant of the 6th October, 1854; E. S. G. H. Sanders to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Macpherson; Ens. J. B. Mackenzie, from the 1st Royal Lanark Militia, to be Ens., without purchase, vice Sanders—34th Foot: Ens. R. Leeson to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Ramsay, deceased; A. W. Gilley, Gent., to be Ens., without purchase, vice Leeson, promoted—36th Foot: J. C. Jackson, Gent., to be Ens., by purchase, vice Harris, promoted—38th Foot: Lieut. S. G. Quicke, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Lambeth, who retires; Ens. G. Gieve to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Quicke—39th Foot: To be Ensigns, without purchase: Ens. J. E. W. Hussey, from the 1st Royal Lanark Militia; C. Hereford, Gent.—40th Foot: De Reuville Lucas, Gent., to be Ens., without purchase, vice Gilmore, promoted in the 1st Foot—41st Foot: Ens. C. L. Furlong to be Lieut., without purchase—To be Ensigns, without purchase: T. White, Gent., W. S. Jennett, Gent., vice Furlong—42nd Foot: Ens. J. E. Christie, from the Strathgairn Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase—44th Foot: Ens. G. C. Bower, to be Ens., without purchase—47th Foot: Ens. H. Gem to be Lieut., without purchase; Sec. Lieut. J. Anderson, from the Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Militia, to be Ens., without purchase, vice Gem—50th Foot: G. A. Conran, Gent., to be Ens., by purchase, vice Massey, promoted; Staff-Surg. of the Sec.-Class P. S. Warren, M.D., to be Surg., vice Trussell, appointed to the 5th Dragoon Guards—51st Foot: Capt. R. E. Morrison, from the 19th Foot, to be Capt., vice Sheaffe, who exchanges—56th Foot: Assistant-Surgeon D. C. Taylor, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Deebie, promoted; Assistant-Surgeon S. S. Skipton, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon—58th Foot: Ens. W. D. Bond, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Murchison, who retires—60th Foot: Capt. H. F. Kennedy to be Major, by purchase, vice Hon. H. L. Powys, who retires upon half-pay of 38th Foot; Lieut. H. P. Montgomery to be Capt., by purchase, vice Kennedy; Ens. W. F. Carleton to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Montgomery; Ens. C. Wiloughby, from the 77th Foot, to be Ens., vice Carleton—64th Foot: Capt. T. Stirling to be Maj., without purchase, vice Brev.-Lieut. Col. M. J. Western, who retires upon full-pay; Lieut. W. F. J. Morphy to be Capt., without purchase, vice Stirling; Ensign R. Beaman to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Morphy—66th Foot: Quarterm. G. Pollard to be Paymaster, vice Pilkington—72nd Foot: F. C. Sherlock, Gent., to be Ens., without purchase—77th Foot: Major the Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, from the 87th Foot, to be Major, vice O'Brien, who exchanges—80th Foot: Acting Assist.-Surg. A. Hoyte to be Assist.-Surg.—87th Foot: Major B. O'Brien, from the 77th Foot, to be Major, vice the Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, who exchanges—88th Foot: Ens. G. S. Watson to be Lieut., without purchase; Ens. E. E. Austin to be Lieut., without purchase; Colour-Sergeant P. Dwyer to be Lieut., without purchase; H. M. Gilby, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lieut. C. 20th Foot; Lieut. W. B. Perse to be Capt., by purchase, vice O'Gorman, who retires; Ens. J. S. A. Herford, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Evans, whose promotion, by purchase, on 1st December, 1854, has been cancelled; Ens. A. A. Moultrie to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Perse—92nd Foot: For Lieut. M. Meahan to be Adj., vice Campbell, promoted, in the Gazette of the 10th August, 1855, read Lieut. M. Meahan, &c.—94th Foot: Lieut. C. W. St John to be Capt., by purchase, vice Sykes, who retires; Ens. J. R. Rolls to be Lieut., by purchase, vice St John—95th Foot: Brev.-Maj. V. Wing to be Maj., without purchase, vice Heyland, whose Brevet Rank has been converted into Substantive Rank, under the Royal Warrant of the 6th October, 1854; Lieut. E. D. Smith to

be Capt., without purchase, vice Wing; Ens. J. H. Waterfall to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Smith—Rifle Brigade: Ens. C. W. Craig to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Boileau, died of his wounds; Ens. R. B. Booth to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Craig, whose promotion on the 3rd August, 1855, was cancelled—1st West India Regiment: J. Moffitt, Gent., to be Ens., without purchase, vice Robertson, promoted—Ceylon Rifle Regiment: to be Ens., without purchase, Parsons, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Annesley; Sec. Lieut. G. R. Foot; O. M. Hunter to be Ens., by purchase, vice Meaden, promoted in the 18th Rifle Regiment; Lieut. W. H. Sharpe to be Capt., without purchase, vice Clarendon, whose Brevet Rank has been converted into Substantive Rank, under the Royal Warrant of 6th October, 1854—Saint Helena Regiment: A. J. Keutish, Gent., to be Ens., by purchase, vice Barnes, promoted.

PROVISIONAL DEPOT BATTALIONS.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Brev.-Col. E. Farquharson, half-pay, Unattached; Brev.-Col. J. Gratton, C.B., half-pay, 15th Foot; Brev.-Col. E. H. Hill, 1st West India Regiment.

STAFF.—Brev.-Maj. J. E. Addison, half-pay 97th Foot, to be Assist.-Quartermaster, Gen. at Head-Quarters, vice Col. Enoch, deceased, 14th July, 1855.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surg. G. McCulloch, M.D., from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Staff-Surg. of the Second Class, vice Warren, appointed to the 50th Foot; Acting Assist.-Surg. P. Kilgour, to be Assist.-Surg., to the Forces, vice Const. J. Kelly, Gent., T. J. Tucker, Gent., E. Nason, Gent., W. R. Gern, J.D., Somerville, Gent., J. F. Deakin, M.D., C. E. Le Folbre, Gent., H. Ferguson, Gent., P. M'Elmal, Gent., J. T. Mitchell, Gent., L. B. Roe, Gent., H. Ferguson, F. J. Shortt, Gent., L. Herbert, Gent.—The appointment of D. Knox, M.D., as Acting Assist.-Surg., has been cancelled from the 12th July, 1855, he having resigned the appointment.—Erratum in the Gazette of the 10th August, 1855: For E. M. Macpherson, Gent., to be Staff Surg. of the Second Class, read Surg. E. M. Macpherson, formerly of the 54th Foot, has been restored to the Service, and appointed Staff-Surg. of the Second Class from the 10th August, 1855.

BREVET.—To be Colonels in the Army, for distinguished services, under the Royal Warrant of the 6th October, 1854: Lieut. Col. R. Wilbraham, half-pay, Unattached; Lieut.-Col. A. Borton, C.B., of the 9th Foot—To be Lieutenants-Colonel in the Army: Maj. P. L. M'Donnell, half-pay Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., To be Majors in the Army: Capt. J. G. R. Apin, 28th Foot, Capt. A. T. M. Bingham, Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. J. A. Conolly, Coldstream Guards, Capt. A. C. Snodgrass, 28th Foot, Capt. P. Robertson, 4th Foot, Capt. C. T. Boushler, Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Col. J. E. Dupuis, of the Royal Artillery, to be Col in the Army, under the Royal Warrant (Ordinance) of the 31st November, 1854. Col. J. E. Dupuis of the Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, having completed three years' service in the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be promoted to be Col. in the Army, under the Royal Warrant of the 6th October, 1854: Lieut.-Col. T. J. Vallant, 40th Foot, Lieut.-Col. F. Adams, C.B.

Bankrupts.—J. C. Dalton, Coleman street, City, dealer in mining and other shares. [Linklaters, Sise lane, Bucklersbury—T. Earle, Parliament street, Westminster, railway contractor. [Jerwood, Ely place—J. Brownhill, Tyndal, boot and shoe maker. [Mottet and Knight, Birmingham—J. Whitcomb, West Bromwich, Stafford, and W. Jeffries, Compton, Stafford, ironmasters. [James Birmingham—J. W. Taylor, Nottingham, hosiery. [Wells, Nottingham—E. W. Knight, Stall street, Bath, dealer in china. [Trenery, Nicholas street, Bristol—G. Gidley, Torquay, Devon, share broker. [Cartwright, Torquay—W. R. Whitmore, Kinsaleigh, Devon, miller. [Grogdon, Grandy, Exeter—W. Leatham and W. A. Wild, Sheffield, opticians. [Ryalls, Sheffield—E. Leatham and W. Leatham, Lancaster, provision dealer. [Haddock, St Helen's—E. Leatham and W. Leatham, Liverpool. [Littledale and Bardwell, Liverpool—W. Backhouse, Latham, Lancaster, timber merchant. [Harvey and Co., Cast's street, Liverpool—C. H. Wall and C. H. Holt, Salford, Preston. [Ashcroft, Preston—G. Wharmby, Manchester, furniture broker. [Boote, Dickinson street, Manchester—S. L. Walter, Manchester, coal merchant. [Faulkner, Manchester.

Dividend.—August 27, R. Chamberlain, Uttoxeter, draper.

Certificates to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—Sept. 8, J. Divers, T. D. Court, Eastcheap, licensed victualler—Sept. 7, B. Bouch, Clarence road, Kennington, licensed retailer—Sept. 11, R. Daniel, Victoria wharf, Pimlico, stone merchant—Sept. 25, W. Bennett, Portishead, Somerset, carpenter—Sept. 11, P. H. Hall, Liverpool, dry-salter—Sept. 10, G. Newry, Birmingham, grocer—Sept. 11, Harriet S. Lindell, Ashborne, Derby, wine and spirit merchant—Nov. 5, W. C. Comely, s.n. Tipton, Stafford, brick maker—Sept. 11, W. Walley, Derby, boiler maker—Sept. 11, J. Tomlinson, timber merchant—Sept. 11, S. Thraves and W. Harrison, Wotton, upholsterers.

Birth.—On the 12th inst., at Corsham court, Lady Methuen of a daughter.

Marriage.—On the 14th inst., J. W. C. Hartopp, Esq., to Charlotte Frances, eldest daughter of the late E. G. Howard, Esq., nephew of the late Duke of Norfolk.

Deaths.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., Robert Waylat, Esq., of 4 Flaxby pavement, in the 84th year of his age; he was a resident inhabitant of the parish of St Stephen, Coleman street, upwards of 45 years, and was highly esteemed by a numerous circle of acquaintance—On the 16th inst., Henry Colburn, Esq., at his residence, 14 Bryanstone square—On the 28th ult., the Rev. A. E. L. Bulwer, rector of Cawston, Norfolk, in his 59th year—On the 8th inst., at Cawston, Norfolk, Lady Georgiana Pratt, aged 61—On the 6th inst., at 4 Hamlyn place, St John's wood road, Mrs. Tuckey, in her 84th year—On the 7th inst., at Higher Ardwick lodge, near Manchester, General Gabriel Gordon, aged 80—On the 6th inst., at 31 Craney street, Strand, Mr Shear in his 83rd year—On the 10th inst., at St. James's road, Old Kent road, Mr Brownell, aged 84—On the 11th inst., at 21 Dorsetshire place, Don Pedro Juan de Zaluzca, in his 72nd year—On the 13th inst., Mrs. Turner, at No. 25 Cambridge street, Hyde park, in her 84th year—On the 14th inst., Mrs. Crowden, late of 33 Lombard street, in her 84th year—On the 13th inst., at Easing park, suddenly, Louisa, wife of W. Lawrence, Esq.—On the 3rd inst., Mrs. Leslie, Commercial road, aged 94—On the 10th inst., at Pinner, in her 82nd year, Mrs. Faucau—On the 13th inst., at Biddings house, near Alfreton, aged 31, Margaret Eliza, wife of Dr Lyon Playfair—On the 14th inst., at Islington, Mrs Sarah Reynolds, in her 82nd year.

GALLERY of BRONZES d'ART.—F. BARBEDIENNE and Co. of Paris, respectfully inform the British public that a complete collection of their MATHEMATICAL REDUCTIONS, by the process of M. Collas, from the chefs-d'œuvre of Antique and Modern Statuary in the Galleries of the Louvre, Florence and Rome, Museum of Naples, and British Museum, to which a Council Medal was awarded at the Great Exhibition, may be seen at Messrs JACKSON and GRAHAM'S, 35, 37, and 38, Oxford street. The prices the same as in Paris, with the charge of importation only added. Catalogues, with marginal illustrations, 6s. each, or by post on receipt of 12 postage stamps.

PARISIAN PAPER HANGINGS and INTERIOR DECORATIONS.—JACKSON and GRAHAM invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive and unrivalled collection of all the most eminent Paris manufacturers. Numerous specimens may be seen fitted up in the Show-rooms, suitable for the drawing and dining room, library, and chamber, together with ARTISTIC DECORATIONS of the highest class.—35, 37, and 38 Oxford street.

DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and LIBRARY CURTAINS and PORTIERES.—JACKSON and GRAHAM respectfully invite the Nobility and Gentry to inspect their extensive and unrivalled collection of all the most eminent Paris manufacturers. Numerous specimens may be seen fitted up in the Show-rooms, suitable for the drawing and dining room, library, and chamber, together with ARTISTIC DECORATIONS of the highest class.—35, 37, and 38 Oxford street.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS, Candelabra, Lamps, Vases, Decorative Porcelain, and objects of Taste.—JACKSON and GRAHAM invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive and unrivalled collection of CLOCKS and GAINETURES de CHEMINEES, suitable for drawing rooms, libraries, and dining-rooms, together with numerous objects of a superior class in the finest taste.—35, 37, and 38 Oxford street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—LECTURE on the NEW METAL, ALUMINIUM, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., daily at 3.30 and 8.30. The largest bar yet produced, presented by the Emperor of France, on view. MUSIC, ENTERTAINMENT, by G. BECKLAND, Esq. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.45. TRANSMISSION OF SOUND through Solid Conductors, with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS by the Organist GLEZ UXON, Monday at Three, and Wednesday and Friday at Three and Eight. ADULTERATIONS of POOP, by Dr BAOWN, F.L.S., &c. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at One. THAMES WATER, in the MICROSCOPE, daily, at Four and Nine. RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINES, at 3.45 and 8.45. BELLES of the FRANKLIN EXPEDITION, and A NOCTURNAL COLLECTION of J. BARROW, Esq. DISSOLVING VIEWS of the CRIMEAN BATTLES. DIORAMA of SAM SLICK.

TEETH. MR EDWARD MILES, Surgeon Dentist, 14 BEDFORD SQUARE, practices a greatly improved method of forming SETS of TEETH, by means of which very IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES are secured without the extraction of Stumps, or any other painful operation. Decayed, Tender, and Irregular Teeth treated in the most skillful manner. At home daily from Ten till Four.—14 Bedford square.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI. Proprietor and Manager, Mr B. Webster, Directress, Madame Celeste.—Continued success of the celebrated Buffo Singer and Tambour Professor M. Blondelet. Second week of the popular Adelphi Comedian, Mr Wright.—Revival of the Grand Drama of THE WRITING ON THE WALL, and the favourite Farce of THE SCHOOL FOR TIGERS. Monday and during the Week will be presented, first time at this Theatre, with new scenery, dresses, appointments, and the original startling effects, the powerful drama called THE WRITING ON THE WALL, or THE MODERN FARM; in which Messrs Wright, Paul Balfour, Selby, Parson, Garden, C. J. Smith, G. Lee, Woolgar, Roper, Mesdames Woolgar, Leigh Murray, Wyndham, Thompson, &c. &c. will appear. After which, the popular Military Sketch of FRATERNIZATION, or BROTHERS IN ARMS; with the Grand Panorama of Sebastopol, the Mamelon, the Malakoff Tower, the Bedan, and the Advance of the Allied Fleet, &c. Characters by Messrs Paul Balfour, Garden, J. Rogers, and the celebrated Tambour Professor and Buffo Singer, M. Blondelet, who, as Tafe-dur the Zouave Drummer, will sing the Chansonette Comique of Cheesoff La Paradiete, and describe the Battle of Inkermann on ten side drums and one kettle drum. To conclude with Mr Lemon's highly popular Farce of THE SCHOOL FOR TIGERS; supported by Messrs Wright, Sanders, Waye, Mesdames Woolgar, M. Keeley, Wyndham, Laidlow, Thompson, Hayman, Stoker, &c. &c. On Monday August 27th an entirely new and original farce in which Mr Wright will appear. Stage Manager, Mr LEIGH MURRAY.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE LONDON SEASON. LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS. VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY. Upper Hall, Regent Gallery, 69 Quadrant, Regent street, completely re-fitted for the occasion, with new entrances, new stage, new cloak rooms, &c. Mr LOVE will appear every evening at eight, except Saturday; Saturday at three.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings at eight. Mr LOVE, universally accepted as the first Dramatic Ventriloquist in Europe, will present his NEW ENTERTAINMENT, with appropriate mutative costumes and appointments throughout, called 'THE LONDON SEASON' and other Entertainments. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Mr LOVE will give the Entertainment called LOVE IN ALL SHAPES; to be followed by a ZOOLOGICAL CONCERT, and LOVE'S LABOUR LOST. On Saturday, at three, a variety of Entertainments, expressed in the Programmes. Pianoforte, Miss Julia Warman—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33 Old Bond street; Turner's Music Depot, 19 Poultry; and at the Rooms, between twelve and three. Wednesday, August 22nd, will be the Two Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth of Love's Entertainments in London, and the Two Hundredth consecutive representation at the Regent Gallery. On that occasion the front of the house will be illuminated, the characters will be furnished with New Costumes and every visitor will be presented with —

VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT by Misses BESSIE and DALTON, and Mr CHARLES FIELD, at the ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester square, at 1.40 and 8. A Russian Infernal Machine, picked up off CRONSTADT by H.M.S. Wellington, is on view, and its use explained daily. Lectures on the Great Composers, by Mr LEITCHER, Esq., illustrated by Selections from their Works, performed by Mr EDMUND T. CHURCH, Organist to the Institution, daily at 3 P.M. War in the Crimea—Life in Pompeii—The Grand Electrical Machine—Cosmorama of the Paris Exhibition, St. Petersburg, and Moscow—The Luminous Fountain—and all the other Entertainments and Lectures as usual. Doors open, Morning, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10. Admission One Shilling.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, On the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st days of August instant. Detailed Programmes of the Performances, containing information relative to the Regulations for the Ball.—Prices of Admission—Strangers' Committee—Special Railway Arrangements, &c. &c. are NOW READY, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr HENRY HOWELL, 34 Bennett's hill, Birmingham.

MR ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC is now OPEN EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. Tickets can be taken at the Box-office every day, from Eleven till Four.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.—THE RIMMEL Perfumer to her Majesty begs to invite all visitors to Paris to perfume their handkerchiefs at his Fountain of Toilet Vinegar (No. 678 ANNEXE) and to solicit their inspection of his manufactures which are the only specimens of British General Perfumery admitted into the Grand International Exhibition. Manufactory, 39 Gerrard street, Soho, London.

CREMORNE. Admission, One Shilling.—The coming week will be inaugurated by a repetition of the Grand Military Spectacle which took place in the Ashburham Grounds, and which excited such intense interest, and received such high unbounded patronage, on Monday evening last, and which has determined the Proprietor to place it before the general public with all its brilliant, varied, and effective features on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, on which days, as well as the intermediate ones, every successive hour from 3 till 12, will be marked by those Artistic Exhibitions, and all Fresco pleasures which has secured this property the designation of the "Paradise of Cheapness" and the "Gardens of the World." Open free on Sundays by Refreshment Card, 6d. Table d'Hotel at 6, 2s. 6d. Haunch of Venison at 6.

PALMER'S PATENT LEG.—"Mr Osborne, of 21 Saville row, is the maker of this admirable instrument, the most perfect substitute for the natural leg yet invented."—Medical Circular.

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